

II D 10
II B 1 a
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 24, 1912.

RELIEF

The Danish National Committee, by means of its relief fund, has done much to relieve the need and suffering of unfortunate and unemployed Danes during the exceptionally cold winter we are having. Each individual case is being thoroughly investigated in order to be sure the recipients deserve assistance.

It is true that funds are running low and the good work should not be terminated. The Danish Workmen's Singing Society has decided to give a concert, the proceeds of which shall be added to the fund. The concert will be sponsored by the National Committee, and is to be held at Wicker Park Hall, Wednesday evening, March 20.

DANISH

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Revyen, June 10, 1911.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

p.4.... That the tag sale during the National festival amounted to
\$300? This sum will form the foundation for the new relief society.

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
IV

DANISH

Revyen, June 3, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL AND THE POOR

p.1.....The National Committee has this year decided, in connection with the festival, to arrange a Danish tag day, as has lately been done both in America and in Denmark as well as in other countries. The purpose is to collect the largest possible fund for the assistance of those of our countrymen who are in distress. The committee hopes thus to lay the corner stone of a monument, as beautiful and noble as can be erected by any nation. All we Danes, who gather tomorrow, far from the coasts of our homeland, to revive the memory of our childhood home, its customs, its people and language, should be happy to do our share towards alleviating suffering among those of our countrymen who has been hit by sickness or other misfortune. We appeal to every Dane to make his contribution, large or small. None of us who will celebrate tomorrow know what the future has in store for us, but let us express our joy, by extending a helping hand to those that are less privileged. There are many of our countrymen in this great city fighting against odds. Let us help them! We will thereby make this day of

Revyen, June 3, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

festival doubly happy for ourselves. Let none of us be without that tag tomorrow! It will express our will and ability to help those who are losing out in the struggle for existence. Let us give what we can.

Wald. Bauer.

II D 10

DANISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (4) (Norwegian)

Revyen, Nov. 20, 1909.

I D 2 a (4) (Swedish)

III H (Swedish)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SWEDISH
NATIONAL STRIKE

The general strike is still going on in Sweden. The Swedish Strike Relief Committee has received 939,993.53 kroner from German workers, 352,325.71 kroner from Danish workers, and 44,866.57 kroner from sympathizers in the United States.

From the Socialist headquarters in Chicago \$5,054.63 had been sent by November 13. Of this sum the Scandinavians of Chicago contributed \$2,657.01.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, (The Review) Oct. 2, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[DANISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY]

p.2.col.5.....The Silver **Jubilee** of the Danish Orphanage Society was celebrated on Friday September 24, at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium on LaSalle Street. The auditorium was well filled, only a few of the cheaper seats in the upper gallery being empty. The majority of the audience consisted of people from the many Danish churches of Chicago who are the main sponsors and supporters of the orphanage.

The meeting was opened by an overture by the justly popular Knudsen Ericksen Orchestra after which Pastor Rordam (director of the orphanage) welcomed the audience and introduced the speaker of the evening Rev. K. C. Bodholt, president of the United Danish Church. Rev. Bodholt spoke feelingly of the wonderful care given the young inmates of the Danish Children's Home and expressed his deep appreciation for the whole-hearted financial and moral support given by the Danish-American Lodges of Chicago. Continued and ever-increasing success was assured by such co-operation and generosity. On behalf of the United Church he thanked all Chicago for their faithful support during the twenty-five years since the home was

Revyen, (The Review) Oct. 2, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

organized, and for the promptness, and efficiency with which they had put over the campaign for and building the new home.

The well known organist G. Dupont - Hansen (who played' at the dictation of the new home three and one half years ago) was at the console at the Trinity Church Choir with Miss B. Hansen and Mr. J. Hendricksen as soloists repeated the contata (by Rev. Adam Døn) that was heard for the first time at the dedication.

The real **heart**throb of the evening was the recitation, by Mrs. Rev. Rordam of "The little match girl."

That Miss Harriet Hertz sang herself into the hearts of all was apparent by the applause and flowers awarded her. Harmonien Chorus sang "den Store Hvide Flok" (The great white throng) with the director, Prof. Joel Mossberg, singing the solo. To close this very enjoyable program the audience joined the talent in singing "I alle de riger og lande" (In all kingdoms and all lands) leaving with a feeling that all had received a real benediction throughout the evening.

DANISH

II D 10

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (4) (Norwegian)

I D 2 a (4) (Swedish)

II D 10 (Norwegian)

II D 10 (Swedish)

III H (Swedish)

Revyen, Sept. 18, 1909.

CHICAGO SCANDINAVIANS AID
SWEDISH STRIKERS

There is a serious and widespread general strike in Sweden.
To help the working class win, Scandinavians in Chicago have sent \$1,040.53
to Sweden.

II D 10
I C

DANISH

Revyen, May 19, 1906.

WPA (11) 9501.3021

[SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE BENEFIT GIVEN]

All the Danish societies on the South Side gave a play in Walhalla Hall for the benefit of Danes who lost everything in the San Francisco earthquake. The whole affair was originally arranged by Lodge No. 35 of the Danish Brotherhood. \$232 was sent to the Danish Relief Fund, San Francisco.

Revyen, May 12, 1906.

[THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE]

There has been a terrible earthquake and fire in San Francisco. Three hundred thousand people are without a home; among them are fifteen hundred Danes. One hundred and fifty Danish businessmen have lost their business and their stores. A Danish Relief Committee has been formed in Oakland to which all Danes in America are asked to send help at once.

The Chicago Danes sent \$76.00 on May 7 and \$25.50 on May 10.

II D 10

II B 1 a

II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 24, 1906.

[WALHALLA SOCIETY AIDS NEEDY WIDOWS]

Walhalla Society gave a play on February 4 for the benefit of Danish widows who need help. The result was \$180.67. Of this sum \$120.00 has been paid out to three widows who needed help at once. What is left will be used for the same purpose in the near future.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Nov. 24, 1900.

[COUNTESS IN FINANCIAL DISTRESS]

(summary)

p. 2 col. 5... The Danish countess, Schimmelmann, is in financial trouble. Her trip to America on her own yacht Duen (The Dove) cost her \$28,000, and she had to borrow \$5,000 more from "Evangelisk Selskab" (Evangelical Society). This amount she has not been able to pay back in spite of her promise to do so.

During the winter she was in Chicago, she fed about 50,000 people out of work. When she went to Denmark, she had to leave her yacht here in order to satisfy her creditors. She would not have been able to cross the Atlantic in it during the winter storms.

II D 10
I D 2 a (4)
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 30, 1899.

[DANISH-AMERICANS AID FELLOW WORKERS IN DENMARK]

The treasurer for De samvikende Fagforeninger i Danmark (The United Trade Unions of Denmark) Mr. L. Svendsen, informs the public that, during the great lockout in Denmark in 1899, Danish workers received 68,425 kroner and 14 ore from Danes in the United States. From Chicago, Illinois, they received 13,023 kroner and 33 ore. Omaha, Nebraska, is highest with 35,507 kroner and 66 ore.

100-1-200-30278

II D 10

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 18, 1897.

[AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY CONCERT]

The concert given in Wicker Hall by the Danish Central Committee made a profit of \$325 which was handed over to the Aid and Relief Society.

Revyen, May 29, 1897.

REPORT OF THE DANISH AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY

(Summary)

The Danish Aid and Relief Society reports that during the period from November 1, 1896, to April 1, 1896, it has taken in \$941.87, which has been used in the following manner: Groceries for 183 persons; shoes for 43 individuals; 35 portions of coal; and cash to 152 families, 16 widows and 64 single persons. All the money the Society has at present is \$5.70.

II D 10

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 13, 1897.

[SOUP KITCHEN]

The soup kitchen serves mostly Swedes. Last week it served 2,719 persons of which 1,520 were Scandinavians.

Revyen, Feb. 6, 1897.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING DANES

(Summary)

There was much suffering among the Danes during the winter of 1897. On February 3 a soup kitchen was opened at 287 West Erie Street. From 9 to 11 A.M. coffee and bread were served and from 2 to 5 P.M. soup with meat and bread. Everything was free of charge. Dr. Lee was chairman of the committee, Mrs. Ray-Andersen, vice-chairman, and Emanuel Johansen, treasurer.

Translator's note: According to the Times-Herald, 50,000 were starving and freezing in the city of Chicago. See Revyen, Jan. 30, 1897.7



Revyen, Nov. 21, 1896.

[DANISH AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY APPEALS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS]

The Danish Aid and Relief Society asks the colony for contributions so that the society may be able to help many Danes in the city with money and food and clothing. The society meets every second and fourth Thursday of the month in Dania Hall, 251 West Chicago Avenue. The membership fee is three dollars a year. Besides the board there is an investigating committee of four, which visits any person or home that needs help.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II D 4

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 23, 1895

FRA FORENINGS- OG FORRETNINGSLIVET

The singing society "Harmonien" which is planning a great concert for the orphanage home has invited all Danish societies in Chicago to send delegates, that "Harmonien" might rent the Central Music Hall at a cost of \$250 for one evening. Twenty-five societies did send delegates. Niels Juul proposed that it would be a good idea to form some kind of a central committee for all Danish societies in greater Chicago. This was done, and this central committee did much to erect the statue of Hans Christian Andersen in Lincoln Park.

Revyen, July 13, 1895.

[THE DANISH AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY]

The Danish Aid and Relief Society was formed in August, 1888. From that date until 1895 the society has collected and distributed eight hundred donations among poor Danes in Chicago. During the winter of 1895 the same society has distributed \$825, in 180 donations.

II D 10

II D 10 (Norwegian)

II D 10 (Swedish)

II A 2

DANISH

Skandinaven, Feb. 10, 1894.

PROPERTY OWNERS ON WEST SIDE DONATE
MONEY FOR RELIEF

(Summary)

The Property Owners' Protective Association on the West Side discovered that their cash account was larger than required. Thinking of the many Scandinavian families who are hungry, they decided to send \$125 to the Danish and Norwegian Relief.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Oct. 27, 1893.

[THE DANISH AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY]

The Danish Aid and Relief Society has now been in existence since 1889, four years--and has done very good and praiseworthy work among the needy Danes in Chicago. The Society has seventy-five paying members and counts on an annual income of \$500.00, but that amount is far too small to meet the year's expenses. In various ways the officers have tried to make both ends meet, and so far they have succeeded. In the four years that the Society has been in existence it has helped five hundred and twenty-eight people at a cost of \$3,160.44, while the income has been \$3,436.43. The Society's cash balance is \$300.00. But the winter is coming and it looks long and cold to the poor. The officers, therefore, have arranged an entertainment on Thanksgiving Day in Scandia Hall.

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 28, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROCEEDS OF BALL TO HELP POOR

The Danish Aid and Relief Society's annual ball and entertainment was held at Scandia Hall last evening. The proceeds are devoted to the relief of the deserving poor of their nationality. The net proceeds of last night's entertainment, it is estimated, will reach \$700.

**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

II E 1
I B 2
I F 6

DANISH

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) June 19, 1925.

LAWLESSNESS

All during last week Chicago papers were much concerned about the fact that several police officers has been killed by gansters who thus took revenge.

The major and chief of police both have proclaimed that there is going to be a clean-up. Suspects have been arrested by the hundreds, and thousands of gallons of alcohol have been confiscated. The guardians of law and order were going to make themselves respected.

Countless are the pages written on the subject of the prohibition issue, but peculiarly enough, nobody ever writes about the actual cause of this everlasting squabble between the underworld and the police although everybody knows what's wrong, for the simple reason that it cannot be hidden.

Some time ago while two rival gangs were fighting is out one of the "big shots" was killed. His friends gave him a princely funeral with fifty automobiles in the parade, and lavishing about thirty thousand dollars worth of flowers, all in order to express their sympathy.

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) June 19, 1925.

Be that as it may, but we noticed a number of high public officials such as aldermen, judges and noted politicians etc., attending the funeral. This is not only objectionable, it is out right scandalous, and more so, because this openly admitted connection between the underworld and our public servants is accepted as a matter of course.

Prohibition is responsible for this sad state of affairs and it will be that way as long as the 18th ammendment is a part of our Constitution.

Prohibition can be enforced perchance in a small country where the people are closer associated but never in a country as big as the United States. Too much money luring and tempting; millions of dollars have been made by people who otherwise would be ready for the gutter; our law-enforcers are only humans and very frail at that. They are apt to screw the price up too high and a new flare-up of the war is the consequence. Then the police is very stern and merciless, raiding saloons and spilling whiskey. The sacred law is enforced - apparently.

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) June 19, 1925.

But it's all bluff. As a rule the warring factions arrive at an understanding very quickly. The saloon keepers are giving repossession of their property or they open up some other place (making the procedure less offensive) and soon everything is peace and harmony. The cops appear regularly to collect their "dues" and to get their regular "brick in the hat" which they do not attempt to hide.

It is this fight about the spoils that is going on right in front of us, a fight about an illegal commodity that is demoralizing the respect for law and order, and conditions will hardly improve as long as we have prohibition. It will be a job to get rid of it because the worst offenders are its most eager advocates.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

II E 2

DANISH

Danish Times, June 7, 1935.

C.W. LARSEN DISBARRED

C. W. Larsen will probably be disbarred in a few days. He is accused of the criminal handling of an inheritance case, and also attempting to blackmail Secretary Harold Ickes. Mr. Ickes is now suing Larsen for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.



Danish Times, Sept. 4, 1931.

MRS. ASTA EICHER AND HER THREE CHILDREN MURDERED

The bodies of Mrs. Asta Eicher and her three children Grete, Harry, and Anabel were found in an abandoned garage in Quiet Dell, West Virginia. Mrs. Eicher and her children left Park Ridge June 28, and until the discovery of the bodies a few days ago, nothing had been heard of them.

It was only after an investigation by the police, that the gruesome murder was uncovered, the murderer arrested, and a confession secured.

Mrs. Eicher, a widow, was born in Copenhagen in 1880, she lived at her home at 312 Cedar Street, Park Ridge, for a number of years. Her husband was born in Switzerland, but had lived a number of years in Denmark, where he married Asta. They had lived here in the United States for about twenty-five years.

Early in the summer Mrs. Eicher started to correspond with one Harry F. Powers of Quiet Dell, Virginia, whom she knew as Cornelius Pierson. They had become

Danish Times, Sept. 4, 1931.

acquainted through a matrimonial agency in Detroit. Some time later, Powers visited her home in Park Ridge.

Powers promised to marry Mrs. Eicher, and because of this she visited him in Virginia.

On the twenty-third of August, Powers returned alone to Park Ridge, where he proceeded to move Mrs. Eicher's furniture out into the garage. He told the neighbors that the children had left for Europe, and that he and Mrs. Eicher were to be married. He claimed to have power of attorney to sell the house and furniture. The mayor of Park Ridge, Mr. McKee, did not like Power's appearance and had him arrested, but the police thought there was no reason to hold him, so he was released at once. The following day they went to Mrs. Eicher's house and found several valuable things missing. They also found part of the correspondence between Powers and Mrs. Eicher. Now the police realized something was wrong.



Danish Times, Sept. 4, 1931.

Powers had disappeared and the police immediately wired Clarksburg, Virginia, which town had been mentioned in the correspondence as their future home. Here it was found that Powers had used an alias, and that the license plates on his car were stolen.

In a few hours, the police of Clarksburg discovered that the wanted man, Cornelius Pierson, was none other than Harry F. Powers. The trail pointed to Quiet Dell, where Powers lived with his legal wife.

Powers was arrested, but denied knowing Mrs. Eicher and the children, but during the questioning the police investigated, searched the house and garage. In a basement under the garage the mutilated bodies of Asta and her children were found. Powers had used a hammer to murder his victims.

For sometime Powers denied everything, but later confessed everything.

This brutal murder of four Danes from our settlement, has naturally startled the Danes everywhere.



II E 2
I C
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 19, 1930.

REVOLVER DRAMA ON CAMPBELL AVENUE

Last Thursday night, at 1451 N. Campbell Avenue Pete Hansen, of 2451 North Avenue, and Thomas Ecklund were shot by Boleslaw Grachowski.

When the police arrived Ecklund was dead, and Hansen was dying.

Later the hospital reported that Hansen also died.



Danish Times, Oct. 14, 1922.

PETER KNUDSEN

Peter Knudsen, 5820 South Morgan Street, was found shot through the head last Thursday morning, beside a small pond in Washington Park.

The body was found by the police officer who fired the fatal shot. He said he had seen Knudsen walking in the park in such a way that he seemed suspicious, and when he shouted at him he started to run. The officer then fired a shot at him, and Knudsen returned fire and then disappeared.

The officer claims he did not know Knudsen was hit.

The police are puzzled about the whole affair, because Knudsen was known as a respectable man who would never be expected to anything unlawful.

His brother Nels Knudsen can give no solution to the problem. He says: "Peter has always been a respectable man. I can't understand it."



II E 2

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 14, 1922.

The police will investigate this matter further, and it is hoped that this mystery will be solved.



II E 2
II D 5
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 8, 1914.

SUICIDE AND MURDER

Late last Wednesday afternoon, a rumor spread that there had been a suicide and a murder at the Danish Old People's Home.

A reporter from the Revyen rushed out to the Home. When he arrived the former manager was already present, he gave our reporter the following story:

"A little past 3 P. M. I was called on the telephone and was requested by one of the maids to come to the Home. According to her story, the manager Mr. Christian Nielsen, who had been absent for several days because of



II E 2
II D 5
IV

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 8, 1914.

marital troubles, returned about 1 P. M. Wednesday. He seemed to have forgotten the trouble he had had. It was just after the prayer meeting held by The Reverend Blichfeldt and the inmates had eaten their dinner when one of the maids heard yells and pistol shots in the living quarters of the Nielsens'.

"The maid then rushed in Nielsen's apartment and found Mrs. Nielsen on the bed, dead, with five bullet holes in her abdomen.

"After the arrival of the police, a search was made for Nielsen, and he was finally found in the basement hanging from a steam pipe.

"It was discovered by the police that Niesen shot his wife and killed



II E 2
II D 5
IV

- 3 -

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 8, 1914.

himself because he believed that his wife was in love with the house doctor, Dr. W. K. York.

"They will both be buried at 1 P. M., Sunday, in Mount Olive Cemetery."



Skandinaven, Dec. 14, 1903.

[QUARREL OVER MONEY MATTERS LEADS TO TRAGEDY]

(Summary)

Nicholaus Christiansen killed his brother, George Christiansen, and then shot himself. They both died. The double tragedy was caused by a quarrel over money matters. They were both born in Denmark.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II E 2
II E 1
I F 6

DANISH

Scandia, Sept. 13, 1902.

THE DANISH BARON

Yes, Chicago has had a real Danish baron. This is the story:

About forty years ago when the title of the Danish Baron Bartholin Eichel naturally belonged to the oldest son Caspar, and the younger had become majordomo of the royal palace in Ribe, Denmark, and Knight of Dannebrog, he married Lady Castensjold. After two sons had been born, he eloped to America (Chicago) with his wife's chambermaid. Of course he took with him the family jewels and whatever ready cash he could lay his hands upon.

Shortly after his arrival in Chicago, he enlisted in the army, and fought in the Civil War. At the end of the war he returned to Chicago to find his wife, the erstwhile chambermaid, operating a brothel with fifty or sixty female inmates at an address on Calumet Avenue. Of course this was just the thing for the Baron--this becoming the proprietor of a brothel.

II E 2
II E 1
I F 6

- 2 -

DANISH

Scandia, Sept. 13, 1902.

He was later admitted to the police force, and still later promoted to sergeant. He took advantage of his promotion and robbed the treasury of the Chicago Police Department. Naturally Mayor Washburn had to remove the Baron from the city pay roll, but the Mayor got him a job at the stockyards as night watchman--what "a come down" for a royal majordomo and Knight of Dannebrog--where he for many years herded swine (sic). Years later he was admitted to the veterans home in Milwaukee, where he shot himself, three years ago.

Last week the police found the body of a woman in the basement of a house on Calumet Avenue. The body was that of Mrs. Bartholin, the royal lady's ex-chambermaid, and the only son of the baron's marriage was the murderer. In today's paper we see that the son committed suicide in Riceville, Iowa, last night. So ends the career of the "Danish Chicago Baron."

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II E 2
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 20, 1897.

[JOHN MATTSON IN DIFFICULTIES]

(Summary)

John Mattson, owner of a clothing store on the corner of North and Damen Avenue, has been forced to close. As treasurer of several Danish societies he has embezzled large sums of money: From the Sharpshooters, \$150; from the Denmark Lodge, \$500; and the Odd Fellow Lodge, Norden, \$1,000. The two first societies are covered by bondsmen.

[Translator's note: In Revyen, April 3, 1897, the Sharpshooters inform the colony that Mr. Mattson does not owe the society any money, that both books and money have been returned.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II E 2
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 5, 1896.

[LOAN ASSOCIATION BOOKS TO BE AUDITED]

Judge Gibbons has asked Bookkeeper L. Nielsen to audit the books of the West North Avenue Building and Loan Association to see how everything is since Mr. Rusthoy left town. The society had taken in \$78,266.22 and had a surplus of \$53,825. The shareholders had \$73,238 in the business. It is estimated that Mr. Rusthoy has stolen between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The judge has made Mr. Stensland receiver of the Association.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 2
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 31, 1896.

[WELL-KNOWN DANE CASHES TWO BAD CHECKS AND DECAMPS]

Mr. Rusthoy, a well-known Danish barber and owner of a Turkish bath establishment, has disappeared. He was treasurer of the West North Avenue Building and Loan Association. It was in the hands of receivers under the administration of Paul O. Stensland. Before Mr. Rusthoy left, he cashed two bad checks for twenty-five and fifty dollars. Mrs. Rusthoy does not know where her husband is.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1889.

A. M. PETERSEN USES FIRM'S MONEY

A. M. Petersen was held for the Grand Jury for misappropriating J. Wahl's weekly collections. Petersen said he had only used the money for carfare.




II E 2
IV

DANISH

Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Jan. 8, 1889.

CRIMINAL LIBEL

Editor Jens J. Christensen of the Arbeiter Zeitung was arrested last Saturday and charged with criminal libel. He had been a little too hard on some politician in an article he had written. He was released on bail.



II E 2

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 26, 1887.

[YOUNG WOMAN ARRESTED]

Recently, many young women have been caught dressed in men's clothing. Twenty-year-old Christine Thomsen was arrested yesterday at Chicago Avenue and Clark Street. The law is very strict when any one is caught dressed in the clothing of the opposite sex. Miss Thomsen was fined, but was immediately released.

DANISH

II E 2

II B 2 d (1)

I E

IV

Skandinaven, July 31, 1882.

CHARLES LARSEN

The editor of Ny Tid (New Era) is offended because Skandinaven has printed an attack upon Charles Larsen.

Charles Larsen was arrested and charged with sending obscene pictures and letters through the mail. Probably Mr. Petersen, Ny Tid's editor, remembers that he himself appeared as a witness in the case against Larsen. He now calls Larsen a product of the "System."

Well a socialist editor always brings the "System" into any argument he may have. But what has the class struggle or the "System" for that matter, to do with Larsen?

If the Ny Tid would forget its politics and its propaganda, and think more

II E 2

II B 2 d (1)

I E

IV

- 2 -

DANISH

Skandinaven, July 31, 1882.

of salvation and the brotherhood of man, perhaps such individuals as Larsen would be less apt to fall into the hands of the police.

History of the Scandinavians in the U. S. Vol. II.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[CRIME STATISTICS]

page 3. "In 1880 there were, according to the United States census, 58,609 "prisoners" in the country. In other words, one person in every 856 of the total population was a criminal. Ten years later the total number of culprits had increased to 82,329."

"In 1880, The English had one prisoner for every 456 inhabitants; the Canadians, one for 590; the Germans, one for 949; and the Scandinavians, one for 1,539."

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

II E 3
II B 2 e

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 21, 1925.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

(Editorial)

Juvenile delinquency is due mainly to the demoralizing influence which "Wild West" and "Dapper Dan" pictures have on young people, judges and police captains maintain.

We have a Board of Censors in this city, the members of which are supposed to check the moving picture industry when the standard falls too low; but the Board of Censors apparently do not do their duty.

They have prohibited excellent pictures because a kiss lasted longer than two or three feet of film; but films that virtually instruct youth in the art of crime by presenting the "hold-up" man as a hero who, after some minor troubles, escapes punishment entirely [are not banned].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 3
II B 2 e

- 2 -

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 21, 1925.

Guns are used entirely too often in American films and many a young man is behind bars today as a result of the inspiration which he got from the theater, and once in prison and forced to associate with hardened criminals, he is likely to become worse.

As long as the movie industry is permitted to show this kind of picture, the younger generation will be exposed to temptation, and too late these juvenile adventurers will learn that "crime doesn't pay".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

F. Real-

Estate Transfers and Building
Activities

II F

DANISH

Danish Times, Mar. 15, 1929.

DANISH BUILDERS

Thorgesen and Ericksen are rated as the foremost contractors in Chicago. They are building the largest public school in Chicago. They are at this time also building the "Wellington Arms" at Wellington and Sheriden. They have built more than one hundred skyscrapers.



II F
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 10, 1914.

[BUILDING ACTIVITIES]

Lauritz Olesen is erecting a \$10,000 garage next to his wagon factory and automobile repair shop.



II F
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 5, 1913.

BUSINESS

Jas. Norgaard has bought the large building on Homan Avenue near North Avenue and will move his business to this new location.



II F
II A 2
III A
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DANISH

Revyen, May 13, 1906.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

S. T. Corydon has started to build a four-story building at North and Fairfield Avenues. And so the Danish "Broadway" gets its own department store.



II F
II A 2
IV

DANISH

Skandinaven, Feb. 12, 1904.

PETER M. LAGONI SELLS PROPERTY ON WEST NORTH AVENUE

(Summary)

Peter M. Lagoni sold his property at 691-93 West North Avenue to Dr. W. T. Jacobs and Herman Muehlen for the sum of \$19,000.00. Mr. Lagoni is the oldest settler on the Northwest Side. When he came to West North Avenue it was all prairie.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II D 1
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 11, 1899.

[LODGE BUYS CEMETERY LOTS]

Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias, has bought lots 114 and 115 in Block N, Mt. Olive Cemetery, or 830 square feet. The whole affair was arranged by the following committee: P. J. Noer, J. P. Olsen, A. Johnsen, Louis Andersen, John Rosenberg, and J. W. Hertz. The cost was \$415.

This space is going to be used for the interment of members of the Lodge.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

DANISH

Skandinaven, July 25, 1893.

HOTEL ROYAL

Mr. Thorvald Koefoed and Miss Sophie Anderson have bought the Royal Hotel from Mr. Hansen for \$2,800. It will be renovated and remodelled into a first class hotel. It is going to be the leading Danish hotel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

DANISH



Skandinaven Daily Edition, Aug. 8, 1891.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER

C. C. Heisen has sold the property at Dearborn and Harrison Streets to Mary Young for \$140,000.

DANISH

II F
II F (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1891.

[BUILDING TRANSFERS BY SCANDINAVIANS]

J. C. Fahlgren to E. P. Petersen, Southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and 39th Street, \$11,000.

C. Westergren (Swedish) to F. Hammer, 91st Street and Superior Avenue, \$18,000.

H. C. Wilson to F. Olsen, Lombard and 57th Street, \$35,000.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1891.

REAL ESTATE

A lot on 100-102 West Washington Street, 60 X 182, has been sold to O. Lund for \$525,000. A sixteen-story building is to be erected.



II F
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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 23, 1890.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

WPA 1117 2402 0275

S. C. G. Brooks sold the property, 90x120, at Dearborn and Washington Streets to O. F. Alven for \$336,000.

II F

DENISON

Standard (Daily Edition), Aug. 27, 1930.

WFR 100 1000

REAL ESTATE RECORDS

- E. G. Paulin to William Mc Clintock, 43rd and State Street, \$86,000.
- H. D. Judson to T. Dal, Central Avenue and 102 Street, \$40,000.
- G. Muldrick to A. Forsberg, 19th Street and Western Avenue, \$100,000.
- A. Forsberg to A. Jernberg, same property as above, \$115,000.
- S. Fors to F. H. Lickett, Ogden Avenue and 12th Street, \$326,380.

II F

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 16, 1890.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

North Western Avenue and Diversey Street; M. I. Cosley to T. Rasmussen,
\$30,000.



II F

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 27, 1890.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Mrs. Hanna Green has purchased the Owings Building on Adams and Dearborn Streets.
Price, \$400,000.



A. Segregation

Danish Times, Dec. 18, 1936

[SWEDISH AMERICAN CHRISTMAS SPECIAL]

The waiting rooms of LaSalle Street Station in Chicago was crowded with Danes and Swedes going to Denmark for Christmas. The Swedish Liners "Gripsholm" was on hand giving Charles Fandrick, Chicago Office representative, information.

At 11 o'clock the Trainmaster sang out "All Aboard for the "Swedish-American Special" and people hurried to the track. There was plenty of room for the 200 passengers in the eight coaches. Everything was very comfortable on the Nickel-Plate Lehigh Valley Railroad. The Dining Room was well filled at every meal. The R.R. employees were very courteous and very helpful. When we arrived at Hoboken we thanked them all very much.

Big Route cars took us at dawn to the Liner's Dock at 57th Street, New York City. In the Dining Salon of the Ship, tables were set elaborately with Lunch and Flowers. While we were eating our lunch, the Ship's music Corps played Danish music.

Danish Times, Dec. 18, 1936.

At 3 o'clock the Ship started for Copenhagen. The Danish Line has now no passenger line because the Danes now stay at home.

III A

DANISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 d (3)

II A 3 a

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

II A 2

II A 1

II B 3

III G

III H

I L

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

DANES IN ILLINOIS

Statistics show that there are some thirty thousand Americans (this figure includes only citizens) of Danish birth in the State of Illinois. Immigration began as far back as 1840, and centered about Chicago, spreading northward as far as Kenosha, Wisconsin and so thward as far as Dwight, Illinois.

In Chicago, the Danish immigrants settled largely on the West Side, where they established themselves in distinct groups. Many engaged in business and succeeded well.

Wherever they settled, the older generation rapidly established homes, churches, lodges, and schools. Many clung tenaciously to their mother tongue and their traditions, until, as they became familiar with American ways, some of their secular interests were absorbed by, and dissolved in,



Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

our national spirit. But their memories are generally very long.

One Danish immigrant rose to the post of State Treasurer, another grew famous as one of the State's most distinguished distributors of foodstuffs. The younger generation (after 1880) also number many citizens of distinction, including bankers, physicians, teachers, lawyers, writers, etc., and men of affairs. Three became famous as musicians and composers. At least two were members of the State Legislature. Several served in the city and village governments.

Our contingent of Danish origin brought to our State an innate honesty and integrity, coupled with a will to work hard for their homesteads according to principles which had stood the test of centuries. This tradition revealed itself in the fondness of the Danish immigrant for his native ways, food, speech, and amusements. Some notable choirs, active for upward of a half-century or longer, still cultivate old native songs.



Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

For many years, each Danish settlement celebrated the fifth of June, the anniversary of the adoption of the Danish constitution, as a day of rejoicing, but in later times the tendency has been to transfer the date of this festival to the fourth of July.

Like other groups of foreign origin, the Danes in Illinois developed from the sixties onward a literature of their own, founded on American impressions of life and nature or embodying old memories. Poetry was plentifully published in the early Danish-American press and in a number of books. Hymns and the attendant sacred music continued to cheer and enliven the spirits of many men and women. Around 1880 there also developed a considerable activity in the field of drama. This activity, so largely dependent on personal initiative, still continues in the field of sports.

The Dane is fond of arts and crafts, gymnastics, athletics, folk dancing, and other constructive amusements. Danish artisans were much in demand



Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

until the advent of the machine age. Much of the artistic decoration of our older mansions in and about Chicago was done by Danish skill. Danish servants were, and still are, at a premium.

But the greatest contribution of the Danish immigrants, in Illinois and elsewhere, lies in their genius for homebuilding and development of sound units of farming. Acting under the time-honored practice that every farm should be left in a better state of cultivation than that in which it was received, the Danish farmer contingent has set a praiseworthy example for all time. Wherever a large and commodious barn building is found adjoining a modest dwelling, it is a safe guess that a Dane was responsible for the structure.

A grandson of one of the early Danish pastors in Illinois was chosen for the distinguished task of editing the great history of the United States written by Henry Adams.



British "Wings", Nov. 17, 1954.

A immigrant of the West Generation is largely responsible for the initial development of our new system. For the first time many of our private citizens.

Another American of British birth, who came to Illinois thirty years ago, founded the first new organization in Chicago and its work is attributed by the American Government. This work, founded in the city, was dedicated as a tribute to the hospitality of our adopted country.



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III B 2
II B 3
III H

DANISH

Den Danske Pioneer, Nov. 5, 1936.

HOW CAN THE DANES MAINTAIN THEIR LANGUAGE AND TRADITIONS?

How long will the Danish colony in Chicago survive without any emigration, and when will the first generation die out? When will the second generation's interest in Danish traditions die out? All of the first generation talk incessantly about keeping up the love for our fatherland at all our doings. We make endless speeches about our old country. However, when we leave these places to go home, and our young or full-grown children speak English all the way home, we soon realize that our children have other ideas about our Danish language and traditions. Do we use the Danish language at home? We don't.

When the Danish athletes went to Denmark, it was one of the best things that ever happened to make a bridge between Denmark and the United States.

The Dania Club has a branch now, The Daughters of Denmark's Daughters, the aim of which is to preserve the Danish language in the second generation. At its meetings only Danish is spoken. This may help.

III A

DANISH

Danish Times, Apr. 8, 1932.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Danes are moving back to the Danish community around North Avenue and California.



Danish Times, May 6, 1927.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

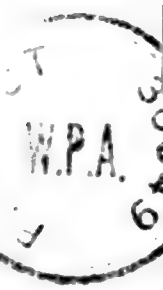
Peter Boas, in a letter to the editor has asked if it would be possible to begin a column entitled "Twenty Years Ago."

The young people in the Danish colony do not know Peter Boas, but the old timers will never forget him. He was active about thirty years ago when America was still "God's Free Country."

.....

A few evenings ago, we sat and listened to a few of the Old Guard who spoke with enthusiasm of such old timers as Dr. Max Henius, Paul Geleff, Louis Pio, Sorte Hansen (Hansen, the dark), Peter Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Antonsen, Theodor Kofoed, Cigar manufacturer Anton Jacobsen, Velquarts, Johannes Herskind and many others, some of whom have died.

.....They spoke of the days when they would meet on Sunday in the old Red Star in Wilken's Basement, or perhaps Pjolttenborg, (a well-known inn of the late nineties); many of them could be seen at Dybbol Christensen's, Dannevirke



III A
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- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, May 6, 1927.

Hansen's, Store Peter, or "det skarpe Hjørne" (The sharp corner), at Meyer's
and in Alstrups.

.....

The chapters of the Danish colony's history are all interesting, full of life
and charm--especially those chapters of the late nineties.



III A
III H

DANISH

Danish Times, Apr. 16, 1926.

THE ROUND TABLE

The famous "Round Table" in Wilken's Cafe on Clark Street in the Loop, will become even more famous. This particular table has been the one used exclusively by the "Builders of the Danish Colony" when they met to discuss their important problems. They would meet in the Wilken's Cafe, and sit for hours over their beer and aqua nitae

The names of all the "Old Vikings" will be carved into the table top, and then the table will be sent to Denmark where it will be placed in a prominent place, probably in a museum.



III A

DANISH

III H

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Oct. 30, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

DANISH CULTURE IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

p.4.....To the many writers who have contributed to this paper, I take the liberty of saying that one cannot expect to find the culture of one's native land in a foreign country, if we ourselves do nothing towards its preservation.

The Danish colony in Chicago has many splendid societies and libraries, where much of what is sought may be found.

The Danish-American undergoes those changes which takes place in the process of his assimilation of American culture of having lived here half a dozen years ago. However, his Danish culture will have made its imprint too and so affects his reactions and mental-self.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Oct. 30, 1925.

WPA (111) 1073

Within our own circle we have many sincere men and women, who have dedicated their lives to the furtherance of Danish Culture.

Many of our ablest authors have translated Danish Poetry and Prose in the American language and the result is too well known to need discussion.

In thousands of Danish homes throughout the U.S., Danish culture is preserved and understood and this we feel is Denmark's valuable cultural contribution to the mighty America.

Ego.

III A
I C

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Oct. 9, 1925.

DANES ON THE RETREAT

Twelve or fifteen years ago we were not in doubt as to the location of the Danish settlement in Chicago. Alighting from a street car at the corner of Western and North Avenues and walking westward, we found the window signs on both sides predominantly Danish. Saloons, of which there was one on every corner all the way to California Avenue, were all owned by Danes, employing Danish bartenders, Danish waitresses, and Danish janitors. Danish also were the customers who passed in and out, quenching their thirst. At its best the language spoken in these places was a wonderful mixture of English and Danish in all variations and dialects.

Through the windows of residences in the neighborhood you would catch glimpses of Danish flags decorating mantelpieces; and on entering you would be treated to a sandwich made of real Danish rye bread.

But times have changed. In the course of only a few years Little Denmark in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Oct. 9, 1925.

Chicago has been liquidated. One business place after another has been taken over by Jews or Poles. The Danish mail-carriers have remained, however, but they do not carry so many letters with Danish stamps as before. It is the vividly colored Polish and Russian stamps which predominate.

Of course many Danish businessmen are still to be found in that neighborhood, and there are also a great many Danish families. Likewise several Danish societies do still have their headquarters there; but the majority of Danes have left, going farther west and northwest, and with their departure the West North Avenue district has ceased to be a typical Danish settlement. The older Danish settlement at Milwaukee and Chicago Avenues has completely disappeared, even though you may happen to discover a Danish sign squeezed in between Jewish and Polish ones. And so the Danes are on the retreat again. Are they going to conquer new territory collectively, or will they remain dispersed?

III A
III D

DANISH


Danish Times, May 19, 1923.

KNUTE NELSON--AN AMERICAN

No better Americans have ever lived than some who have been born in foreign lands of foreign parents. It was of a foreign-born American that Theodore Roosevelt wrote: "If I were asked to name a fellow man who came nearest to being the ideal American citizen I should name Jacob Riis.

"It is not birth that makes an American, but loyalty in mind, in thought, and in word and in deed to that which America stands for."

During the war Senator Nelson was one of the most vigorous upholders of the cause to which America committed herself. So free was his public service from partisanship that, though he was a staunch Republican, he was re-elected in 1918 with the support of both parties, having been heartily recommended for re-election by the Democratic president, Mr. Wilson. He did not swerve from his course in order to seek political support either within or without his own party, and one reason why his independence never ruffled or antagonized



III A
III D

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, May 19, 1923.

others was that he never took a position of independence in an attitude of superiority or self-righteousness.

Senator Knute Nelson's career was one of the numerous examples of those who, coming to America, have not only been made by their adopted country but have helped to make it.

III

II 1 c (5)

IV

DAILY

Danish Pines, Oct. 1, 1931.

THE DANISH "BROADWAY"

The Danish "Broadway" runs along North Avenue, from Western Avenue to California Avenue, and every evening looks like a festival. North Avenue is one of the widest and best illuminated streets in Chicago. Last Friday evening, the new lighting system was officially inaugurated with a large automobile parade, of which Soren Corydon was king. He had twenty beautifully decorated cars; Busch Brothers had six; there were probably two hundred cars in the procession.



III A
I C

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 7, 1916.

THE SCANDINAVIAN FRATERNAL LODGES

The Scandinavian Fraternity Review has a few words to say about "hyphenated Americans."

"We Scandinavians who have become citizens of the United States ought to feel rather proud of our "Americans," for unlike the native-born we are Americans by choice instead of Americans by necessity. Still we need not forget the land from which we came, any more than a man who has a good wife need forget his mother. He has married the former, it is true, and owes her his first allegiance, but to the latter he owes his very existence and all the fond recollections of his childhood days."

III A
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II A 1

DANISH

Salomons Almanak, 1916, p. 77.

[DANISH COMMUNITY ON NORTH AVENUE]

The settlement on North Avenue and 40th Avenue is becoming more and more Danish. Many Danish businessmen are located here--Fred Winholdt, the druggist; Christ Hermansen, the real estate dealer; Carl Petersen and Harald Jensen, both butchers; Hans Christensen, baker; A. C. Carstensen, hardware store; Koberg and Buck, theater owners; Niels Jorgensen and H. Soele, saloonkeepers, and lately the Danish physician Dr. J. P. Ahlstrom.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 31.

[DANES IN CHICAGO AND IN ILLINOIS]

Of the 2,185,283 inhabitants of Chicago 11,484 are Danes, with 7,020 children of Danish descent. In 11 cities in Illinois with over 25,000 population there are 553 Danes with 305 children.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 64.

[DANES IN THE UNITED STATES]

The Census of 1910 showed that there was 181,000 Danes in the United States. There are 147,000 children who were born here of Danish parents. There are about 72,000 children one of whose parents was Danish.

To this number must be added the great number of those from South Jutland, who in the Census are counted as Germans, but in fact are the most ardent Danes anywhere. The number of Danes in the United States is therefore more than 225,000.

The figures for Illinois are: 15,684 Danes in 1900 and 17,368 Danes in 1910. The Danes make up 1.4 per cent of the population in Illinois. There are 11,551 children both of whose parents were Danish, and 4,600 with one Danish parent.

III A

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I A 1 b

III B 2

II A 2

II D 1

III C

III E

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 29, 1913.

ASKOV, MINNESOTA

The following is written by Mr. A. Berntsen, a nephew of Premier Kl. Berntsen of Denmark:

"I figure that most Danes in America who are familiar with, and conscious of, our peculiar position as residents of a foreign country know what and where Askov, Minnesota is, and that Askov is a Danish colony organized by Dansk Folkesamfund.

When I arrived here, together with my family in February, 1908, the Colony numbered seventeen families. The town, or settlement, at that time called Partridge, was located in Pine County, and was insignificant in appearance. The surrounding territory was covered with thousands of stubs and scattered underbrush, the pitiful remains of mighty forests, reminding the newcomer of the disastrous Hinkley fire which went over this section sometime during the Nineties, killing animals and people by the hundreds.



Revyen, Mar. 29, 1913.

But in the Spring of 1908, the settlement woke up to life, physically and spiritually. Twenty new families arrived and settled. Carpenters, builders and laborers did a rushing business during the summer, and before Fall, a great many new homes stood ready for occupation. A pretty new bungalow was dedicated to the minister of the settlement, Rev. H. C. Strandkov, who arrived in August. It was clear to all that the work started here was something which should not be stopped now.

Five years have elapsed since then, a period rich with good memories, and characterized by rapid development. Progress has been made individually, and collectively. As an average of twenty families moved in and settled every year, so we are about six hundred Danes altogether now, and expect the traditional addition this year.

What does the town of Askov look like now in 1913? There are two grocery stores, a hardware store, a well organized bank, a blacksmith shop, a sawmill, and two painting contractors. Even the station master is a Dane from the Chicago

Reyven, Mar. 29, 1913.

Southside. We have a fine, modern hotel managed by our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, also from Chicago's Southside. There are about ten families from Chicago, all apparently happy in their enjoyment of the country's peaceful way of living, so different from the noise and struggle in the big city. During the summer of 1911, a new and modern creamery was built. Our famous countryman, dairy expert, Carl Miller, from West Denmark, Wisconsin, is the manager. The farmers of Askov have their own cooperative feed store, and Mr. L. Masback has started a nursery.

Much land around Askov is now in excellent shape. A mighty steam threshing machine has been traveling from farm to farm the last two seasons to take care of bumper crops, which is almost a tradition in Askov. Besides dairying and chicken farming, we have another important source of income, namely; potatoes. Unfortunately, the price on potatoes has been low this year, but we feel satisfied in knowing that people living in the city can afford to buy them. A fine, new school has been built. We have a male principal and three female teachers, all Danes. One of them teaches exclusively in Danish four months of the year, and one hour daily is dedicated to Danish

Revyen, Mar. 29. 1913.

as a regular subject throughout the season.

The congregation has resolved to build a church next summer. For that purpose, Dansk Folkesamfund has donated \$2,000, and the members of the colony have collected \$3,000.

Social activity in Askov is making fair progress. The Ladies Society, whose motto is "Neighborliness above all," is blooming. So is a Young Peoples' Society carrying the beautiful name of "The Forest Rose." Then we have a Farmers' Society, a Cooperative Insurance Society, a Sick and Benefit Society, a Brotherhood Lodge, and the Congregation, each serving its proper purpose for the blessing and benefit of the settlement.

Our young people are actively engaged in gymnastics and physical culture, which is good for their health.

The above has been written in response to requests made by friends in Chicago.



Revyen, Mar. 29, 1913.

I hope that a great many of you may yet make up your minds and come to Askov where the air is pure, and health and happiness are waiting. Are you dissatisfied with conditions in the big city, or are you suffering under the yoke of Capitalism? Come out in the country to live as free and independent citizens.

Even very limited means will enable you to start on the road to independence. Here, you will have an opportunity to raise a family, healthy and happy, as is the ideal of every father and mother. Masons, carpenters, and laborers can get all the work they want. Of course, even if you have a trade, and depend on that for a living, everybody living in the country ought to have a few acres, say five or ten to cultivate. On such a little farm, there will be plenty to do during periods when nothing else is going on. Thus, your time is not wasted, but made into money.

Prices on cut over land a few miles outside Askov range from \$15 to \$20 an acre.

Revyen, Mar. 29, 1913.

Cultivated land near the town is not cheap any more. However, there are five and ten acre lots near the town that can be bought at a reasonable price. A few farms, both large and small, situated close to town, are for sale because the owners want to return to Denmark and live in retirement.

I am at your service in case anybody wishes to be further informed about conditions in Askov. There are those who prefer to listen to a private party, rather than to land agents or banks, etc. I will be happy to respond to such inquiries from friends or from strangers. I shall strive to give the most impartial and accurate information possible. I consider myself in a position to do so, because I am not interested in the sale of land or in any other way financially connected with the development of Askov."

A. Berntsen.

DANISH

III A

Revyen, Oct. 14, 1911.

JUBILEE

p.2.....On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Danish Brotherhood, lodge No. 18 has requested the control committee to arrange a jubilee celebration for all the Chicago lodges of the brotherhood.

III A

DANISH

Revyen, May 20, 1911.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Danish Youth Society next Sunday celebrates the 24th anniversary of its founding, with a dinner. There will be speeches by one of the honorary members and by several others of our best known countrymen.

III a.
IV

Danish

Skandinaven, Jan. 14, 1904.

[F. M. HANSEN MOVED TO LARGER QUARTERS]

Baker F. M. Hansen, who for ten years had a bakery at 447 W. Chicago Ave. has sold out and moved to Fairfield and California, where he has built a larger bakery. All Norwegians and Danes are moving west. Mr. Hansen is the best cake and pastry baker in Chicago. He is also the owner of much real estate and very wealthy.

Revyen, Aug. 29, 1903.

/DANES STILL SHUN AMERICAN-STYLE BREAD/

Baker F. W. Hansen, 447 West Chicago Avenue, has started to advertise his Dansk rugbrod (Danish pumpernickel). Most Danes born in Denmark find the American white bread too soft and they generally long for the far harder and more healthy Danish bread made of rye. This bread is mostly used for the well-known Danish sandwiches of the open kind.

III A
I C

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 16, 1899.

THROUGH MY GLASSES

(Weekly Column)

by

Jean Figaro

There are five kinds of Danes in America, the Danish Danes, the Danish-Americans, the cosmopolitans, the monkeys, and the common mortals.

The Danish Danes always wear a pin of a Danish society in their buttonhole; the Danish colors are on the wall of their homes and also a picture of King Christian IX or Frederik VII. Most of them also have a picture of both Peter Noer and Viggo Danielson in full regalia. Over the lady's writing table you will generally find a picture of the Danish Old People's Home.

The Danish Americans are the politicians or would-be-politicians. They are well dressed and wear glasses; their homes are without style. And they never

III A
I C

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 16, 1899.



read Danish papers except during election time.

The cosmopolitans are made up of both rich and poor; they are very critical, but do not like to be criticised themselves. At present, they read a great many modern Danish books instead of Kipling, but it is only a question of time when it will be the other way around. They read Danish papers edited in Denmark and in the United States. All our prominent Jews belong to this group.

The monkeys consist of the spiritual lower class with higher aspirations. They want to play in our comedies, to speak at our festivals, and to write songs on all occasions. They often forget to finish the sentence they speak or write. They never read anything but Danish written by themselves, which does not enlighten them very much.

The common mortals are the writer and the gentle reader, who want to be left alone and to live their own lives.

III A

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 28, 1897.

[MANY DANES IN CHICAGO]

We are told that Chicago has a population of 1,750,000 with more than 20,000 Danes.

III A

DANISH

Hejmdal, Sept. 22, 1876.

[THE SCANDINAVIANS AS CITIZENS]



In one of the American papers we found a statement saying the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes as emigrants are very desirable. They are honest, industrious, and willing to become American citizens very quickly. There was a time when we didn't care about politics, but we have opened our eyes and ears. We understand today that we must vote as good citizens. The Republican party was the party we liked at first, but the Scandinavians are better educated, not one-sided. The Republicans have been fooling around too much, breaking promises, etc., so the Scandinavians, like the others, have changed.

We are for Tilden. We don't care if he only weighs 120 pounds and is unmarried; we will vote for the best man, and may he always win.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies & Influences

1. Effect Upon United States

Government and State Policies

III B 1

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 27, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

page 2 col. 2... The petitions for a cheaper postage to Denmark have now been bound, the volume contains 1,000 lists with about 15,000 names from 500 cities in the United States. Mr. Ryberg will take the book to Count Moltke, the Danish Ambassador in Washington, D.C., who will see President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock about this matter.

III B 1
III H
IV

Revyen, Nov. 27, 1909.

DANISH

[DANISH-AMERICAN POSTAL RATES]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Chas. J. Rydberg left last Saturday for New York and Washington, to represent the "Lower Danish-American Postal Rates Committee." Petitions bearing over 15,000 signatures from about five hundred American cities have been beautifully bound in morocco by the Danish bookbinder Brendstrup. This impressive volume will be turned over to Count Moltke, Danish Ambassador to the U.S.A., to be forwarded by him to the Danish government. Mr. Rydberg plans to have one or two prominent New York Danes accompany him to Washington where, during an audience with President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock, he is confident of getting a favorable opinion and the support of the movement from our own government.

III B 1
III H

Revyen (The Review) Sept. 11, 1909.

DANISH

POSTAL RATES TO DENMARK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

p.2.....The society for obtaining lower postal rates to Denmark has begun its work in a quiet, unobstrusive manner but results already show a great interest in the movement. Requests for petitions began coming in almost as soon as the idea was first announced and already the signed petitions are piling up at a very gratifying rate. Our expectations are more than fulfilled.

Petitions whose signatures do not fill the entire page are usually accompanied by a statement that there were no more Danes in the community and that all there had signed.

Those whose lists are still unfinished are urged to complete their canvass as soon as possible so the deciding blow may be struck while the interest is at its peak. Certainly no Dane can refuse to sign a petition of such importance.

DANISH

III B 1

III H

Revyen, July 31, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

page 2 col. 4-5. Chas. J. Ryberg, Chicago, has organized a new society: Foreningen for billig Porto (The society for cheap postage). The Danes are dissatisfied because it costs 33% less to send a letter from here to Germany than to Denmark. 3,000 letters have been sent to 326 cities in 28 states, wherever there is a Danish society. The intention is to get as many people as possible to sign a petition and thus to force the Danish government to sign an agreement with the United States in this regard.

III B 1

DANISH

III H

Revyen (The Review) July 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

AN APPEAL TO ALL DANES IN THE U.S.A.

(Editorial)

p.2.col.3.....A letter mailed from the U.S. to Haderslev requires 2ø postage while the same letter, if mailed to Kolding requires 5ø. Why should there be this difference? Haderslev gets the benefit of the postal agreement with Germany; no such fact benefits the Dane.

Why has rate reduction not been arranged between Denmark and the U.S.A.? Is it because of Danish blindness as to the mutual benefit to such an agreement? Are we blind to the economy and to the greater benefits to be derived from the increased number of letters that will be dispatched under the lower rate of postage.

Increased correspondence means increased knowledge of conditions in both countries;

Revyen, (The Review) July 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

preservation of old and creation of ties between Danes here and in Denmark. In short, this improvement in postal service will bring mutual benefits that would be impossible to obtain in any other way.

It should not be difficult to bring about a change. In view of the promptness and lack of opposition shown when the German and British agreements were made we feel that the good will of "Uncle Sam" toward Denmark will bring on a prompt acceptance of our proposal.

Our greatest difficulty has been to overcome the apathy of the Danish Press. Our Danish-American Press has long seen the advisability of the change and has given the cause **enough publicity** to stir action, the Danes on both sides of the Atlantic.

Through our columns we appeal to all Danish-Americans to really unite in support of the proposed postal reduction. Prove to authorities and population of

Revyen. (The Review July 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denmark that we Danish-Americans are as much interested in the matter of postal rates to and from the old homeland as are our Germans and British neighbors in our adopted country.

The society for the promotion of this idea invites every Dane in the U.S.A., to become a member. The membership fee is \$1.00; there will not be any further dues nor assessments as we feel that the volume of these small contributions will adequately provide for publicity, stationery, postage, etc. All work by the Promoters of the plan will be done gratis. Membership may also be obtained by sending in a petition signed by twenty-five or more of our people. A complete report of the results of the movement will be mailed to all members within three months after the work of the society is completed. Remittances and communications may be sent to any member of the Working Committee of the Society.

(Follows a list of twenty prominent Danish-Americans throughout the midwestern states.....)

III B 1

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 22, 1906.

[PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN DENMARK AND U.S.]



A parcel post agreement has now been concluded by the Danish and the American governments, to go into effect on October 1. Parcels not weighing over four Danish pounds, not over three feet and six inches long, and not valued at more than \$50, can in the future be sent to Denmark at twelve cents per pound.

III B 1
III B 2
III H

DANISH

Revyen, May 5, 1906.

[DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SECURES CHEAPER RATE FOR
PARCEL POST TO DENMARK]

The first thing that the Danish-American Association did was to write to the United States Foreign Mail Department in Washington, D. C., to ask that parcel post to Denmark under four pounds in weight be sent as cheaply as it is now from the United States to Germany, Norway, and Sweden. The society has already had answer from Washington, and is informed that an agreement to this effect has been made with the Danish Postal Authorities.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies & Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

III B 2

II D 1

II C

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

II A 3 d (1)

DANISH

Danish National Committee, Niels Nielsen, President.
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, pp. 49-50.

THE DANISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

For a number of years prior to the organization of the Danish National Committee, the Danish Brotherhood Lodges of Chicago held annual joint festivals in Elliot Park, arranged under the auspices of the Central Committee of the D.B.S. in Chicago with Mr. Christ Hermansen as Chairman. In the meantime, the feeling became gradually apparent of the desirability of co-operative effort between Danes of all factions, the churches, societies and various organizations, and due largely to the initiative of Mr. Hermansen the "Danish National Committee" was accordingly organized in the fall of 1908. The original Committee was composed of 26 members, representing as many societies, and to Mr. Claus Jensen fell the honor of being the first President.

The first joint festival arranged under the auspices of the Danish National Committee was held on June 5, 1909, on the occasion of Denmark's national holi-

III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

II D 1

II C

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

II A 3 d (1)

Danish National Committee, Niels Nielsen, President.
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, pp. 49-50

day. This affair met with the whole-hearted approval and support of the Danish Colony, with the result that a similar affair has been held every year since, attracting thousands of Danish people from Greater Chicago and surrounding cities, towns and villages.

Besides arranging these annual affairs, the committee has on many occasions sponsored worth while undertakings such as, the organization of the Danish Relief Fund in 1911, which has been of inestimable help to many of our countrymen in time of need and distress. In order to more impartially serve the Danish colony, this Relief Committee became an independent organization in 1927, and its officers and members are doing a noble and unselfish work for unfortunate Danish people without any compensation whatsoever.

Lack of space make it impossible to narrate the many worth while activities sponsored and undertaken by the Danish National Committee during the twenty-

III B 2

- 3 -

DANISH

II D 1

II C

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

II A 3 d (1)

WPA 101 2401 32775

Danish National Committee, Niels Nielsen, President.
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, pp. 49-50

five years of its existence. The scope of our work has been wide, including the raising of a memorial to Jacob A. Riis in 1929 in the park bearing his name at Narragansett and Fullerton Avenues, in honor of that great Dane whose name will go down in the history of the medical profession, Dr. Christian Fenger. Entertainments of national interest have been arranged, such as the showing of films from Denmark; arranging of plays such as "Elverhoj," "Gongehovdingen" and "Capriciosa"; and in short, many interesting affairs for the benefit of the Danish people of Chicago. In all these undertakings and on every occasion when calling for united action and support, it must be said that the response from the people of our Danish colony has been whole-hearted and prompt.

In closing I should like to emphasize that although we call ourselves the Danish National Committee, we are vitally interested in all work for the benefit of the common good.

III B 2

II A 1

III A

III D

III F

III G

III H

I E

IV

Anton Kvist, Fra Lincoln til Hoover, Amerikas Danske Pioneer Forening Dania, Chicago, 1862-1930. Et Bidrag til Dantias Historie (From Lincoln to Hoover, America's Pioneer Danish Society Dania, Chicago, 1862-1930. A Contribution to the History of Dania). (Copenhagen: Politiken, 1930), 28 pages.

DANISH



[DANIA]
(Excerpts)

The first Danes came to Chicago in 1837. They were both sailors. The one was Captain Christoffer Johnsen, from Alsinge, Denmark, and the other was Peter T. Allen from Copenhagen, Denmark. Chicago then had 4,000 inhabitants.

Captain C. Johnsen was for several years treasurer of Dania.



Anton Kvist, Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

Chicago got her first railroad in 1848. A railroad station was built, and the first locomotive was sailed to Chicago by "The Old Whale," Georg Jergen Petersen, on his own ship "Helena". Mr. G. J. Petersen was of Danish descent and an eager member of Dania....

Georg Hansen, born in Odense, Denmark, was the first Danish Consul in Chicago. Before that time the interests of the Danish government were in the hands of the Swedish consul in Chicago.

Georg Hansen worked hard for the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, and was appointed American consul at Helsingør, Denmark shortly after the election.

Just before he left he was present at the organization of Dania or Dana, as it was called to start with. The meeting was held in a cigar shop on East Randolph Street.

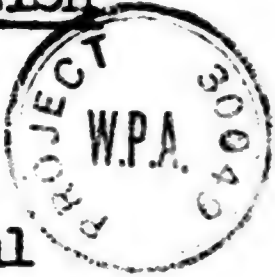
Anton Kvist, Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.



Dania was started in Chicago in 1862 with twelve members, each of whom paid an initiation fee of two dollars. The aim of the organization was to gather all Danes in Chicago for social affairs and for the cultivation of the Danish tongue and the sharing of all old memories.

The first president was Johan Foster, from Copenhagen, Denmark; the secretary was P. C. Petersen, from Lolland, Denmark.....

Dania's first meetings were held in a wine cellar on La Salle Street, known for about twenty years as "Wilkins' Cellar". Here one would meet all the prominent Danes, who loved wienerwurst, sauerkraut, and muscatel wine. Here the Danes had a table of their own. The old basement disappeared in 1926, when the street was made wider, but the old oak table is now to be found at the student cafe in Copenhagen, to which it was given by Dr. Max Henius.....



Anton Kvist, Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

Dr. N. P. Pearson (Peterson), born in Kolding, Denmark, became Danish consul in Chicago after Mr. Hansen left. Dr. Pearson had been Army surgeon during the Civil War. He was also president for Dania for several years.....

Druggist Emil Dreier, the first Danish apothecary in Chicago, became the successor of Dr. Pearson both as Danish consul in Chicago and president of Dania. He was a powerful personality and became the leader at the Danish table at Wilkens' Cellar. Here you might meet such famous Danes as the two architects Hammerich and Lautrup, the former of whom had opened a school for drawing in Dania for young Danes that just had arrived in the city. You would also meet Dr. Christian Fenger, Professor Frederiksen, the sculptor J. Gelert, the library critic Clemens Petersen, and the civil engineer William Harlew.

Anton Kvist, Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.



You would also meet the first Danish Socialist leaders, recently deported from Denmark, Pio, Geleff, and "Sorte" (Black) Hansen. Later on the circle was joined by two young men, the politician Henry L. Hertz and Dr. Max Henius.....

Henry L. Hertz became president of Dania in 1880.....

The famous Danish author Johannes V. Jensen paid Chicago a visit in 1903 during a trip around the world. The loop gave him the idea for his social novel, Hjulet (The Wheel).....

The famous editor of the Danish newspaper Politiken, Henrik Cavling, visited America and Chicago in 1893. He wrote a well-known book about his trip entitled Fra Amerika (From America). In this book you will find an excellent chapter about Chicago and the Dreier circle.....

The author Norman Hansen wrote Chicago Noveller (Chicago Novels), which were widely read among Danes in the United States and in Denmark.....

Anton Kvist, Fra Lincoln to Hoover, 1930.



Louis Henius, the brother of Dr. Max Henius, lived in Chicago during the latter part of the last century and the early part of this century. He was a teacher in chemistry in this town and a member of Dania. He left for Denmark and never returned.....

Fritz Frantzen, an old officer in the Danish army of 1864, became president of Dania in 1871 and again in 1921. He died from apoplexy during a meeting of Dania in 1921.....

When the body of Abraham Lincoln passed through Chicago on its way to Springfield for interment, Dania placed a beautiful decoration on his casket.....

III B 2
II B 1 a
II D 10
III H

DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 15, 1929.

SOCIETY HARMONIEN (1886-1930)

On Nov. 10, 1886, the Danish Singing Society Harmonien was organized by immigrant Danish singers.

The purpose of the society was to keep alive an interest for Danish music and song.

The history of the society is long and interesting, and because space is at a premium, we will only mention a few highlights in its history.

In 1915, a chorus of about twenty singers went to the World's Fair in San Francisco. At that time they gave a number of concerts throughout the west.



III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

III H

Danish Times, Nov. 15, 1929.

In 1917, the memorial concert for the composer Niels W. Gade was held here in Chicago, and a mixed chorus of one hundred and fifty voices participated in it.

The Society's Concert tour to Denmark, in 1924, was the highlight of highlights in their history. The chorus consisted of about thirty voices, and more than thirty concerts were held throughout Denmark. This concert tour brought about one hundred thousand crowns in box-office returns, a sum which was given to charity in the different towns in Denmark where they had concerts.



III B 2

DANISH

Danish Times, Apr. 8, 1922.

JAMES HEYN

James Heyn is a Dane who has done much for the Danish colony.

On May fifth and sixth, he will tell us about the coming song festival to be held in Orchestra Hall. He is the chairman of the publicity committee.



III B 2
II D 1

DANISH



Danish Times, Mar. 25, 1922.

Dagmar lodge No. 4, of the Danish Sisterhood, celebrated their thirty-seventh anniversary on March twenty-first.

III B 2
II B 1 a
II F

DANISH

Revyen, May 15, 1920.

WORKERS SINGING SOCIETY BUYS NEW HOME

The Danish Workers Singing Society bought a large building at the corner of Rockwell and Wabansia Avenues, the price being \$2,100. The singers will remodel the building to suit their requirements.



Scandia, May 1, 1920.

THE DANISH OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY

In the Danish Old Settlers' Society is where you will meet the real Danish pioneer. In order to be eligible for membership you must be able to look back at forty years of activity on our American shores. You must be a real American. After all forty years of residence should make you a real American, and yet still be, at heart, a Dane.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

I G

IV

IV (Norwegian)

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 14, 1918.

A NEW DANISH LEAGUE

The Danish-Americans recently organized the Jacob A. Riis League. Its purpose is to promote the American patriotic ideal among the Danish-Americans. The first meeting of the league was held at the Atlantic Hotel. The local board will consist of Dr. Max Henius, president; Sophus Neble, vice-president; Carl Antonsen, secretary; Jens C. Hansen Norwegian, president of the Security Bank of Chicago, treasurer; John C. Christensen, Henry L. Hertz, Captain William Hovgaard, United States Navy. The national office of the League will be in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 6, 1918.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Danish Brothers in Arms celebrated their forty - second anniversary,
Wednesday evening, April 12.



III B 2

DANISH

Revvren, Jan. 6, 1917.

WILL YOU REPLY

Danebrog Lodge No. 140, will celebrate its sixteenth anniversary
at Holland's Hall, Sunday evening, January 14.



III B 2

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II D 10

IV

DANISH

Scandia, July 15, 1916.

DANES IN CHICAGO

Some of the most interesting individuals, in later years, were the exiled [from Denmark] Socialist and Social Democratic leaders, Pio. Geleff, Kristian Baun, and William Hansen. The veterans of the German-Danish war of 1864 were Henry L. Hertz, Fritz Frantzen, and Solberg. We must also mention the writer Norman Hansen, the poet Carl Hansen (the "Old Eagle"), Dr. Max Henius, and Sophus F. Neble.

Of organizations we mention Dania, the oldest, Valhalla, the second oldest, and the largest [of all], "Dansk Arbeider Sangforening" (Danish Workers' Singing Society).

Of regular singing societies we mention "Harmonien," organized in 1886. The Danish Workers' Singing Society was organized in 1897. There are also the Illinois Ladies' Singing Society, the "Hejmdal," "Magnetten," the Hartman Syric Club, and the youngest society, the "Hamlet".

997 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II D 10

Scandia, July 15, 1916.

IV The reading society "Tyluten" should be mentioned. Of athletic societies we must mention the Danish-American Athletic Club, in which Karl Sorensen has been instructor for many years.

One of the most interesting societies is, without a doubt, the Danish Old Settlers' Club. To become a member of this organization you must first of all have lived in Chicago at least thirty-five years, and you must be able to speak Danish.

The Danish National Committee was organized in 1905. The Danish Aid and Relief Society is a welfare organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II A 2

III H

DANISH

Salomons Almanak, 1916, p. 188

APRIL 1927

DANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO BE ORGANIZED 7

Dansk-Amerikansk Selskab (Danish-American Society) has on its program the organization of a Danish Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, which is to be the connecting link between the Danish exporters and the American importers.

III B 2

II B 1 a

II B 3

II D 1

II D 4

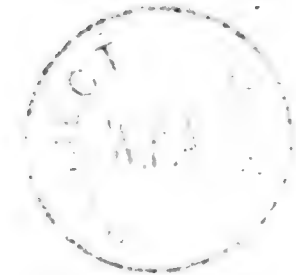
II D 5

I G The officers of the National Committee for 1915 are Jos. Jensen, president; Claus Jensen, first vice-president; Mrs. Sine Jensen, second vice-president; R. Egebergh, secretary; Arnold Rasmussen, treasurer; and J. C. Jensen, financial secretary.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 131.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

DANISH



The following are the delegates with the names of their societies in parentheses:

Mrs. Wm. Nelson (Old People's Home); Niels Ohlsen (Walhalla); S. C. Jensen (Good Templar Lodge); Marinus Petersen (Danmarks Sonner); Chas. Th. Knudsen (Sydsidens Danske 100-Mandsforening); G. Bense (Arbejdersangforeningen); Geo. Hansen (Harmonien); C. J. Christensen (D. B. S. No. 17); R. Egebergh (D. B. S. No. 18); P. L. Petersen (D. B. S. No. 58); A. M. Petersen (D. B. S. No. 35); P. C. Mygil (D. B. S. No. 140); Claus Jensen (D. B. S. No. 289); C. Petersen (Danish Children's Home); Jos. Jensen (Dania); Mrs. W. Mogensen

III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 131.

II D 1

II D 4 (Dania Ladies' Society); Wald. Bauer (Dansk-Amerikansk Sygeforening);

II D 5 C. M. Christensen (Folkesamfundeskredsen Fremad); C. F. Geckler

I G (Den Danske Hundred-Mands-Syge-og Begravelseskasse); Jens Lundsberg
(Dansk Skytteforening); Mrs. Rasmine Petersen (D. S. S. No. 4);

Mrs. Margrethe Petersen (D. S. S. No. 42); Mrs. Sine Jensen (D. S. S. No. 139);

Anna Jensen (Sangforeningen Ekko); Mrs. Thora Larsen (Sangforeningen Illinois);

Robt. Hechmann (Sangforeningen Magneten); J. C. Jensen (Sangforeningen Hejmdal);

Fritz Nielsen (Vaabenbrodrene); Mrs. Marie Estrup (Valkyrie); Antonia Mickelsen

(Danmarks Dotre); Arnold Rasmussen (Sydsidens Danske Laeseforening); Rudy Hansen

(Danish-American Athletic Club); Arthur Carlsen (Danmark Lodge No. 908) and

Mrs. L. Hansen (S. S. S. af 1895).

[Translator's note: Of the above societies the following no longer exist:

Sangforeningen Ekko, Sangforeningen Magneten, Sangforeningen Hymdal, Sydsidens
Danske Laeseforening.]

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 110.

[DANSK FOLKESAMFUNDS KREDS FREMAD]



Dansk Folkesamfunds Kreds Fremad meets at 3925 Michigan Avenue. Business meetings occur every second Friday of the month, and social evenings every third Thursday of the month. At the same place is a home where you can get good Danish food.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915.

[FOLK DANCE LESSONS]

page 110.. De Danske Folkedansere (Danish Folkdancers) was started June 5, 1913. Its aim is to further Scandinavian folk-dances in America. Its president is A.S. Karkow, 3717 Wrightwood Ave. Frederikke Sorensen, secretary. The fee is \$1.00 for every month in which dancing lessons are given by Mrs. Tousing-Thomsen. The ladies pay only 50 cents per month. Passive members pay 50 cents per year.

III B 2
II D 1

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 110.

[DANIA]

Dania was started on November 23, 1862, and is the oldest Danish society in Chicago. Its aim is entertainment and mutual aid in case of sickness and death. It has 225 members. It meets the first Saturday and third Wednesday in the month. It owns its own building, at 1651-1653 North Kedzie Avenue.

During 1914 and 1915 Dania is going to conduct a dancing school in order to attract the young people.

Revyen, Feb. 21, 1914.

ANNIVERSARY

Sons of Denmark celebrated its 20th anniversary last Sunday, with a banquet in Metropolitan Hall.

Mr. A. B. Larsen, the president, acted as toastmaster, and introduced Dr. Max Henius, honorary member of the "Sons," as the first speaker. In his speech, Dr. Henius paid a heartfelt tribute to the Society's accomplishments during the past twenty years.

Then followed speeches for America, for Denmark, and for the ladies. The dining room, and the table were tastefully decorated, and the food and service excellent.

There was no hitch in the arrangement, and in observing their 20th anniversary, the Sons of Denmark lived up to their well-established traditions.



III B 2

II D 1

III A

IV

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 106.

[DANIA]



Dania is the oldest Danish society in Chicago. It was founded November 23, 1862. Its aim was purely social, but later sick benefit and funeral expenses were added. For many years the society met in a building at the corner of La Salle Avenue and Kinzie Street, but the structure burned during the Great Fire. Everything burned except the protocol and a picture of the Danish King, Frederik VII. The society moved to Milwaukee Avenue.

In 1891 a building was bought on Chicago Avenue, but the Danes who first lived around Wicker Park moved out to the neighborhood of Humboldt Park. The society therefore sold the old building and built a new one on North Kedzie Avenue, near North Avenue. This building was finished in 1912 at a cost of more than \$30,000. Dania now has 250 members; the club is open all day to members. Many well-known Danes have been presidents of the society; Henry Ockenholt, Charles L. Wilde, Carl Nielsen, Adolf Christensen, Emil C. Jorgensen, Charles Ryberg, J. C. Larsen (vice-president of the Security Bank) and lately Peder Kristensen. The treasurer is Ludvig M. Hoffenblad.

III B 2
II D 1

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 100.

[DANIAS DAMEFORENING]

Danias Dameforening (Dania Ladies' Society) was started October 18, 1892, with 115 members. The aim is to help the Dania Society. The Society meets twice a month.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 100.

[THE HOME FRIENDS' PLEASURE CLUB]

[Those interested in the] Home Friends' Pleasure Club [should address]
Mr. Vagtborg, 6223 Green Street, Chicago.



III B 2

II B 2 f

II B 2 a

III H

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 93.

[DANSK FOLKESAMFUND I AMERIKA]



Dansk Folkesamfund i Amerika (Danish People's Society in America) was started on April 18, 1887. The founder was the Reverend F. L. Grundtvig, Danish pastor in Clinton, Iowa (1883-1900), who was first president. The aim of the society is: 1. To promote Danish national life where the conditions are right. 2. To start and support Danish schools and people's high schools. 3. To hold public meetings and lectures. 4. To maintain a Danish library. 5. To have homes for the young people in all the big towns where there is a large Danish colony.

A division of this society in Denmark had 4,000 members in 1889. In 1889 the second edition of the Reverend F. L. Grundtvig's Dansk Sangbog for det Danske Folk i Amerika (Danish Songbook for the Danish People in America), was published (4,000 copies). A third edition came in 1910 (2,000 copies). It contained 781 songs. A collection of melodies was published in 1911.

III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 2 f

II B 2 a

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 93.

III H

The Society started a colony, Danevang, near El Campo, Texas. Another Danish colony was started in 1905 in Pine County, Minnesota, near Partridge Station (the name was changed to Askov). A library of 4,000 volumes was given to Grand View College; this library circulates between the different societies. It has twice been proposed to dissolve the Society, but the motion was laid on the table.



De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 94.

[DANSK FOLKESAMFUND I AMERIKA]



Dansk Folkesamfund i Amerika (**The** Danish People's Society in America) has two societies in Chicago:

1. Chicago South Side. President, Christian Hansen, 3951 Prairie Avenue.
2. Chicago West Side. President C. C. Christensen, 2944 Logan Block.

Dansk Folkesamfund i Amerika on September 30, 1912, had 30 life members and 341 annual members [in Chicago].

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 20, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DANIA'S ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

The entertainment committee of the Dania Society has been appointed for the coming season, and it is now busy planning the various entertainments and social events for next winter. They shall begin with a lecture on October 26, by Dr. Max Henius.

Revyen, Aug. 23, 1913.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR 1914

All local Danish societies are now busy appointing delegates to the 1914 National Committee, which will convene in the near future to prepare plans for next year's festival.



III B 2
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 9, 1913.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Brotherhood and Sisterhood Lodges' building fund committee has opened the preliminary campaign, publicizing the great bazaar to be held in No. 17's Hall, October 30 to November 2.



III B 2
II D 10

DANISH

Revyen, May 3, 1913.

WELL DONE

The committee for the joint concert for the benefit of the Danish Aid fund has announced that the affair netted \$285.20.

A number of Danish Societies supported the undertaking by buying blocs of tickets.



III B 2

III H

III B 2 (Norwegian)

III H (Norwegian)

III B 2 (Swedish)

III H (Swedish)

Revyen, Feb. 1, 1913.

SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBITION

DANISH

As previously announced, a collection of Scandinavian art will be exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago beginning February 25. Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish societies will be represented at the opening ceremony.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation will be represented by its secretary, Dr. Henry Gaddord Leach, formerly secretary to Doctor Egan, United States Minister to Denmark. During his stay in Denmark, Doctor Leach acquired a broad knowledge of Scandinavian art and literature, and is going to give lectures on these subjects in Chicago and other cities, to which the exhibition will be moved successively.



III B 2
II B 1 a

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 18, 1913.

BENEFIT CONCERT

Representatives of the three Danish singing societies here met recently and decided to arrange a joint concert, as was done last year, for the benefit of the Danish Aid fund of the National Committee.

The concert will be held in Schoenhofen's Hall on February 19, and a fine program is assured.



III B 2
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 4, 1913.

DANIA'S JUBILEE

(Condensed)

The society Dania observed the 50th anniversary of its founding with a banquet and ball last Sunday in its new building, which is now completely decorated and furnished.

At 6 P.M. the doors of the large dining room swung open, and the guests marched in to the music of Michelsen's orchestra. The horseshoe-table was set for some 250 people, and the dinner which consisted of soup, boiled salmon, and roast turkey, with numerous accessories, was a beautiful and delicious demonstration of chef Andersen's culinary art, and was expertly served by an able staff of waiters. The fact that no butter and cheese appeared on the table, and that no after-dinner cigars were passed around caused some criticism, but it was not made known who was responsible for this somewhat unfortunate oversight.



III B 2
II D 1

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 4, 1913.

Mr. Carl Nielsen was toast-master, and handled his job skilfully. Numerous speeches were delivered, for Dania and for America and Denmark, for Dannebrog and the Stars and Stripes, for the ladies, etc., and congratulatory messages from absent members and friends of the society were read.

After the banquet, the floor was cleared for dancing, and Dania's knights and their ladies made merry until long after midnight. When the gay affair finally broke up, everybody was satisfied that the society's 50th anniversary had been properly observed, and its new home properly dedicated.



III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 26, 1912.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3027

BALL

The Danish Youth Society is giving its annual autumn ball to-night in its hall, 1214 N. Claremont Avenue.

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 12, 1912.

VFA (LL) PACI 30275

BALL

The Danish painters' fishing club, The Spiced Herring, is giving a ball on October 26, in Humboldt Hall.

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

THE BALL

(Condensed)

Walhalla's Autumn ball last Saturday drew a large and youthful crowd, which with enthusiasm cultivated the dance, and could hardly sit still while the short comedy "Twenty-three Minutes in Tjaereby Inn" was presented on the stage. The actors did a good job, but were handicapped by the poor acoustics in the Hall.

The affair broke up at 3 A.M. and netted the society a nice little sum.

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 31, 1912.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Denmark Lodge, No. 23. of I. O. G. T., will hold a flower auction in its hall, 3435 Wabansia Ave., next Wednesday night. Everybody is invited and there will be lots of fun.



III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 24, 1912.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE

The society, Walhalla, will hold a great ball on September 21, and at the same time present a one-act comedy, "Twenty-three Minutes in Tjaereby Inn."



III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 10, 1912.

MFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE

The Danish 100- Men Society will give the first ball of the season,
October 12, in Walhalla Hall.

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 3, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PHOTO 50275

ANNIVERSARY

Danish Brotherhood Lodge No. 58, observed the twentieth anniversary of its founding last Saturday with a buffet supper and dance in Wabansia Hall.

Revyen, July 27, 1912.

FROM CHICAGO

(Condensed)

The singing society Lagneten had ideal weather for its picnic in Friedel's park last Sunday.

Beauty contests for both males and females, athletic contests and dancing to Mrs. Mathiesen's orchestra, kept everybody busy and happy. It was very warm, and thanks to the many thirsts which had to be quenched, the outing was, also financially, a great success.



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III H

DANISH

Revyen, July 13, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

At the Sons of Denmark's meeting, on June 28, the society's honorary member, Dr. Max Henius, presented it with an ivory president's club. For the occasion a cosy social gathering was arranged at Boyschou's after the meeting, where Dr. Henius stated that the only lodge emblem he is going to wear at the dedication ceremony at the Rebild Hill in Denmark, is the star of Sons of Denmark. There were several spirited speeches and song numbers, after which the society wished Dr. Henius a happy voyage, and asked him to bring a greeting to the Rebild festivities on August 4.

This was the kind of evening that helps maintain and strengthen the enthusiasm for a society and its work.

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DANISH

Revyen, July 6, 1912.

Y76 (114) 180 102

PICNIC

Last Sunday's picnic of the Danish Workers' Singing Society, in Friedel's Park was attended by a great crowd.

The choir under Rolf Hammer gave many numbers, and Mrs. Hammer rendered a few recitals. The dance floor was crowded at all times and everyone had a good time.

Revyen, Jan. 6, 1912.

CHICAGO

The singing society Harmonien gave a well attended fish dinner last Thursday night in Metropolitan Hall. The occasion was the conferring of the society's golden lyre upon three of its founders: Marius Olsen, Mads Hansen and Hans Hansen.

The dinner was superbly prepared and served by Cusen. Chas. F. Dittelfson was toastmaster and read the jolly Singer-Bulletin. The society's president, Viggo Jensen, Dr. Max Menius, "King" Jens Jensen, and many others spoke, and solo and choir numbers were sung in the most animated spirit.

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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 30, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 325

NEWS AND NOTES

The society Danmark's Sonner (Sons of Denmark) will give a Smoker after the installation of officers at its first meeting in January.

The brilliant Julius Andersen has prevailed upon a business house on North Avenue to donate 400 inscribed silver spoons to the children attending the Christmas festival to be given tonight at Wicker Hall by Lodge No. 18.

D.B.S. Lodge No. 17 will hold a Christmas social, with Christmas tree, tonight in the hall at Hirsch Street.

The Workers Singing Society, at their last meeting, collected between twenty and thirty dollars for a sick comrade. The Danish Fraternity-in-Arms collected ten dollars at its last meeting for S. Christensen, an old member.

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Revyen, Dec. 23, 1911.

[HARMONIEN AND JYLLAND]

DANISH

WFO (111) PROI 39275

The Singing Society Harmonien (Harmony) will hold, on December 28, a Christmas Tree Social and dance at the Metropolitan Hall.

Jylland (Jutland) Lodge No. 70, D.S.S., and D.B.S. Lodge No. 140 will hold a joint Christmas social and dance at Halter's Hall.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1911.

THE DANISH STUDENTS

The entire Danish colony in Chicago turned out to meet the Danish students, upon their arrival here. All the Danish societies, have set up a joint committee. Dr. Max Henius is the president and Carl Antonsen the secretary of this committee.

The administrative committee consists of C. Hermansen, chairman, and Henry L. Hertz, W. Bauer, and C. H. W. Hasselriss; the finance committee, S. T. Corydon, chairman, and Henry L. Hertz and C. C. Bunck; the entertainment committee, Waldemar Bauer, Lauritz Olesen, Andrew Karkow, Nils Andersen, Christ Hermansen, James Heyn, Viggo Jensen, L. M. Hoffenblad, A. M. Petersen, Mrs. Caroline Nielsen, Mrs. C. Jensen, and Mrs. Jenny Baun; the reception committee, Henry L. Hertz, chairman and Rolf Rasmussen, K. N. Knudsen, M. Salomensen, Senator Nils Juul, Dr. Svenning Dahl, H. Ockenholt, Kristian Baun, Fritz Frantsen, and George Beck; the press committee, C. W. Hasselriss, chairman and Carl Hansen, Kristian Baun, and A. M. Petersen.

Almost every representative and outstanding Dane is found on this joint committee.

DANISH

III B 2
III H

Revyen, Mar. 11, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WHAT'S NEW?

p.4.... The district committee of the Danish-American Society recently invited leaders of all Danish societies, lodges, and congregations to a meeting at the Bismarck last night, for the purpose of discussing what ought to be done in order to make the Danish student singers' concert in Chicago a success.

According to a cable from Copenhagen, the student singers are due in Chicago Sunday morning, May 21. They will stop in Chicago for two days and then go on to Racine.

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II B 1 a (Norwegian)

III B 2 (Norwegian)

II N 1 a (Swedish)

III B 2 (Swedish)

Revyen, Mar. 4, 1911.

DANISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 88273

[SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS' CHORUS GIVES MASQUERADE BALL]

p.4.col.3... The Scandinavian Workers' Chorus masquerade at Bjorgvins Hall on Saturday, Feb. 25 was a super-success. The hall was actually overcrowded by the gathering of happy jostling humanity. In addition to dancing to music by Carl Petersen's popular orchestra a comedy sketch was put on presenting "The Barber of Seville" in pantomime, the diversion being highly appreciated. After unmasking, a more than generous supply of tasty sandwiches and coffee was served in the basement dining room thus renewing the vigor of the dancers who again took up this enjoyment. The entire evening was more like a carnival than a dance, in both appearance and spirit, and will long be remembered by all who were there.

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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 24, 1910.

[DANIA'S MEMBERSHIP FEES]

The new bylaws of the Dania society set the initiation fee at twelve dollars; the annual dues for men are twelve dollars; for women, six dollars. All members pay an additional four dollars for sick benefit insurance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, May 14, 1910.

[DANIA TO MOVE HEADQUARTERS]

(Summary)

Dania has decided to move to the Northwest Side Club. This is the former residence of P. Stensland, on Evergreen Avenue. Dania will resume its activities on July 1. The president, J. C. Hansen, told the membership that Dania now has eight thousand dollars in its treasury. The club contemplates building its own home soon.

U.S. L. L., PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Apr. 2, 1910.

[L. HOFFEMELAD HONORED]

L. Hoffemblad, who has worked for the Danish Sisterhood of America for 25 years, during which period he was Supreme Secretary for 23 years, was given a fine diamond ring by all the sister lodges. Mr. Hoffenblad and J. C. Eskesen helped the sisters over the crucial period in 1885, Dagnar Lodge No. 4 had just been started and Hoffenblad was its first treasurer, he wrote to several brother lodges, the result being that within a very short time 11 sister lodges were started.

APR 11 1910

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 5, 1910.

[DANIA HALL SOLD]

Dania Hall has finally been sold, for \$20,500. Of this sum only one half was owed. Thus Dania has gained a considerable amount toward the building of a new clubhouse.

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Revyen, Oct. 9, 1909.

DANISH

[BAZAARS]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

p.4.col.3.....Bazaars are now in full swing throughout Chicago's Danish colony:-

The S.S.S.S. (Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society) bazaar opened on Thursday at Wabansia Hall: - Articles for direct sale - raffles - wheel of fortune - door prizes, music and dancing. Tonight will be the last and biggest night of the three.

The Danish Young Peoples Society announces a bazaar and dance on October 28, and 30, at 1214 North Claremont. This bazaar is for the benefit of the sickness relief society.

"Daughters of Denmark" announce a bazaar and dancing on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, November 5,6,7, at D.B.S. No. 17 Hall, Hirsch and Fairfield; the Sunday session opening at 4:00 P. M.

Revyen, June 19, 1909.

[GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY]

The first golden wedding on the South Side among Danes, was celebrated June 13 by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jorgensen, in Walhalla Hall. 300 guests were present. The banquet was arranged by the ladies' society, Valkyrie, of which Mrs. Jorgensen is a member.

Mr. Jorgensen and his wife came to Chicago from South-Jutland in 1881 and had for several years a boarding house for young Danes. They have five sons and three daughters all married and living in Chicago.

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Revyen, June 19, 1909.

DANISH

[PICNICS]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p.2.col.4.....Announcements for Sunday, June 27, indicate the participation of practically every Dane in metropolitan Chicago of one or another of the many annual picnics. Picnics are already advertised by West Side D.B.S.Lodges together with Magnetten.

The Harmonien Choruses have arranged a picnic excursion to Waukegan. - The Danish Old Peoples Home Society is having an annual picnic at the Home in Norwood Park. - The Sons of Denmark, have their affair at Mayfair Park. - Scandinavian Socialist Agitations Committee at Kocuszko Grove, Cragen. - Danish Workingmen's Sick. - Relief Society are having a basket picnic at Spochmans Grove, No.4th Ave.

In addition to these picnics there is the annual trap shoot and picnic of the Danish Gun Club at Elm Tree Grove. A real Danish exodus to out - of - doors!

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 27, 1909.

PROGRAM OF THE DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Danish-American Association held its annual meeting in the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, on February 22, with forty persons present. Dr. Max Henius, the president, told about the program for the coming year. Professor Otto Jespersen of Copenhagen University will, on September 22 be appointed Professor at Columbia University, and will give lectures for four months on the following subjects: History of the English language, syntax, and general phonetics. He might also go on a two weeks' lecture tour to several universities in the West and give a popular lecture to the public in Chicago.

Mrs. Julie Rosenberg, nee Gundestrup, will arrive in America during the fall of 1909. She is not only a singer, but also a lecturer on Danish folk songs, and on "Denmark in Words and Song".

During the spring of 1910 Professor Boggild, of Copenhagen, will speak to the

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 27, 1909.

farmers of this country, both in Danish and English. He will speak about Danish dairies and milk production. During the fall of 1910 Professor Vilh. Andersen will come; he is a famous Danish literary critic. Finally, the society will arrange a Fourth of July festival at the exhibition at Aarhus.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 25, 1909.

OUTLINE OF THE DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITY

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The Danish-American Association is not intended to supplant or render superfluous any other existing Danish-American consolidation. Its policy is one of co-operation; its objective is the furtherance of Danish-American community interests; its goal is unity; its method of government is democracy. The Danish-American Association strives to unite, not to divide.

The period since the previous annual convention has mainly been devoted to the internal development of the Association, and to the development of plans for the immediate future.

It has been encouraging to watch the steadily growing interest in the Association of groups of the most varied types, and in this connection it may be mentioned that since the previous annual convention the Association has accepted seventy-one new shareholders. Of these, fifty-six were from America and

MPA (11 L.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 25, 1909.

fifteen from Denmark.

The last annual convention voted to organize three district committees for New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. The chief task of these committees was to direct permanent subcommittees from the eastern, the middle western, and the western states, which, each by itself, might arrange meetings and lectures, and entertain the lecturers on their tours throughout the United States. In addition the subcommittees were to arrange such socials or exhibitions as local societies might be unable or unwilling to undertake, or which might lie beyond the sphere of activity of such local groups.

The composition of the Chicago district committee is as follows: Peter J. Noer, chairman; A. M. Petersen, secretary; Henry L. Hertz, Carl Antonsen, O. E. Agerbeck, Henry Ockenholt; Jens Fulsang, Magnus Holm, L. M. Hoffenblad, A. W. Hansen, Max Henius, ex officio members.

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Since the organization of the district committee in Chicago, two changes have

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 25, 1909.

been made. Mr. Peter J. Noer has died, and in his place Mr. Henry Ockenholt was elected chairman, while Mr. Charles Wilde has been made a member. Results of the work of the Chicago district committee are already apparent in the great festival at the Garrick Theater on February 21. It was decided that any surplus from this festival would be used for benevolent undertakings.

The Chicago district committee further arranged for a most successful excursion to Racine, Wisconsin, on September 26, 1908. This excursion, however, can hardly be considered of more than local significance.

A change in personnel has taken place within the board of directors of the Association in that Dr. Axel Hellrung of New York has taken the place of Professor Carl Lorentzen who resigned in order to be free to work for a Scandinavian-American exchange of professors at the institutions of higher learning, a matter altogether outside the sphere of the Danish-American Association.

A critical estimate of the Danish-American exchange of professors, as discussed

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 25, 1909.

in the press, considers this exchange as a greater success than was originally expected. The special committee, under the leadership of which this exchange had taken place, and in which the chairman, Professor Carl Lorentzen, had done much valuable work, has been dissolved. In the future this work will be conducted by the board of directors of the Association.

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The most important reasons for the proposed complete reorganization of the Danish-American Association have already been presented in the introduction to the present annual report, and, besides, have been extensively discussed with the shareholders in a circular sent to them. The chief reason for the proposal is to arrange for practical and reliable guarantees and conditions in order that the Association can devote itself to purely ideal objectives without depending in any way upon shareholders who, as the name implies, might expect financial returns from the activities of the Association. Another, and equally important, reason is the desire to make the Association as democratic as possible, in the conviction that this is an important factor if the Association is to be successful in its undertakings.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 25, 1909.

The reorganization means, briefly, that the present Danish-American Association will be dissolved; that the shares will be absorbed, either at their present market value or by the granting of life memberships in the new organization to the shareholders, the shareholders to choose which method they prefer; that a new society be incorporated in place of the present one, under the same name, but without capital and shareholders and "financial profits", the members to pay an annual membership fee.

The board of directors is strongly convinced that such reorganization is needed in order that the Association may attain its goal. The board has received much encouragement from the letters received from shareholders which indicate that the latter unanimously endorse the stand taken by the directors.

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The board of directors believes that the Association is on the right track, and that under a new and more democratic form of government it will be possible to take more fully into consideration the demands of the Danish-Americans, thereby moving always closer to the ideal which is our goal.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

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Revyen, Feb. 6, 1909.

[DANES CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY IN CONNECTION
WITH THE DANISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION]

The Danish-American Association is now working on a special 4th of July program in connection with the National Exhibition at Aarhus, the second largest city in Denmark. A special cantata has been written by Ivar Kirkegaard with music by Karl Busch. Many prominent Danes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean have promised to speak. The American minister to Denmark, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, will also speak.

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DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 9, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETIES DURING WEEK

p.4.col.1.....The Bjorgvin, Dramatic Club gave a return performance of "Til Saeters" January 9, 1909.

D.B.S.No. 58 (Danish Brotherhood) had a Christmas Tree celebration with Workingmen's Singing Society (Danish) as their guests on Thursday evening, January 7.

D.B.S. No. 140 in the Moreland district reports a membership of 150 and are putting on a drive for 200 by January 1, 1910.

Walhalla's Masquerade Committee was allotted \$300.00 for prizes at the last regular meeting of the club. Big times are in the offing.

Heimdal (Danish Singing Society) are giving an entertainment and ball on January 24.

III B 2
III H

DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 9, 1909. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DANISH AMERICAN SOCIETY (D.A.S.) TO REORGANIZE

p.2.col.1.....Officers and Directors of the society are recommending that stock-holders change its policy and status; that is, eliminate the stock and make the operation of the society "not for pecuniary profit." At the last annual meeting it was decided to drop the Export & Import clause of the constitution so there will not be any commercial angle to the order.

It is pointed out that, because of the commercial aspect the society has not been as popular as anticipated. Hence with a change in status where reasonable dues and more social activities a larger and more popular society will probably result.

No commercial gains having been made there will be available for refund to stock-holders approximately 50% of the original \$10.00 fee share paid at the time the society was organized. Share-holders are given an option of cashing their shares or reviving a life membership in the reorganized society with no further payments of dues.

III B 2

III H

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 9, 1909.

THE DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The board of the Danish-American Association has decided to dissolve the society and start a new one under the same name but without stock and "not for pecuniary profit". The society has decided not to work for export and import trade between Denmark and America, but to concentrate on Danish culture.

The old society was much criticized because the stockholders had as many votes as they had shares, with the result that the big stockholders dominated the policy of the whole society.

The stockholders will be paid the value of their shares, which are now worth only one third or one half of their original value. When the society started ten thousand dollars' worth of stock was sold. Stockholders who wish to retain membership in the society may become life members merely by giving up their old stock.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 2, 1909.

[NEW YEAR'S GATHERINGS]

WPA (ALL) PROL 30275

p.4.col.3.....New-Year's gatherings are well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by old and young at various Danish clubs.

Walhalla drew a crowd of 450 children who marched, danced, sang and were served with lunches and gifts. The festival was noteworthy for the orderliness that prevailed in contrast to the usual disorder and noise that often prevails at a Christmas or New-Year's celebration.

Lodge #18 provided lunch, movies, and a performance by the Danish magician, E. Sorensen.

Lodge #17 entertained 350 children who, with the adults attending, filled the hall. This was a record crowd for the hall; and both, the officers and committee, felt well repaid for their efforts to please old and young.

Revyen, Nov. 3, 1906.

[NEW SOCIETY HOLDS DANCE]

The new society Aftenstjernen (The Evening Star) will hold a dance Sunday, November 4, at Globe Hall, at the corner of 63rd Street and Ashland Avenue.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 5, 1906.

[PARCEL POST TO DENMARK]

The first thing the Danish-American Association did was to write to the United States Foreign Mail Department in Washington, D. C., to ask that parcel post to Denmark under four pounds of weight be sent as cheaply as it is now from United States to Germany, Norway, and Sweden. The society already has answer from Washington; an agreement to this effect was made with the Danish Postal Authorities.

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II B 2 g
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 21, 1906.

[DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION INVITES LECTURERS TO AMERICA]

The board of directors of the Danish-American Association, at a meeting on April 16, decided to invite Danish lecturers to speak in America.

Mr. F. Borgbjerg will be asked to come over in July for a two-month stay, during which he is to give thirty lectures on national economy.

Holger Begtrup, superintendent of the People's High School, will be asked to start a hundred-day lecture tour September 1. He will give fifty lectures on Danish schools.

The author Jeppe Aakjaer will be asked to begin a hundred-day lecture tour September 15. He will speak on Danish poetry.

Skandinaven, Mar. 1, 1906.

[EXPLORER FETED]

The Danish Polar investigator was dined and wined in the "Red Star Inn," by the prominent Danish People of Chicago. Dr. Max Henius acted as toast-master and performed his duties very cleverly. The main speaker was Henry L. Hertz; he spoke for U.S.A., the country with so many possibilities. Carl Antonsen spoke for Denmark very beautifully. Captain Mikkelsen is a young man, only twenty-seven years old; he thanked every one for the wonderful welcome he was given in Chicago by his countrymen; he said that he visited President Roosevelt, and that the President promised him all the assistance he could give him, and so did several rich men of New York.

The Captain will start from San Francisco in May. He has permission to fly the American Yacht-Flag.

III B 2
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 17, 1906.

[THE DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION]

The Danish-American Association will have its first meeting at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago on February 22. Mr. Charles Rybert informs us that two hundred Danish-American businessmen, and societies with a total membership of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand, have become stockholders in the society. Sophus Neble, editor of The Pioneer, has ordered five shares from Denmark.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 20, 1906.

[THE DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION]

The Danish-American Association grew out of the festivities for the centennial celebration jubilee of Hans Christian Andersen's birthday. This celebration showed that the Danes in America work together, and the net result was nine thousand dollars for the Children's Home in Chicago. Most of the shares have been bought. The aim of the society is not to make a lot of money for the shareholders, but everyone will get a little interest on his share each year. The real aim of the society will be to further the cultural connection between Denmark and the United States. Mr. Charles J. Ryberg has been one of the most active members of this society in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Dec. 30, 1905.

[DEN DANSKE BRAMINER KLUB]



Den Danske Braminer Klub (The Danish Brahman Club) now has fifty members. It held a banquet for members and their ladies at Lytthans, December 30, and it will also have a reception and a ball in Scandia Hall on January 13, 1906.

[Translator's note: As far as I know this club consists of bachelors only, who upon getting married are forced to retire.]

Revyen, Dec. 9, 1905.

[THE COFFEE POT]

Kaffekanden (The Coffee Pot) is the name of a Danish society without any board or bylaws. It is just for amusement. It arranges dances and dinners for its members, who pay no dues, except one dollar every time they have a get-together. The musician of the society is Alfred O. Poulsen, of Irving Park.

Revyen, Nov. 25, 1905.

[NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED]

A new society for women only has been organized; it is called Cirklen (The Circle). Miss D. Suhr is the president, Mrs. F. Jansen, the treasurer, and Miss Rogelhede, the organist.

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 29, 1905.

[NEW SOCIETY FORMED]-

The latest Danish society is called Gemytligheden (Good Humor). Its aim is social gatherings for members and friends.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 8, 1905.

[NEW SOCIETY FORMED]

A new society has been started, Kobenhavns Selskabelig Forening (Copenhagen Social Society). Bartender Frederiksen is the president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Apr. 8, 1905.

[NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED]

A new ladies' society has just been organized with the high-sounding name, "The Diamond Six".

Revyen, Mar. 25, 1905.

[NEW SOCIETY TO HOLD BANQUET]

The latest Danish society, Dusinet (The Dozen) will have its first banquet in Dania Hall on April 29. The aim of the society is merely to play cards and have a social gathering now and then for members, their relatives, and friends.

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1905.

A PAGE FROM DANIA'S HISTORY

From time to time Scandia will publish things of interest from the past history of the societies which have been instrumental in building and holding together the Scandinavian people [of Chicago].

Herewith we publish a list of the former presidents of Dania:

J. Foster, November 23, 1862 to February 1863

George I. Hoffman, February 1863 to November 1863

T. Martens, November 1863 to January 1864

A. Skov, January 1864 to April 1864

Dr. Petersen, April 1864 to March 1865

Emil Dreier, March 1865 to June 1865

C. Munk, June 1865 to October 1865

M. Ballin, October 1865 to January 1866

A. Skov, January 1866 to February 1866

Captain C. Johnson, February 1866 to April 1866

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1905.

C. Munk, April 1866 to July 1866
A. Skov July 1866 to October 1866
Liflang, October 1866 to January 1867
Charles Kauffeldt, January 1867 to April 1867
Johan Klug, April 1867 to October 1867
J. Skov, October 1867 to January 1868
Dr. S. O. Jacobsen, January 1868
Johan Klug, January 1868 to April 1868
J. Z. Alstrup, April 1868 to July 1868
A. Skov, July 1868 to October 1868
E. Rene, October 1868 to January 1869
George P. Bay, January 1869 to October 1869
N. Larsen, October 1869
Dr. Petersen, October 1869 to April 1870
George L. Hoffman, April 1870 to January 1871
Dr. Petersen, January 1871 to July 1871
Fritz Frantzen, July 1871 to July 1872
Johan Klug, July 1872 to July 1874

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1905.

George I. Hoffman, July 1874 to January 1876
Olaf Riechel, January 1876 to July 1876
Valdemar Lund, July 1876 to July 1877
Peter Jorgensen, July 1877 to July 1878
P. Nielsen, July 1878 to January 1879
George I. Hoffman, January 1879 to July 1879
Olaf Riechel, July 1879 to January 1880
Henry L. Hertz, January 1880 to July 1881
R. Jensen, July 1881 to July 1886
M. Larsen, July 1886 to January 1887
C. Christiansen, January 1887 to March 1887
Henry A. Ockenholt, April 1887 to January 1889
F. Fensholt, January 1889 to January 1890
O. Olsen, January 1890 to January 1891
H. A. C. Ockenholt, January 1891 to January 1894

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1905.

C. C. Jensen, January 1894 to January 1895
J. W. Hertz, January 1895 to January 1896
Peder Kristensen, January 1896 to January 1898
L. M. Hoffenblad, January 1898 to January 1899
Carl Nielsen, January 1899 to January 1902.

A. Skov was re-elected five times. R. Jensen served [as president for] the longest consecutive period.

The following ex-president [of Dania] are alive today: H. A. C. Ockenholt, R. Jensen, Henry L. Hertz, L. M. Hoffenblad, Carl Nielsen, Peder Kristensen, and Olaf Riechel.

III E 2

III B 2 (Norwegian)

III B 2 (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 21, 1905

DR. CHARLES SWANBORG GIVEN FAREWELL RECEPTION

The Scandinavian Club of the University of Chicago gave a farewell reception for Dr. Chas. Swanborg of Gothenburg, Jan. 16, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Young, 6848 Anthony Ave. The reception was attended by over one hundred persons.

The club was organized last November and meets every other Monday at 4 P.M. in Lexington Hall at the University. Instructor Arnoldson of the Scandinavian Department explained the object of the club, which is to keep alive an interest in Scandinavian literature, and to afford students of Scandinavian languages an opportunity to perfect themselves in those languages.

Dr. Swanborg gave an excellent lecture on the Vikings; and read some selections from Ensign Staal's Tales, translated from Swedish.

Skandinaven, May 4, 1904.

[DANIA HONORS J. A. RIIS]

(Summary)

J. A. Riis, of New York, a personal friend of President Roosevelt, was invited by Dania to be guest of honor at a banquet. On this occasion he was also made honorary member of Dania. J. A. Riis is a Dane by birth and a correspondent for the Sun, New York. He is well known for his work among the poor of that city.

Revyen March 19, 1904.

[NEW DANISH SOCIETY ORGANIZED]

A new Danish society Minerva was started on March 11th. Its aim is to cultivate singing, gymnastics, and drama. It will meet at Lytthans' Hall, 423 Milwaukee Ave. At the first meeting 18 joined, mostly young folks from Harmcnien and Dania. Viggo Rasmussen is president, and Fred H. Ringer secretary and treasurer.

Revyen, Jan. 23, 1904.

[DANISH SOCIETY AGAIN BECOMES ACTIVE]

The Danish amusement club Haabet (Hope), which has been inactive for about three years, will start again with a meeting on February 14 at the home of Barber Sorensen.

U. S. P. O. 30275

Revyen, Aug. 29, 1903.

[DANIA HOLDS SPECIAL MEETING ON QUESTION OF LIQUOR LICENSE]

Dania had a special meeting August 26. The city administration had requested that the society stop selling liquor or get a saloon license, which cost \$500 a year. This is out of the question. It was decided, however, to buy a bar permit at \$2.50, for every evening the bar is open. But liquor is not sold only at the bar; the janitor of Dania also sells liquor in the different club rooms. A committee was formed, consisting of Charles Ryberg, M. Houlberg, and Charles Wilde, to see what can be done when the renting of the bar expires on April 1, 1904. Most of the members are in favor of the idea that Dania take over the bar and get a license for the entire building.

Skandinaven, March 30, 1903.

[DANISH SISTERHOOD CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY]
(Summary)

The Danish Sisterhood celebrated its 18th anniversary. It was lodge No. 4. During the dinner it was learned that the Sisterhood now has seventy-two lodges in America and 4,000 members.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 14, 1903.

[DANISH SOCIETIES HOLD BANQUET]

Four Danish societies, Daneborg, West Pullman, Danish Brotherhood Lodges No. 61 of South Chicago and No. 107 of West Pullman, and the Hundred Men's Society of Grand Crossing, had a united banquet at Schlitz Hall, at the corner of 115th Street and Michigan Avenue. More than one hundred couples were present.

Mr. C. Slack was toastmaster. C. Petersen spoke for Denmark, Martin Andersen for America, Carl W. Larsen for the ladies, and Mr. W. Kikkebusch for co-operation between the different Danish societies in Chicago. Mr. Kikkebusch is the Supreme Vice-President of the Danish Brotherhood of America.

Revyen, Jan. 12, 1901.

[SOCIETY OF DANISH VETERANS HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING]

De Danske Vaabenbrodre (The Danish Brothers in Arms) held their annual meeting January 11. Mr. P. Buhl, 909 Milwaukee Avenue, was re-elected president, and Robert Lind was elected vice-president.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 12, 1901.

MEETING OF DANIA

Dania had a very lively meeting January 5. Dr. H. Johnsen and Mr. Ockenholt had proposed that our Norwegian friends be allowed to join Dania as honorary members, that is without the right to vote.

At the next meeting there will be a discussion of the Danish Old People's Home.

DANISH

III B 2
II D 1
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Revyen, Dec. 8, 1900.

MEETING OF DANIA

At a meeting of Dania December 1, Mr. M. Houlberg, who is a painter by profession, was elected president.

At the same time the following new members were taken in: Chas. Ryberg, J. P. Jepsen, Alfred Kempfer, Geo. Dupont-Hansen, and Christian Holst.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II D 1
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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 1, 1900.

[DANIA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY]

November 23 Dania celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary. About one hundred members were present. Peter Mikkelsen, the president, made the speech of welcome. Henry L. Hertz was the toastmaster of the evening. Among the many speakers were Peter J. Noer, George Hoffmann, Fritz Frantzen, H. Ockenholt, Dr. N. Johnson, C. Antonsen, and Charles Ryberg.

MSA (111.1.28) 3027a

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II D 10

DANISH

Scandia, Sept. 1, 1900.

THE DANIA SOCIETY

By Kristian Baun

In 1872 Henry L. Hertz arrived from Copenhagen. He immediately joined Dania, and in course of time he became very popular with everybody whom he came in contact with. His first activity was to remove the dissension within the society. In 1874 he brought Consul Emil Dreyer triumphantly back to the fold. From this time on Dreyer worked with renewed energy and determination, and his sudden death on his way back from Denmark in 1892 was a source of grief and regret to Dania. Henry L. Hert, himself became the soul of many movements in Dania, and thus it was he who first sounded the note for the acquisition of Dania's own building, and he was a powerful support to the committee which acquired the structure on Chicago Avenue.

Old Hertz enjoyed an enviable career, which culminated in the great moment when

III B 2

I F 5

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DANISH

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Scandia, Sept. 1, 1900

III H

III G the citizens of Illinois elected him to the office of State

II D 1 treasurer. For a number of years he was Dania's beloved honorary

II D 10 member until he also departed to join the old guard in the beyond.

The great fire of 1871 gave Dania a setback. All the furniture, the bookcases, the ample library, the records, and the accounts were destroyed by the flames. Nothing was saved but Dania's banner and a picture of the Danish king, Frederick VII, which hangs on the wall of Dania Hall today. The man who rescued this bit of property was Niels Uhrenholdt. The election of a new board and a new set of officers, with Fritz Frantzen as president, George Hoffman as vice-president, C. Hansen as treasurer, and Carl Larsen as secretary, began a new chapter in Dania's history; the Society now entered upon a new era of prosperity. In 1864 Dania had collected quite a sum of money for the veterans of the Danish-German War, and a donation of money was sent to France after the war of 1870. Later a collection was taken to help the Danes who had lost everything in the destructive

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DANISH

Scandia, Sept. 1, 1900

gale of 1872. Denmark sent a resolution of thanks to Dania for its efforts.

In 1875, four years after the Chicago fire, Dania was quite prosperous. It had 150 active members, of whom 100 belonged to the sick-benefit group, and the treasurer at that time reported \$1,200 cash on hand. All the Danes in Chicago used to participate in every affair conducted by Dania; in those days it was quite an honor to be a member of the Society. And thanks to the work and the efforts of Niels Uhrenholdt, Dania is today an esteemed and flourishing Society. The by-laws for the sick-benefit group were passed on July 5, 1876, and the signature of Niels Uhrenholdt is followed by the names of Henry Hertz, Ludvig Hoffenglad, and many other pioneers. Niels Uhrenholdt is the uncle of Dr. Jenny Baun, the wife of the editor and educator Kristian Baun.

In the same year, 1876, the "Danish Veterans' Society" was organized, which

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III B 2

I F 5

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DANISH

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Scandia, Sept. 1, 1900.

III H

III G for a while hampered the growth of Dania. The old comrades of war,
II D 1 veterans of 1848 and of 1864, were excellent organizers and under-
II D 10 stood how to attract the best elements of all the other societies.

There was a great deal of enthusiasm on the Northwest Side, when the Danish veterans marched in full uniform with officers on horseback, led by a large band.

Dania grew and became stronger year by year, and its growth continued during the great immigration of the eighties and the nineties. Among the old-timers who are still alive we find under the date of August 6, 1867, Lauritz Olesen, Pedar Kristensen, Charles Wilde, Herman Hansen, Mike Mickaelsen, Martin Houlberg, Peter Ejerrehus, Emil Jorgensen, Fred C. Jensen, Joseph Jensen, and Sophus Mathiesen.

At the close of the eighties the membership was 200, and in the beginning of the nineties it reached 250. The trustees at that time invested the funds in

III B 2

I F 5

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DANISH

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Scandia, Sept. 1, 1900.

III H

III G good securities, and the investments aggregated thousands of dollars.

II D 1 The idea of Dania's owning its building became more and more popular,

II D 10 and on December 17, 1891, the secretary, Pedar Kristensen, read the
resolutions by which a separate committee received authority to

purchase the property at 249-251 West Chicago Avenue, designated as lots 12, 13,
and 14 in block 42 of Ogden's addition to Chicago, and the buildings thereon.

The price was \$23,000, and the initial payment was \$5,000. The rest was covered
by the guarantee of the members and the support of a few wealthy men in the
colony. The Society took possession on May 1, 1892. The first meeting at the
new location took place on July 2 of the same year. The dedication festivities
occurred on July 23, 1892; nearly every Dane in Chicago attended.

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II B 1 c (1)

II B 5

II D 1

I A 3

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DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 12, 1900.

THE DANIA SOCIETY

(By Kristian Baun)

This Society was the rendezvous of Danish immigrants in Chicago at a time when this country was undergoing a great disturbance. Nobody knew what might result from the Civil War. Great political and economic changes were taking place, property values and business capital were in danger, and the prospects for work for the coming winter were uncertain. All this must have aroused a feeling of sadness in Danish hearts on that cold November day when the men who organized Dania shook hands as comrades here in a foreign land. And perhaps this was the very reason why Dana or Dania took strong enough root to survive all the difficult periods through which it passed in the years which followed.

Dania received its first and perhaps its most severe setback a few years after its formation. Dr. N. P. Petersen, George Hoffman, and Emil Dreyer

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III B 2

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DANISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 3

Scandia, Aug. 18, 1900.

II D 1

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had been among its leaders, and in its first years Dania already knew factional strife. Half the members wanted to preserve the original name, Dana, while others, with Dreyer in the lead, wanted to change the name to Dania. John Foster had removed to Naperville, and he was seldom present at the meetings; after a while others of the original members withdrew from the Society. Dania itself removed nearly every month to a new location, until finally the meetings were held in private houses. It was George Hoffman who saved the day in Dania's first crisis. He gathered in his house all the members whom it was possible to reach. Everybody had to contribute according to his means for the purpose of renting a meeting place again and continuing the Society. And it was a success. At the same meeting it was decided to incorporate the Society under the name "Dania".

After this meeting in 1865 it appears that Dania again increased in size and in strength. A number of the city's prominent Danes joined it, but several of the grave Copenhagen sailors among its organizers were lost.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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DANISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 3

Scandia, Aug. 18, 1900.

II D 1

I A 3 Jonan Foster himself could not recognize his own organization. He
IV never approved of the change of name, not even when Dania in 1869
made him the first honorary member of the Society did he find real
consolation. The old giant, Dania's father, spent his last years in Milwaukee,
where he died on October 9, 1877. On his gravestone we might write to-day:

Dania owes all to you,
Johan Foster. Rest in peace.

.

In the progressive year of 1865 it was proposed to organize a sick-benefit
department, probably the first Danish sick-benefit group in America. It
began to function in the year following, and it became of great importance
to Dania. At the same time several committees were busy arranging for
burial plots for members of the Society in Graceland Cemetery, but they

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III B 2

- 4 -

DANISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 3

Scandia, Aug. 18, 1900.

II D 1

I A 3

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were not successful in this undertaking. In the midst of all these activities Dania founded its library, and Kiels Uhrenholdt was elected library steward. In the summer of 1865 the first outing "by land and water" took place, a trip by boat to Winnetka. In previous years Dania had held its picnics in "the sandbanks" [probably the Indiana or Illinois dunes] and in the forests along the Des Plaines River.

In the year following, 1866, the famous "immigrant committee" was organized, which, as was usual with all Dania's committees, worked far beyond what might have been expected of its limited membership. The committee was to assist immigrants in various ways. It acted as an employment agency, and an advisory council and it conducted an evening school where the immigrant received instruction in English. The first teacher in this evening school was John Anderson, the publisher of Skandinaven. In the records of 1865 and 1866 it will be noted that Dania established its regular theater, which

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III B 2

- 5 -

DANISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 3

Scandia, Aug. 18, 1900.

II D 1

I A 3 has functioned through the years with varying success. There the
IV best-known Danish farces and comedies, with Eva Sallins, Johan
Foster, and Niels Jensen among the actors, were staged. And
after the Society's festive nights the women's auxiliary treated members
and guests to Aebleskiver [a Danish cake] and coffee. There is nothing
in the records to inform us, when the ladies' auxiliary was established, but
the dusty old minutes inform us that Dania's ladies took part in the building
of the Society with their usual helpful and co-operative spirit.

When Dania had reached its first moment of success, the first celebration
to commemorate the signing of the Danish constitution was held, which met
with an enthusiastic response from Danes in Chicago and outside. But again
the sun, for a time, went below the horizon of the four-year-old Society.

A matter entirely alien to the Society's activities caused the decline of

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DANISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 3

Scandia, Aug. 18, 1900.

II D 1

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that period. The Danish [consul], Dr. N. P. Petersen, had come to the end of his earthly career, and it became a question of some importance among the Danes as to who should fill the vacancy left by Dr. Petersen. Emil Dreyer was a candidate and was eventually appointed Danish consul in Chicago. But Dreyer complained that the Society had not supported him, and he withdrew from its ranks together with many of his partisans. The membership sank below fifty, and even the strong sick-benefit department tottered. But among the faithful few the meetings were continued. The chorus was founded in 1870, and its voice was heard as late as 1894, when the singing society "Harmonien" had established itself on a solid basis. Many of the original members of Harmonien were old members of Dania, which may be the reason why the two societies were always united with the strongest ties of friendship and sympathy. Dania's "Gun Club" is first mentioned in 1871, and it terminated its existence in 1891, when its zealous champions left it to found the present Danish Sharpshooters, a club which has enjoyed exceptional success.

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III B 2
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DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 11, 1900.

THE DANIA SOCIETY
by
Kristian Baun

It is of course impossible to present a complete account of the activities of the Dania Society through all the years of its existence, but we want briefly to draw a picture of it from the beginning of the interesting history of the Society. We also want to stress the importance of that historic Sunday, the twenty-third of November, 1862, which will forever remain sacred and unforgettable to the people of Dania.

The material at hand is quite voluminous. Many letters from immigrants have been a valuable source of information, and a quantity of data from old newspaper files has been used.

In the early sixties, only a few hundred Danes had settled in the primitive Chicago of that day. Nor were the surroundings very attractive. Chicago in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 11, 1900.

early years was a bottomless mud-hole, poorly lighted and far from beautiful. The East was still considered the section to find work and go into business; and it was the great desire of the immigrants who came west to reach the Pacific coast, where gold again had been discovered. But a number of Danish immigrants had nevertheless built their houses and established their businesses in our growing metropolis, and among these pioneer heroes we find the founders of the Dania Society.

Two great waves of immigration in the fifties and sixties brought a couple of hundred artisans to Chicago, and the newcomers, as those Danes had done who were already here, settled in the vicinity of La Salle and Kinzie Streets, where rents were low, and the district was not overcrowded. In a short time, Kinzie Street, from La Salle Street all the way out to the bridge over the river at what is now Grand Avenue, had taken on quite a Danish appearance. The dilapidated buildings were soon repaired and remodeled; the window sills were covered with blooming plants; and small elegant stores with well-tended gardens and summerhouses in front, shining knockers, and white-scoured steps, told the

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III B 2

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- 3 -

DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 11, 1900.

Americans here where the Danes of Chicago lived.

The best known of all the inns in the vicinity was the Kinzie Inn, at the corner of Kinzie and LaSalle Streets. It was the meeting place of a great many Danes, who received their mail there and would sit in the long winter evenings and read Foster's newspaper, a two-month-old issue of Berlinsske Tidende, from the homeland.

Johan Foster, whose name will be mentioned first in the annals of Dania, was already at that time a well-known and important man. He was called a Norwegian, a Schleswig-Holsteiner, a German, and a Dutchman, but he was born in Copenhagen, as were the majority of the founders of Dania. It was Johan Foster who announced that first important meeting at the Kinzie Inn on November 25, 1862. He carefully selected the men who with him signed the resolution,--"we are to-day founding a Danish society in Chicago, and that the name of said society shall be the Dania Society."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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- 4 -

DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 11, 1900.

It is regrettable that the accounts of this great moment are meager and few. It was committed to writing that a mailbox should be provided for, as well as some decks of cards, and some spittoons. Space must have been valuable to the secretary, since this is practically all that is written in his minutes. These first records would have been valuable and precious if the deceased first secretary, P.C. Petersen, could have recorded the thoughts and sentiments which came to life on this memorable evening in the smoky little room on Kinzie Street, and we would gladly have undertaken to include them in these brief notes.

The first members of Dania, besides Johan Foster and P.C. Petersen, were E. Sallins, Peter Allen [the first Dane to settle in Chicago], Brodt Hagen, Hoffman, Peder Moller, Christoffer Johnsen (Dania's first treasurer), Bendixen, Skov, T. Moller, Mikkelsen, J. S. Petersen, H. V. Hansen, and Consul N. P. Petersen. Brodt Hagen and Hoffman were charged with the task of writing Dania's constitution. The initiation fee was two dollars, and the monthly dues were fifty cents. A meeting was to be held every Sunday, and a general membership meeting with election of officers was to occur every three months. And the last decision

III B 2

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DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 11, 1900.

of that first meeting was that the second meeting, on the following Sunday, was to be held in the later famous Wilken's Cellar on LaSalle Street.

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II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1900.

[CONDITIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN DANIA CHANGED]

At Dania's last general meeting, it was decided that any Dane who wished to join Dania without subscribing to the funeral and sick benefits, could do so by paying annual dues of four dollars in advance. Such members, of course, are not to vote upon matters pertaining to the funeral or sick benefit society, but they are to be shown the same honor at their funeral as all other members, and such expenses are to be paid by Dania.

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II B 2 a
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 15, 1898.

[DANIA ELIMINATES INITIATION FEE]

(Summary)

The oldest Danish society in Chicago, Dania, now thirty-six years old, has recently declined somewhat. But at its last meeting it was resolved to cancel the initiation fee of four dollars after March 31. All you have to do to join the society is to bring a doctor's certificate that you are in good health, pay the membership dues for three months and the funeral assessment. It is expected that many new members will join our oldest and finest society, which also owns a very fine Danish library.

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III B 2
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 7, 1897.

[CENTRAL COMMITTEE ARRANGES EVENING FOR MRS. RIIS]

(Summary)

The Central Committee has arranged a big evening on August 15 for the Danish actress, Mrs. Elisabeth Riis. This affair will be supported by all the Danish societies in Chicago. Mrs. Riis will read several poems and a Danish play. There will be a concert and a dance afterwards.

Revyen, Aug. 14, 1897.

Mrs. Riis has travelled five thousand miles, and appeared before large crowds of people....here in Chicago. As before, she is staying with the Orckenholt family.

Ms. A. 11.1.2007.307

Revyen, Feb. 6, 1897

[SCHLESWIG MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY]

(Summary)

According to an ad, a society has been started with the name: "Den Slesvigske Understøttelses Forening." (The Schleswig Mutual Benefit Society.)

According to Revyen, Feb. 13th, 1897, this society is one year old and has about 150 members among the Danes on the North West Side.

(When Schleswig, after the war of 1864, came under German administration, many Danes from Schleswig left for the United States rather than become German citizens.)

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DANISH

Revyen, May 30, 1896.

[CENTRAL ORGANIZATION FOR DANISH SOCIETIES FORMED]

A central organization for all Danish societies in Chicago is now a fact. The official name of the organization is The Central Committee of the United Danish Societies in Chicago. Niels Juul is president, Christ Norager is secretary, P. Kristensen is treasurer, L. O. Larsen is vice-president, and Mrs. Toft is financial secretary.

This organization represents about twenty-five or twenty-six Danish societies, with two or three delegates from each society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 14, 1895.

[DANIA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS]

P. Kristensen, who had been vice-president, was elected president of Dania for 1896. Edward Andersen was elected vice-president. O. Olsen was re-elected treasurer. C. Nielsen and R. Egebergh were made corresponding secretaries. The former president of the club, J. W. Hertz, was asked to run for re-election, but declined.

1895 Dec 14 1895

III B 2

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1892.

MORE ABOUT DANIA SOCIETY

Today Georg Hoffman is the only one living of Dania's twelve organizers. E. Hansen, the owner of Hotel Dannevirke, is one of the best known of Dania's members. H. Ockenholt, Dania's present president, has done much for the society in recent years. The brothers Anton and Jens Skow, and Meyer Ballin (well-known Danish Jew), and Valdemar Lund are some of the present members who should be mentioned.

The property, recently bought by the society is 60 x 125; the building 50 x 75, 3 stories high.

The members of the building committee are: Louis Hansen, Karsten Michelsen, Lars Jensen, Oscar Struve, N. C. Bartholoy, N. Tandrup, Peter Hansen, Julius Rasmussen and O. E. Hansen.

III 3 2

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 24, 1892.

DANISH SOCIETY

In 1862 invitations were sent out to the few Danes who lived in Chicago. The invitations were signed by John Foster and John Petersen. The first invitations were for the most part, disregarded. But the two Danes tried again--this time about twelve Danes responded, almost the entire Danish population of Chicago. A meeting was called, at 49 South La Salle Street, and a new society was born. The name given to this small club, was "Dana", and Foster was elected president. About three months later the membership was about twenty, and in the following years the society barely kept together. In 1867, there remained only six members; the remainder had, so to speak, "gone west".

A new executive was elected and on the evening of the election, everybody tried to cheer each other up, when, lo and behold, the door to the hall opened, and in marched fifteen Danes who demanded to become members.

The next meeting place was [on the] corner of Minzie and Clark Streets, and



III B 2

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 24, 1892.

in a few months the society had over one hundred members. The name was then changed to "Dania".

After the great fire, Dania moved to Milwaukee Avenue, and in 1878 to Kinzie and Desplaines Street, but [it] was a poor place for a Danish club, and in 1887 they moved to 345 Milwaukee Avenue.

And now, today, they move into their own building on Chicago Avenue, near Milwaukee.

Another of the organizers, an active and important member, "Niels I Taarnet" (Niels in the tower), or to give him his right name, Niels Wrenholt, was the one that worked hardest in the thirty years of the society's storied existence.

When Niels died a few years ago he was missed by all, and today one often hears the remark, "No, this is not like it was in Wrenholt's days".



III B 2

III B 2 (Norwegian)

III B 2 (Swedish)

II A 1

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 30, 1891.[SCANDINAVIAN PHYSICIANS GIVE BANQUET]

(6:6) The first banquet given within the last five years by the large body of local Scandinavian physicians took place last night at the Sherman House. Twenty-five were present, among them being several of the most distinguished of the profession in Chicago, irrespective of nationality. Dr. B. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided as toastmaster, and delivered the address of welcome. Responses were made by Dr. Swen Wendrow, President of the Chicago Scandinavian Medical Society; Deputy Coroner L. Hecteen, and Drs. Doe and Fenger. All of the addresses were delivered in the Scandinavian language.

The most honored guest of the evening was the venerable Dr. Paoli, senior member of the society, and professor in the Women's College.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1889.

THE DANIA SOCIETY

The Society was organized in 1868. It was a pioneer society in Chicago. It has promoted an understanding among its members that can be equalled by few organizations.

Its charter members are widely dispersed in the different territories and states, but every one of these members carries on his work in the new surroundings with good results.

Emil Dreyer and Nils Ohrenholt seem to be the only two organizers that are loyal to Dania and do not spend an excessive amount of time with other societies.



III B 2

III B 2 (Swedish)

III B 2 (Norwegian)

DANISH

The Chicago Tribune, June 17, 1878.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

(8:3) Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the organization of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, and its members celebrated it with a grand basket picnic at the Chicago Avenue Park, a private enclosure at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Wood Street.

A procession was formed down town and marched to the Scandinavian Workingmen's Hall, on Halsted Street, where were in waiting the Danish Veterans, the Norwegian Singing Society, the New Scandinavian Turner Society, and the Shoemakers' Union, who were invited to join the procession and festivities. Greetings were in order and honors were bestowed, after which the joint assembly boarded the street-cars and were conveyed to the picnic grounds. There the procession was reformed, and there was a parade about the grounds, in which upward of forty flags and banners, some of them very old, were displayed.

III B 2

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DANISH

III B 2 (Swedish)

III B 2 (Norwegian)

The Chicago Tribune, June 17, 1878.

The procession with the combined societies, numbered between three and four hundred.

Late in the day an address of welcome was delivered by Julius Anker Midling, the President of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, which was listened to with great enthusiasm by the people present. An address was also delivered by Capt. C.G.Lange, an old Scandinavian settler of Chicago.

Hejmdal, Sept. 11, 1876.

[DANISH OLD SETTLERS MEET]

Chicago's Danish old settlers had a little private picnic, and talked over the good old times when everything was cheap, etc.

The grand old man, John Wentworth, was present and, in his witty way, reminded them of the old days.

101.1.2.1.5.7

Hejmdal, Apr. 1, 1876.

[DANISH VETERANS HOLD MEETING]

The first meeting of De Danske Vaabenbrodre (Danish Brothers in Arms) was held last Sunday in Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee Avenue. Election of officers took place.

A letter of thanks was sent to Hejmdal for its help in organizing the Lodge. The next meeting will be tomorrow, Sunday, April 2, at Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee Avenue.

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DANISH

Hejmdal, June 12, 1875.

DANIA

Dania had all its laws and bylaws revised about thirteen years ago, on November 23, 1862. Doctor J. Foster, who is now in Milwaukee, and a few other Danes, started a Danish brotherhood. The organization had its difficulties at first, but on February 16 Dania was given its first charter by the State of Illinois. The idea was to give expression to Danish social life; a Danish library and a sick benefit association were other objectives. Dues were to be small. The men who accomplished this, finally, certainly deserve a great deal of credit.

Last year one thousand dollars was paid to its sick members. This sum was large enough to give members full reimbursement for their losses during illness. There is a rule that every time a member dies, the entire membership must pay fifty cents each. As Dania has four hundred members, two hundred dollars is thus collected, which is certainly a considerable sum.

All the laws of Dania show a real feeling of brotherhood. After the Great Fire

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

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Hejmdal, June 12, 1875.

II D 1

of October 9, 1871, Dania lost all its furniture, but the club was so strong that the loss was quickly replaced. The greatest loss was a beautiful banner donated by the Danish women. The club secured new rooms at 17 Milwaukee Avenue, where there is a large hall.

After a short time the membership became so large, that it was necessary to enlarge the quarters. The reading room was made into a very cozy lounge, with beautiful rugs on the floor, and works of real art on the walls. In the center of the room is a pretty table made of hazelwood. In the same room you will find the library, containing several hundred books. In the corners of the room, easy chairs and lounges are along the sunny side of the walls. Two large gas chandeliers hang from the ceiling. In the billiard room, the members must pay five cents per game.

Dania hopes to get its own home. Dania also has a singing society. Last of all, it should be mentioned that Dania works to assist newly arrived immigrants in securing positions.

MPA (ILL.) PKUJ. 30713

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DANISH

Hejmdal, Dec. 5, 1874.

[NORDEN HAS THEATER PARTY]

The society Norden is giving a theater party and ball at the West Side Turner Hall, on Saturday, December 19. The program will be very select. The two plays are "De Uadskillelice," by Hejderg, and "Redaktionssekretaren," by Bogh.

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DANISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1874.

DANIA MASQUERADE

The twelfth annual masquerade of the Dania Club, took place yesterday evening in the North Side Turner Hall. The attendance was large. Many Germans and Americans were present, besides the Danes and the Scandinavians.

The masquerade opened with a Chinese parade. The appearance of Prince Carnival put an end to this foreign foolishness by bringing everyone back to reality.

The main presentation was the farce, "Puritanical Moral Philosophy," or a "Chapter from the Prayer Epidemic". On the stage a Chicago street is represented, with a saloon. The saloonkeeper (portrayed by J. Josephson) is conversing with his guests. McCarthy (A. Volguarz) approaches and asks the people to stop drinking while he begs the saloonkeeper to give up his barbarian trade. But as all his eloquence is in vain; an entire army of praying ladies comes to the rescue of McCarthy. But the saloonkeeper seems to understand his business. Supported by his gallant guests he offers the ladies a sample drink. So great was his

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DANISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1874.

power of persuasion, so enticing were the filled glasses that none of the ladies could resist. Many other glasses followed the sample drink. McCarthy drinks to the health of the saloonkeeper and general gaiety reigns amongst the fanatics.

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DANISH

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 8, 1873.

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THE DANIA CLUB

I B 1

I C The Dania Club of this city is the largest Scandinavian club in America.

It was founded in 1862 and incorporated in 1865. Its purpose is the promotion of the mental and material well-being of its members. The Club now has four hundred members, all Danes, although Swedes and Norwegians are admitted as passive members without the right to vote. The Dania has a sick benefit fund to which each member contributes six dollars annually. If he is sick he receives twelve dollars a week. This sick benefit fund, due to wise administration, is in the best financial condition. In case of the death of a member, the Club pays the funeral expenses and the widow receives two hundred dollars. The assets of the Club consist of \$3,000 in cash, the Club building, and a priceless library. In the social world the Club is famous for its masquerades. It has its own choir with thirty singers, and a debating club where political and other questions are debated twice a week. Here the temperance question was discussed, and decided according to a liberal point of view. Here preparations were made for the Danish mass meeting in the Aurora Turner Hall, where the Danish citizens joined unanimously in our movement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

III B 2 (Swedish)

III B 2 (Norwegian)

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The Chicago Times, July 29, 1873.

LOCALISMS

The six Scandinavian societies held a picnic at Washington Heights yesterday. Nearly 5,000 persons were present and the affair was an unqualified success in every respect. Sargent Johnson and eight policemen were in attendance, but their presence was wholly unnecessary, for the Scandinavians, unlike the wild Irishmen, can have a good time without breaking heads; and unlike Helsing's crew, the Scandinavians do not think a violation of law necessary to enjoyment. The picnic party returned to the city about 8 o'clock last evening and were unanimous in voting their day a well-spent one.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

III B 3 a
III H

DANISH

Danish Times, July 16, 1926.

FOURTH OF JULY IN DENMARK

Aalborg, Denmark [Cable]. - More than thirty thousand people are celebrating fourth of July here. At least fifteen thousand Danish-Americans.



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DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

DENMARK'S CONSTITUTION DAY.

Denmark's Constitution Day is June 5th, but it was celebrated by Danes in Chicago, Sunday, June 7th. The weather was ideal, with bright sunshine and a cooling breeze, which animated the holiday mood from early in the morning. The Danes made great preparations, decorating their cars with Danish and American Flags in order to participate in the parade scheduled to leave Dania Hall about 12 o'clock. At the time of departure there were about sixty automobiles in the parade, which was less than expected. Furthermore, for some reason or other, the parade split up into several links so it was hard for the judges to make fair comparisons and award the prizes to those who really deserved them. However, we believe the judges solved the problems, and following are the winners:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

| | | |
|------------|----------|--|
| 1st Prize, | \$10.00, | Danish Workmen's Singing Society, |
| 2nd | " | 6.00, Private car, "Oakland" No. 807-331, Ill. |
| 3rd | " | 5.00, Dogmar Lodge No. 4. |
| 4th | " | 4.00, Skanse Lodge No. 139, |
| 5th | " | 3.00, Danish Workmen's Sick & Benefit Society, |
| 6th | " | 2.00, Daughters of Denmark. |

Arrived at Riverview Park we were pleasantly surprised by the beautiful decorations that had been put up for the occasion; part of it was virtually artistic in the arrangement of Danish and American Flags, colored lamps and fancy little booths, one for each society. The decoration was made by Robert Krogh and Martin Knudsen, two of our ambitious countrymen who never refuse to give a hand when their help is needed.

The first number on the program was the performance of a great children's choir, under the direction of Conductor Peter Jensen. The children's voices proved to be well schooled. After a couple of songs had been sung Conductor Ole Nielsen tuned up the orchestra.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times, June 12, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. John Schmidt, President of the Danish National Committee welcomed the assembly and expressed the belief that this was probably the greatest number of Danes ever gathered outside Denmark to celebrate the Danish Constitution Day.

"This year we are celebrating our native Constitution Day for the seventeenth time here in Chicago. Those who have participated in this commemoration in Denmark do probably know what significance a celebration of this kind can have. You felt what it meant to be a Dane and you resolved you would contribute to a future of your country equalling its past. We have gathered here to pay a tribute to our homeland and its free enlightened people to whom we are tied in so many ways.

" There is a peculiar harmony between the colors of Dannesbrog and the Star Spangled Banner as they wave side by side today. We want to protect whatever good we brought with us from our native country, and we wish to preserve it unmolested for the benefit of our children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

"Therefore, I wish to extend my welcome to you all. Welcome to all our guests who are here on their way to visit Denmark. When you come home perchance somebody will wonder why you and your children still speak the Danish language. Tell them that we gather by the thousands to celebrate Denmark's Constitution Day.

"Welcome to all our Chicago Danes. It has become a tradition for us to meet here every year at this time. There was a time when there were more Danes in Chicago than there were in the third biggest city in Denmark, (Odense). This is not the case any more, but we represent quite a block of Chicago's population and it is with great delight we have gathered on this occasion.

" Welcome to you all!"

The President thereby introduced our beloved countryman, Attorney Peter B. Nielsen as Master of Ceremony.

Peter B. Nielsen spoke as follows:

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:"

"I have occasionally heard the remark made that it was Un-American for people of foreign descent to celebrate events relating to their native country, or to keep alive, through public events, memories and traditions of their Motherland. Fortunately only a few Americans are so narrow in their judgment or so ignorant of the real meaning of celebrations of this nature. Such Americans fail entirely to understand that the very ideals, as well as the evidences of those ideals, which the American citizens of foreign descent celebrate, mark steps in the progress of humanity, which are part and parcel of American ideals and aspiration.

"When you today gather together to commemorate a step in the development of the Danish nation in its efforts to gain greater liberty and privileges to all its people you are emphasizing and expressing your interest in the very same struggle carried on by the people of most nations for several hundred years and, likewise,

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

in the same desires and the same principles, which brought about the formation of the United States. The true American realizes and understands that when you, or any other body of American citizens of foreign descent still keep fresh in memory the struggles of your forefathers against tyranny, class distinction and other governmental restrictions upon the rights and privileges of a people, you are keeping alive the same hopes and aspirations which every good citizen of America has for even greater liberties and better government for themselves and their descendants.

"June 5th and July 4th signify exactly the same in human progress - and there is only this difference - that the event for which they stand affected different people. But the things that brought these days to be near and dear to Americans and Danes, grew out of the same causes - the same events - the same social and political conditions. These dates evidence the culmination of similar struggles of people of different nationality against tyranny - against age old wrongs - and mark steps of the people in their progress for greater freedom and a better government.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

"It cannot be denied that the people of both nations have learned lessons of great value. Denmark has undoubtedly, in attaining its present standard of a free and enlightened government, drunk deep from the well of freedom and liberal government of these United States. But also, likewise, the United States has gained much from the men and women Denmark has sent here to become among its pioneers in developing the resources of this country and from their efforts to become a part of its best and most earnest citizens. It is recognized as a fact that you have brought with you to this country the elements of good citizenship. You have brought with you habits of industry, frugality and love for your fellow man. You bring with you respect for law and order. In the last generation you have shown the world many evidences of progress and development, which not only the United States, but nearly every country on the globe, has endeavored to follow and adopt. In recognition of your progress it will be remembered that the United States caused its representative to Denmark, Dr. Maurice Egan, to travel throughout the Southern States to advise and inform the people of those states of how you had made so marvelous a success from the cultivation of your lands - the organization and distribution of your products, and today you are the school

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

house of the world in teaching successful agriculture.

"On the other hand America has given you the right to live under a form of government founded upon the basis that all men are equal, with no distinction by reason of class or creed.

"To exercise the right of free speech and free action as long as you do not injure your neighbor. To exercise the privilege of developing your own future and success to any extent your own will and determination may carry you.

"To become a citizen of a land, with all that that term implies, equal to every one else in power and influence, if you so desire.

"To be one of, and part of, the nation, which gives to its people the opportunity of living a happy and centered life, more than any other nation on the globe.

"Will you, therefore, join me in emphasizing this fact - that though we are gathered here together to commemorate an event that is near and dear to us as sons and daughters of our mother country, we do so as good and loyal

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), June 12, 1925.

American citizens, and, here again, joining with me, in reaffirming our belief in, and steadfastness to, this "American Creed."

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which they sacrifice their lives and fortunes.

"Therefore, I believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag and to defend it against all its enemies."

III B 3 a

DANISH

Danish Times, May 26, 1923.

[DANISH NATIONAL DAY]

At the Danish National Day, in Riverview Park, June 3, the main speaker will be Professor Bjarnson, of Reykjavik, Iceland.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

(Editorial)

The founders of this great republic of the United States came here from England when all this land was one vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians. To make a home here on the shores of America was indeed a heroic task. What brought the first immigrants to these shores? What was it that made them leave the well-cultivated lanes of old England; the cozy homes they loved so much, all that was dear to them, and come here and suffer the indescribable hardships of pioneer life? The answer to this question is indeed a wonderful story of devotion to truth, to freedom of conscience, of untold courage.

There in their English homes they were happy until King James began to persecute all who broke away from the State church, the Church of England.

Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

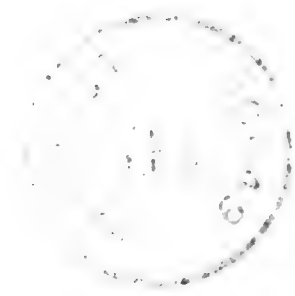
The persecution was very severe. Men and women were jailed, flogged, pilloried, and otherwise tormented for their faith. They were not allowed to worship in their own way. Rather than submit to the king's will, these men and women of deep convictions decided to leave England. First they sailed to Holland (1607 and 1608), to the cities of Amsterdam and Leyden, but they found that it was hard to make a living there and especially that their children were forgetting the English language, their mother tongue. For these reasons they decided to go to America, where they hoped to lay the foundation of a country all their own, where they might enjoy both religious and national freedom. Because of this going from place to place, those who started for America were called the Pilgrims. That is why we sing "Land of the Pilgrims Pride."

These Pilgrims started from Holland in the summer of 1620. They were

Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

delayed in England until September 6. The name of the ship on which they sailed was called the "Mayflower," a comparatively small sailboat. For nine terrible weeks the Pilgrims were tossed about on the waves of the Atlantic, until they finally landed near Cape Cod on December 21, 1620. It was here they decided to settle. It was a bitter cold day and all that there was to welcome the brave little band were woods laden with thick snow and the cold north wind howling through the branches. Only the bravest could stand the hardships of the first days. Fortunately, the Pilgrims were the bravest of the brave, fired with a passion for freedom. They were not discouraged by the difficulties, however great, but set to work to build their homes in which they were determined to live for the rest of their lives.

Their first year in America was full of hard work, sickness, famine, and



Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

danger. What heroes to suffer all this so that they might be free! What a precious jewel freedom must be, to be worth such great sacrifices! Do we value it enough? What are we doing to keep, to preserve, the priceless treasure left us by the Pilgrim Fathers?

Their labors and sacrifices were not in vain. The time came when the terrible winter passed, during which many of their number had died. In the fall they were finally able to gather in their crops and celebrate their first victory over the wilderness. The cornerstone of their new country had been laid. They knew now that they would have a home of their own, where they could enjoy freedom of conscience and remain true to their national ideals.

It is no wonder that they decided to celebrate this event, and that they



Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

set aside a few days during which they were to feast, to rejoice, and to give thanks. The first Thanksgiving Day was a great event. Even the Indians were invited. They had helped the settlers during the hard winter by selling them corn and furs; they had shown them how to plant the corn and were great friends of the white men. They brought five deer for the feast and entertained the settlers with wild Indian games. The white men in turn gave the Indians exhibitions of military tactics and evolutions.

In 1623, another day of feasting and thanksgiving was held. Every year after that a day was set aside as Thanksgiving Day, until now, in our time, the last Thursday of November is set aside as a national holiday. On this day it is well to think of the work and sacrifices of those brave souls who have gone before us, and to resolve to keep it intact for all days to come, even if we have to make as great sacrifices as the great founders of America.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 8, 1920.

THE DANISH DAY

The Danes celebrated their National Day at Riverview Park last Sunday. It is estimated that the attendance exceeded one hundred thousand, including many out-of-town visitors.

The festival began with the usual automobile parade from Dania Hall; several hundred automobiles were used. The celebration also commemorated the return of Schleswig to Denmark. Dr. Knud Hartnack spoke for Sonder Jylland (South Jutland, Schleswig), and Reverend Oswald Helsing spoke for Denmark.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 8, 1918.

THE DANISH FOURTH OF JULY

The Danish-Americans celebrated the Fourth of July with a big parade composed of more than fifty organizations. The parade was very colorful; hundreds of American and Danish flags were carried by men and women in national costume. One division of the parade consisted of Danish-American boys who have joined the American Army. Music was furnished by two thirty-piece bands, one of them a military band. The main speakers were John Christensen, Henry L. Hertz, Reverend A. Dorf, and Christian Baun.

WPA (111) 7. 1. 1975

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915.

WPA 11 190 0025

[DANISH NATIONAL FESTIVAL CELEBRATED]

The sixth Danish National Festival was celebrated on June 7, 1914. It gave a profit of \$1,500-1,600. It was decided to give \$600 to the Aid and Relief Fund, to the Danish Old Peoples Home \$360, to the Danish Children's Home \$250 and to "Dr. Fenger's Memorial Fund" \$100.

Jos. Jensen is the President of the National Committee for 1915 and Mr. R. Egebergh, secretary. To this committee, 37 Danish societies in Chicago have sent a delegate each.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 13, 1914.

FLAG FESTIVAL

A flag festival, in memory of the birth of the Danish flag, will be held by St. Stefan's Youth Society. Rev. Adam [S.] Dan will be the main speaker; Rev. [M. F.] Blichfeld will also speak.

Music solos will be by [George] Dupont-Hansen.

III B 3 a

DANISH

Revyen, June 28, 1913.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL

In spite of the unfavorable weather, which cut down the attendance, the festival this year was a financial success, netting from \$600 to \$700. At the committee meeting last Monday, several speakers expressed their satisfaction with the result.



III B 3 a

DANISH

Revyen, June 28, 1913.

[CELEBRATES THE FOURTH]

The 4th of July will be observed by the singing society Magneten in Friedel's Grove, 40th and Fullerton Avenues.

The program includes foot races and other contests, singing and dancing, and a fireworks display.



III B 3 a
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DANISH

Revyen, June 7, 1913.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL

Danes from all over Chicago and from nearby communities will meet tomorrow in Riverview Park for the fifth time in five successive years.

We quote from the proclamation issued by Mr. Arnold Rasmussen, president of the National Committee:

"On this day we meet as Danes, regardless of our high or humble place in society, regardless of our political, religious or other differences, as a people proud of our national heritage and proudly conscious of the fact that our race always has contributed and always will contribute its wholehearted effort in creating and maintaining this great American Nation."

The festival's committee on arrangements has worked hard, and is now putting



Revyen, June 7, 1913.

the finishing touches on its preparations for a great and festive event.

The Park's gates will open at 11 A. M., and immediately after lunch Hans Nelson's orchestra will give a concert program, including a selection of representative Danish music.

At 2:15 P.M. the welcoming speech will be delivered by Mr. Rasmussen, following which, various speakers, the children's choir, and the Danish singing societies will be heard.

At 4 P.M. the lighter part of the program begins with the opening of the amusement with sporting events, among which are wrestling matches by members of Freja, and at 9:30 a fireworks display.

Ole Nielsen's orchestra will furnish dance music from 2 to 11 P.M. in the great ballroom.



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DANISH

WPA (LL) FEB. 30/75

Revyen, June 15, 1912.

FLAG DAY

St. Stephen Youth Society will arrange a Dannebrog day (Danish flag day) on Sunday, June 16, to which everybody is welcome.

O. C. Olsen, editor of Youth and Pastor Blichfeld, will speak.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 1, 1912.

825 10-4/1912 10213

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL

The Plans for "A Day for Denmark" Are Now Nearly
Complete

Senator Niels Juul will act as toastmaster, and the speech for America will be given by his Socialist opponent at the 4th District's congressional election, Attorney Otto Christensen. High school principal Th. Knudsen will speak on Denmark and its constitution. Congressman Victor Berger will discourse on the progress of the 20th century, and Miss Margaret A. Healy on the woman in America and abroad.

Such a brilliant selection of speakers has hardly been presented at any previous national festival, and many words will be spoken at Riverview Park **next** Sunday, which certainly will be worthwhile listening to.

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DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, June 10, 1911.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL

Trata-ta-Bom! Trata-ta-Bom!

p.1.... All that noise was caused by the National Festival procession as it marched under Bengal lights along the Danish thoroughfare, North Avenue, last Saturday night.

The ladies' committee was riding up in front, greeted by waving and shouting onlookers. Next came the president, Bauer, surrounded by the Children's Choir, dressed in white, then the national dancers in multi-colored costumes and finally the bands.

At 3:30 P.M. Sunday the large throng gathered about the speakers' platform in Riverview Park.

After having delivered his welcome speech, F.Wald Bauer, president of the general committee, nominated Dr. Max Henius, as master of ceremonies.

Revyen, June 10, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

(Acclamation). Mr. Carl Antonsen spoke for the Danish constitution and briefly reiterated its history. He mentioned the "Kasino" men, Orla Hehmann, Floug and Tcherning and also touched upon the attitude of Frederick the 7th and Christian the 8th towards the constitution.

Corporation counsel L.D. Mathias, representing the mayor of Chicago paid tribute to Denmark, characterizing it as a model country, and its citizens as free men and women not slaves of the exploiters (Hear!) Free men and women of Denmark. I greet you! (Wild applause).

Ex-mayor of Racine, Peter B. Nelson, talked about America, and particularly discoursed on its legislation, maintaining that the less strictly a government hangs on to the letter of the law, the better it is.

Consul George Sech spoke for Denmark. Our memories and our language form the strongest ties between us and the old country. The women are specially desirous to preserve the language and he felt sure there was not a mother in the audience who had not taught her child to say "The Lord's Prayer" in Danish. Between speeches the audience was entertained with singing among

Revyen, June 10, 1911.

others, by the great childrens' choir. Following the last speech "Harmonien" and "The Worker's Singing Society sang together from the platform "In Denmark I was Born."

Later on there was a successful gymnastic performance by members of "Freja" and songs by "Magnetten" and by "Brage" from Kenosha, etc.

After the speechmaking everybody visited the restaurant operated by the Childrens' Home, and the manager Mrs. Petersen told us later that two hundred pounds of coffee and three thousand sandwiches were consumed; the tavern, "Three Bottles" enjoyed a thriving business to the tune of twenty-seven barrels of beer.

The folk dancers, wearing national costumes, performed on a platform erected for that purpose, and drew a large and enthusiastic audience, which greatly enjoyed the "Tantoli", Sailor's dance, French heel, the "Ax" dance, "Kulla" dance, etc.

The number of participants increased during the evening and reached 11,000 to 12,000.

Revyen, June 3, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL

p.1.....Once more we are celebrating the great annual festival. Once more we gather to remember the ocean-encircled islands of our homeland, the proud bogwood forests, its men and women, the glory of its past, its present culture and art. Let us make this Danish festival the greatest ever to be celebrated outside of Denmark. Let us show the world, that we love this country where we have built our homes, that we honor the flag, under the protection of which we live, but that we cannot forget the land where we first saw the warming, life giving light of the sun, where we first heard our mothers beloved and lovely voice. No, we can never forget old Denmark, where we experienced the joys and sorrows of our childhood. Therefore, tomorrow we shall put aside our daily tasks. Tomorrow we are Danish in heart and mind. Let us all wear the Danish colors. Let old "Danne Brog" (the Danish flag) wave side by side with Old Glory from every Danish home, for this is the day of Denmark, the land of our birth.

Wald. Bauer.

III B 3 a
I B 3 a (Norwegian)
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DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revven, May 20, 1911

HAVE YOU HEARD?

p.4.....The Norwegian Children's Parade along North Avenue on May 17, was very beautiful and sentimentally expressive. And that it also testified to the productivity of our friends, the Norwegians.

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DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, May 6, 1911.

NORTH AVENUE HONORS THE DANES

p.2.....As previously reported the business men on North Avenue, will honor the Danes on Denmark's Constitution Day, by decorating the street for a whole month with columns, coats of arms, flags, pennants, flower arrangements, electric balloons, etc; the buildings along the street will also be decorated. North Avenue Business Men's Association is in charge of the arrangements; on the committee are among others, Corydon and Mayer. The whole affair will cost \$1,500. - to \$2,000; but the association is not worried about the expenses. Anything for the Danes!

III B 3 a

II A 2

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IV

DANISH

Revyen, April 29, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE DANISH CONSTITUTION IS HONORED IN CHICAGO

p.2.....The German Mr. Fimmerman recently proposed that the N.W. Business Association install an electric cross, spanning a distance of eight blocks from Humboldt Park Eastward on North Avenue, past Revyen, in order to honor the Danes on the 5th of June. Several Norwegians suggested that the cross be constructed just before the 17th of May, and lighted every night until after June 5. Thus both Norwegians and Danes would be honored.

A committee, with an able countryman Corydon as chairman is in charge of the arrangements. The cross is going to cost \$1,500.00, and it is hoped that both the street car company and the Edison Company will contribute towards covering the expenses.

III B 3 a
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 27, 1910.

[COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DAY HOLDS LAST MEETING]

The committee for the National Day at Riverview Park had its last meeting August 19. It was resolved, in view of the fact that the Danes of Chicago had celebrated two Danish National Days with great success, that all Danish societies and lodges elect delegates to a central committee before October 20, and that this committee work for the next Danish National Day, June 4, 1911, or the first Sunday in June hereafter.

The income from the Day was \$3,057.65, and the expenses were \$2,362.75, which leaves a profit of \$694.90.

To the Danish Children's Home a donation of \$230 was made, to the Danish Old People's Home \$230. A Danish family, that of A. N. Torsager, received \$50.

The balance, \$184.90, will be handed over to the new committee when it is elected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

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DANISH

Revyen, June 11, 1910.

[THE DANISH NATIONAL DAY]

The Danish National Day in Riverview Park, June 5, was a success. More than six thousand tickets were sold. If we include the children, who came in free of charge, the crowd surely numbered about ten thousand. About fifty Danes came from Racine, Wisconsin, and forty from Dwight, Illinois.

Ivar Kirkegaard spoke about the Danish constitution; Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee spoke about Socialism, and Dr. P. C. Kjaerbye, of Fresno, California, about the aim of the Danish societies in America. There was singing by a choir of girls under the leadership of Joel Mossberg and by Magneten. There was also a gymnastic exhibition, by twelve men from Freja under the direction of Mr. Simonsen. The main attraction of the day was the newly elected Socialist mayor of Milwaukee. Many Danish Socialists were present to hear him. The Danish Brotherhood did not participate with the exception of Lodge No. 58.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 8, 1910.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR CELEBRATION OF
DANISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY

The general committee representing twelve Danish societies in Chicago has rented Riverview Park for the celebration of June 5, the Danish National Day. Other Danish societies that are interested are requested to elect delegates to this committee, and to send the names of the delegates to R. Egebergh.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, July 31, 1909.

[COMMITTEE FOR DANISH NATIONAL DAY HOLDS MEETING]

The committee for the Danish National Day had a meeting July 30. They had taken in \$2,033.31, and the expenses had been \$1,072.31, which left a profit of \$950. To a Danish family in Batavia, Illinois, the committee gave \$150. This family was hard hit by sickness. The rest, \$800, was evenly divided between the Old People's Home and the Danish Children's Home.

The committee proposed that the Danish societies celebrate another National Day on June 5, 1910. It was also proposed that the committee consist of five members instead of three. The five members are Claus Jensen, Carl Hansen, Chas. L. Wilde, C. P. Ditlefsen, and F. C. Jensen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
II B 1 a
III B 2
II B 3
IV

DANISH

Revyen, June 12, 1909.

[CONSTITUTION DAY]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p.1.col.7.....The celebration of the 60th anniversary of Denmark's "Constitution Day" Sunday June 6, exceeded the hopes of even the **optimistic** and overworked committee. The weather was ideal and brought out-of-town visitors galore. Before 9:00 A.M. several hundred had gathered at the hall of D.B.S. #17; a group from Racine, Wis., mustering two-hundred enthusiastic celebrants.

That this was a real Danish-American celebration could readily be seen, by the thousands of Danish and American flags on display throughout Chicago. The intense work and its far-reaching influence is self-evident since it even brought delegations from Racine, Kenosha, Waupaca, and Stoughton, Wis., Woodstock, St. Charles and Dwight, Ill. Davenport, Iowa, and Lincoln Nebraska, too were represented by prominent Danes.

Over seven-hundred out-of-town visitors were given official badges and printed programs, while the Refreshment Committee out-did the proverbial in serving lunch

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, (The Review) June 12, 1909.

to all who entered #17's Hall preceding the parade to Riverview Park. The picnic grove of the park was properly decorated for the occasion. Special banners had been placed indicating space reserved for each organization attending in a body as well as for family groups. The entire Hans Nielsens Orchestra was gathered in the Band Stand and an almost continuous program of music made its soothing way to the outer-most corners of the big park. The check-up on the attendance showed that the record of ten years ago had been more than attained. This year recorded 7000 paid adult admissions, plus free admissions including hundreds of children and guests of honor. A conservative estimate places the total attendance at over 10,000. Among the honored guests of the day was the aged Peter Balle who as a boy of seventeen rode with the cavalcade that demanded and received from Frederick VII, constitutional freedom.

During the afternoon a program of music, singing, speaking and gymnastic displays was offered to an appreciative throng. Gov. Deneen spoke feelingly of the contributions of the Danish-American group to the cultural and economical life throughout

Revyen, (The Review) June 12, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

state and country. In addition to the speakers platform, there were grand stands for the singers. Especially pleasing was the sight and sound of a choir of eighty girls in white with red sashes occupying the stand at one side, while a combined chorus of Danish singing societies filled the opposite stand.

A resolution, suggested by the M.C. Mr. Henry L. Herst, to be sent to the Aarhus administration was adopted and the following cablegram dispatched: - Premier Neergaard, Copenhagen, "Ten thousand Danish-Americans are assembled at a Chicago-Danish national festival to commemorate June 5th and send most cordial greetings to Denmark."

Other speakers were Col. Neble, editor, of Omaha, Nebraska, and George Beck, Danish Consul. The speeches were followed by an interesting program of athletic competition and exhibitions and dancing in the pavilion to music by the Hans Nielsen Orchestra.

Revyen, (The Review) June 12, 1909. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In the evening the Park Casino, was the scene of the annual banquet. Every possible seat in the huge dining hall was taken , for there were more than 650 banqueters. Toasts and speeches were the order of the evening. The speakers were Mr. Hertz, Carl Antonsen, Niels Juul, Col. Neble, Jas. Skallerup. The banquet and service arranged by the management of Riverview left a great deal to be desired as neither the food nor efficiency in serving were of Danish quality and efficiency. Criticism, plentiful and sharp, was therefore handed out in no uncertain terms. Even the music, secured by the Park management, was lacking in life and color.

The traditional supper after the dance did not materialize due to the exhausted condition of the weatherman, who by this time could no longer keep back the rain and the throng started for home after a strenuous day that will live always in the memories of all attended.

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II B 1 c (3)
II B 1 a
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DANISH

Revyen, June 12, 1909.

[DANISH COLONY CELEBRATES NATIONAL HOLIDAY]

(Summary)

June 6 was a great day in the history of the Danish colony in Chicago. On that day the different societies assembled in Riverview Park and celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the Danish constitution. The Danes made a valiant effort to beat the record of 1899, when about ten thousand Danes came together in Elliott Park to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish constitution.

Guests from out of town met at the hall of Danish Brotherhood Lodge No. 17. First to arrive were two hundred guests from Racine. The total number of guests from out of town rose to seven hundred before the day was over.

Seven thousand people paid to get into the amusement park. Children were admitted free, and there were many other free tickets. Hence it is estimated that ten thousand people gathered in Riverview Park, beating the record crowd

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DANISH

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Revyen, June 12, 1909.

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III H of 1899 by a wide margin.

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In the afternoon, between two and three o'clock, twelve men gave a gymnastic exhibition under the direction of C. G. Andersen. There was a children's chorus of eighty boys and girls dressed in red and white, the Danish national colors. There was singing by the Harmonien, Magneten, and Hartman singing societies. Hans Nielsen's orchestra played Danish music. The chairman of the festival committee was Claus Jensen.

Henry L. Hertz was made master of ceremonies. A telegram was sent to Mr. Neergard, the Danish prime minister. Siphus Neble, editor of Den Danske Pioneer, of Omaha, spoke on the Danish constitution. Governor Deneen made a speech about America, the most powerful democratic nation on earth. Consul George Beck spoke for Denmark. Then came a wrestling match between members of the Sparta athletic club, and a tug of war between Sparta and Lodge No. 17 of the Danish Brotherhood, which was won by the latter.

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
 II B 1 a
 II B 3
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- 3 -

DANISH

Revyen, June 12, 1909.

[The Banquet]

There were six hundred and fifty guests at the banquet in Park Casino at Riverview. Henry Hertz was toastmaster. There were speeches by Carl Antonsen, Niels Juul, Sophus Neble, and James Skallerup. Mr. Neble said that he would like to see Danes get together every year on a day like this.

The net profit of the festival will probably be about one thousand dollars.

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 6, 1909.

[DANISH SOCIETIES ASKED TO UNITE FOR CELEBRATION
OF DANISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY]

(Summary)

Carl Hansen writes an appeal to all Danish societies to unite at least once a year for the celebration of the Danish Day of Independence, which is June 5. He knows that it is very hard to get the Danes in Chicago to unite, for there is too much jealousy between the different societies and the different individuals. But once, in 1899, the Danes got together and celebrated their National Day in a proper manner, and the result was the biggest gathering of Danes ever seen outside of Denmark, a crowd of ten thousand.

The Danes in Chicago ought to elect or send delegates to a permanent National Committee. This was attempted in 1899, but the president, Niels Juul, was attacked so violently in Den Danske Pioneer (The Danish Pioneer) that he gave up, and dropped the whole thing.

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- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 6, 1909.

This year it will be sixty years since the Danes got their own constitution in 1849. The occasion will be celebrated on June 6.

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III B 2

III H

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 6, 1909.

FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAM PLANNED

The Danish-American Association is now working on a special Fourth of July program in connection with the National Exhibition at Aarhus, the second largest city in Denmark. A special cantata has been written by Ivar Kirkegaard with music by Karl Busch. Many prominent Danes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean have promised to speak. The American minister to Denmark, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, will also speak.

NYA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, June 10, 1905.

DANISH BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATES JUNE 4

The united lodges of the Danish Brotherhood in Chicago had a very successful Danish National Day June 4 in Elliot Park. More than three thousand people were present. Claus Jensen, chairman of the committee, welcomed the guests. P. Blond spoke on Denmark and the Danish constitution, and W. Kikkebuch, the supreme vice-president, on the Danish Brotherhood of America. There was also singing by Magneten and Hejmdal. It rained for a little while, but people did not mind.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
II D 1

DANISH

Skandinaven, June 7, 1904.

[DANISH BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATES CONSTITUTION DAY]

The Constitution Day of the Danish Brotherhood was a great success. There were many fine speakers and the weather was fine. Carl Hanseb spoke about the Danish Brotherhood, and how Omaha Lodge No. 1 was started on that day, and now the brotherhood has twelve thousand members. The orchestra played the American and Danish national airs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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DANISH

Revyen, July 28, 1900.

/TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF DANISH BATTLE/

There is going to be a great picnic at Kuhn's Park August 5, to commemorate the battle fought at Isted fifty years ago between Denmark and Germany. De Danske Vaabenbrodre (The Danish Brothers in Arms) and many other Danish societies are to parade to the park. Mr. Ornberg will be marshal of the parade.

A statue, Landsoldaten (The Soldier), is to be unveiled at the park. The statue, with its pedestal, is thirteen feet high. It is a copy, made by the Danish sculptor Henriksen of Chicago, of a well-known statue in Copenhagen.

NYA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 4, 1899.

[FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DANISH LIBERTY]

(Editorial)

We believe that it is hardly necessary to elaborate on what tomorrow means to the Danes, especially those who, here in Chicago, will celebrate the day on a grander scale than ever before.

June 5, 1849, is the most auspicious landmark in the history of "old Denmark." The old kingdom has seen many greater days during its long existence that dates back at least to the beginning of the Christian era; but the happiest, the most blessed event in the life of the Danish people is the birth of constitutional liberty fifty years ago--June 5, 1849.

Today and tomorrow the glorious, heaven-sent Danebrog [the Danish flag], the oldest flag now in use as a national emblem, will be flung to the breeze in Denmark, from Danish ships scattered over the broad seas, among our Danish



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 4, 1899.

fellow citizens in America, here in Chicago, and wherever sons and daughters of the "old land" happen to dwell.

Fifty years is a brief space of time in the life of a nation; yet, so young is civil liberty in the world that the semicentennial of a free constitution is a comparatively rare event and one that well may attract general attention in all enlightened lands. The blessings of liberty would seem to have been allotted among the nations in accordance with the rule that "the last shall be first and the first shall be last." The oldest written constitution now in force we find in the New World, while the youngest, generally speaking, are found in the Old World. The organic laws of our republic and the oldest states antedate all others, and next in seniority ranks the constitution of Norway. The constitution of Denmark, adopted fifty years ago, is one of the oldest now in vogue in Europe.

Denmark's organic law of 1849 is generally regarded as a gift from a king to



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 4, 1899.

his people. In one sense this is true. Frederick VII was a man of the people with his ear close to the popular heart. The liberty wave of 1848 had swept Denmark in its onward course, and though no disturbances had followed, a restless longing for liberty had been left in the Danish heart. The king knew the unspoken wish of the nation, and announced his readiness to surrender his power and to accept a constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly representing the people. A burst of popular enthusiasm greeted this act of unprecedented royal generosity and wise statesmanship. Rebellion in the duchies had already roused the national sentiment of the people, and now their patriotic enthusiasm gathered fresh strength from the promise of constitutional liberty.

Thus was Danish liberty born--under the high pressure of popular sentiment. The new organic law soon received its baptism in blood through glorious victories for the Danish army over the German forces on the border. But during the depressing days after the unequal struggle of 1864, the constitution of 1849 was mutilated; in its present form it presents a rather singular compromise between popular and vested rights. But the remarkable progress of the

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 4, 1899.

Danish people during the last fifty years insures a complete restoration of the constitution of 1849, sooner or later. It is this constitution that lives in the hearts of the people; it is the birth of this splendid charter of liberty that they celebrate today and tomorrow.

Denmark's "Liberty Day" has a beautiful setting--the fresh bright glory of early summer. It carries a suggestion of stately beach forests arrayed in their best; blooming meadows rich in tender fragrances and cheerful crowds of people in holiday attire. And when the eventful days of 1849 are portrayed in speech and song to the enthusiastic multitudes, out of the mist of the past, splitting the black clouds of intervening years, appear the kindly features of the beloved king who scorned power that he might give liberty to his people--the only king whom history will place among the champions of popular liberty, the only king whose memory will grow dearer to the nation as liberty shall advance in the land. Yes, tomorrow every Dane in Chicago will turn out, singing in the bright sunlight the songs of old. We shall hear, "Vift



Standinaven (Daily Edition), June 4, 1899.

stolt paa Rodon's bolge" (Wave Proudly o'er Rodon's Seas), and we shall
dream of dear old Denmark.

Scandia, June 3, 1899.

DANISH FESTIVAL

To-morrow the Danes in Chicago will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Danish consitution. We Norwegians, who remember our historic day, the Seventeenth of May, 1864, can understand the enthusiasm of the Danish colony.

The headquarters of the festival committee will be at Scandia Hall, where eighteen Danish organizations will meet. They will march down Michigan Avenue and meet the South Side organizations in the downtown district, where they will take an Illinois Central train to Elliott's Park. The principal speakers will be Carl Antonsen, the Reverend Adam Dan, and Henry L. Hertz.

It is likely that a great many Norwegians will participate in the festival. We Norwegians are in many ways connected with the Danes, who for four

Scandia, June 3, 1899.

hundred years shared our sorrows and our joys.

Danish businessmen will participate in the parade with floats representing Denmark and America. A knight on horseback will lead the procession, which will have about forty horses and buggies. Emmanuel Johnson, the well-known theatrical director, is in charge of the procession. There will also be an orchestra of twenty-five pieces.

Revyen, Apr. 18, 1899.

DANISH CELEBRATION TO BE HELD AT ELLIOT PARK

(Summary)

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish Constitution is going to be held at Elliot Park, about thirty miles south of Chicago and near the Illinois Railroad. De Danske Vaabenbrodre (The Danish Brothers in Arms), Den Danske Gymnastikforening (The Danish Gymnastic Society), and Arbejder Sangforeningen (The Workers' Singing Society) on the West Side have all decided to participate.

Revyen, Mar. 18, 1899.

[PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATION OF DANISH HOLIDAY]

(Summary)

At a meeting held March 12 in Walhalla Hall arrangements were made for the celebration of June 4, the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish Constitution. Two central committees, representing fifteen societies of the West Side and eight societies of the South Side, respectively, decided to have the preparatory meetings alternate between the two districts.

III B 3 a
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 11, 1899.

[DANISH SOCIETIES TO CELEBRATE NATIONAL HOLIDAY]

(Summary)

On June 5, 1899, it will be fifty years since Denmark got its constitution. Dania has invited all Danish societies to help celebrate this anniversary in a way fitting the occasion. The original central committee for all Danish societies in Chicago has split in two, one for the West Side and another for the South Side, and now we find that many societies will not participate if either of the two central committees has anything to do with the celebration. The split was caused by the misunderstanding and mismanagement connected with the now famous Hans Christian Andersen statue.

This article is written by Rud. P. Svendsen, president of the central committee on the West Side. He wants to know why some societies will not co-operate. The West Side central committee represents sixteen societies, so this Committee should be able to talk with authority as to the wishes of the West Side. He feels that here is an affair that merits united action from all Danes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Oct. 22, 1898.

[DANISH SOCIETIES EXPECTED TO CELEBRATE NATIONAL HOLIDAY]

(Summary)

A meeting was held to discuss the plans for celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish constitution and the wars of 1848-50. Twenty-four societies were present. Twelve societies were for the celebration, ten were against it, and two did not vote. The ten societies were willing to co-operate with the two central committees. It looks as if the affair will take place after all.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1898.

MEETING TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY
OF DANISH CONSTITUTION

(Summary)

A meeting called by Dania to discuss the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish Constitution was well attended. As the Central Committee was split into West Side and South Side sections, however, most of the societies were against the participation of the Central Committee in this affair; they believed that it would only split the colony further. Most lodges were also against holding a celebration merely to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution, because they felt that the changes made in the Constitution in 1866 were so reactionary that they practically abrogated the Constitution of 1849. These societies believed that the splendid victories of the German-Danish war of 1848-1850 should be celebrated instead.

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III B 3 a
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 20, 1898.

DANIA CALLS MEETING TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR
ANNIVERSARY OF CONSTITUTION

(Summary)

Next year (1899) will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish Constitution. Dania has, therefore, invited all societies and lodges to a meeting on August 26, to discuss what the colony is going to do on that occasion.

Revyen, Apr. 9, 1898.

/CHICAGO DANES IGNORE DANISH KING'S BIRTHDAY/

(Summary)

The Danish king, Christian IX, has celebrated his eightieth birthday. On his birthday all the Danes of Greater New York were gathered at a big celebration in his honor. The Danish colony in Chicago, which has the greatest number of Danes in the United States, did not give any celebration whatsoever on that occasion.

/Translator's note: The colony was at that time very socialistic and against all kings and royalty. Most of them were for a republic and looked upon the old king as a German./



III B 3 a

II D 10

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DANISH

Revyen, May 2, 1896.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DANISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY

The whole colony is preparing for June 5, the great Danish national holiday. The Central Committee decided to rent the Central Music Hall for the concert which is to be given by Miss Valborg Andersen, a star from the Royal Theater in Copenhagen. Of the profit from the concert Harmonien will receive fifty per cent, since this society arranged the whole affair; the Aid and Relief Society will receive twenty-five per cent, and the Hans Christian Andersen statue fund twenty-five per cent.

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III B 3 a
II D 4

DANISH

Skandinaven, June 20, 1894.

[ST. HANS' FESTIVAL]

(Summary)

On June 23rd, the St. Hans' festival will be celebrated at Finstad's Place, North and California Avenues, for the benefit of the Danish Old People's Home.

(St. Hans' festival day is a very famous Danish day. At night you see bonfires on every hill in Denmark; the young people dance around the fire until far into the night. Everywhere you hear songs, music and laughter. This is the well-known Scandinavian midsummer night festival, celebrated on the longest day of the year.) J.E.

III B 3 a

Chicago Tribune, June 6, 1893.

DANES CELEBRATE THE ATTAINMENT OF LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

If Frederick VII had come out of his sepulcher yesterday and looked in on Jackson Park he would have had no occasion to regret his act of June 5, 1849, when, in obedience to the request of his people, he yielded and gave to them the liberal government which to this day prevails in Denmark. It was a bloodless revolution, but it marked the beginning of an era in that kingdom which has continued to be one of peace and prosperity. The date is the natal day of Denmark, and it was observed by the Danes of Chicago yesterday at the World's Fair. The ceremonies were held in Festival Hall. President C. Michelsen made a speech of welcome in the language of his country.

"There is a Land," was sung by the Harmonien and Hejmdal singing societies, after which Commissioner General Emil Meyer delivered an address in his native language on "The King of Denmark and the President of the United States."

The Danish national song, "King Christian Stood by the Lofty Mast," and The Star Spangled Banner" were sung by the audience.

Chicago Tribune, June 6, 1893.

The Rev. G.L.Grundtvig spoke on Denmark, and Mrs. Christine Nielson Drier, wife of the Danish Consul in this city, sang "The Mother Tongue", by Oehlenschlager, the national poet of Denmark.

Dr. Max Henius delivered an address on the Danes in the United States. Prof. August Hyllested rendered several piano solos, after which Col. August Jacobson made the closing address in English, in which he said it seemed to him that he was standing so near Denmark that he could almost hear the song of the nightingale and lark "in the land where it is sweet to live and sad to die." The orchestra played "The Vikings" and that closed the proceedings in Festival Hall.

Chicago Tribune, July 5, 1891.

SCANDINAVIANS AT KUHN'S PARK
CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY.

There was dancing by day light and electric light at Kuhn's Park yesterday. Speech making in Danish and in English in the afternoon, and the flow of beer all the time. The picnic of the Danish Veterans Association was a pronounced success and lasted from noon until midnight. It was a fine old Northland picnic imported to America. Thousands of the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian residents of the Northwestern part of the city were there, all in their gala dress or in the uniform of one society or another. The committee having charge of the affair was made up of Maj. T.L.Alstrup, N.C.Gram, T.Z. Eskeldsen, Z. Thorn, L. M. Hoffenbled, Viggs A. Danielsen and Hardld Schmidt. Everything happened as it should, and the committee was much complimented.

The column which marched to the picnic grounds at the end of the Milwaukee Avenue cable line formed at Milwaukee Avenue and Ohio Street and, headed by the North Star band marched through Ohio, May, Erie, Center, Huron and Robey Streets and Milwaukee Avenue to the park. All the Scandinavian societies and lodges were

III B 3 a

Chicago Tribune, July 5, 1891.

in the column. At the grounds the band furnished dance music in the pavilion and the rag babies and baseballs, the wheel of fortune, the scheme where you get five rings for ten cents and "de can you ring de can you git" - all these and more held out their beguilements.

At 3 o'clock the speakers were escorted to the stand by the Committee of Arrangements, Stephen A. Douglas and Anthony A. Ellwig advanced patriotic sentiments in English and A.M. Salmonsens and Dr. Tuhlsen endorsed the Fourth of July in Danish. After the speaking more dancing and visiting.

III B 3 a

III B 2

III H

DANISH

Hejmdal, July 7, 1876.

THE DANISH VETERANS

De Danske Vaabenbrodre (The Danish Brothers in Arms) marched with Dania to the Chicago Avenue Park. The Park was beautifully decorated. We celebrated the Fourth of July. A thought was sent to Denmark, for it was the day of the battle with the Germans. At the entrance were American and Danish flags.

7-11-1977

Hejmdal, June 14, 1875.

DANISH LIBERTY DAY

(Summary)

Twenty-six years ago Denmark was given its Constitution and the people their liberty. Slavery was removed as a condition of labor; arrangements were made to secure everyone a bit of the social cake. Everyone was permitted an education; hence the celebration on June 5. Every county, every city or village is permitted to conduct its own political business, since it is permitted to hold elections for its own officials. We hope and pray that our old fatherland will always celebrate the Fifth of June.

[In the celebration held here] Dr. Petersen, Editor Salmonsens, and Mr. Johnson spoke, and the Dania Singing Society sang. The festival was a success.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

b. Religious

III B 3 b

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 4, 1935.

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN

Over five hundred Danish children attended the colony's Christmas festival. The best entertainment that could be had was enjoyed by all. This is the largest children's festival ever held here. The program consisted of the usual Fairies and a Jule Nisse (Santa Claus).



Revyen, Jan. 3, 1914.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

Practically all Danish societies in the city arranged Christmas parties for members and their families, and, needless to say, a good time was had by all.

To many of these parties the public was invited, and the attendance was unusually good.



III B 3 b

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 20, 1913.

CHRISTMAS

The Danish Christmas celebration starts already tonight, with the Danish Workers Singing Society giving its annual Christmas party, with Christmas tree and everything that goes with it for the kids, and with dancing for the grown-ups.



Revyen, Jan. 4, 1913.

CHRISTMAS

(Condensed)

Christmas was as usual observed by all the Danish societies and organizations in Chicago, with special social gatherings, where Santa Claus, the Christmas tree, and the children held the center of attention.

The attendance record probably goes to lodge no. 18 of the Danish Brotherhood. Its Christmas party in Wicker Park Hall was attended by 1,100 children and grown-ups.



III B 3 b

II B 3

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III E

DANISH



Revyen, Dec. 28, 1912.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

The various Danish organizations in Chicago inaugurated the Christmas party season already last Saturday, when the Danish Workers Singing Society gave its party in Martin Petersen's Hall. On Christmas Day the Danish Brothers-in-Arms gave a successful ball, and the singing society Magneten gathered around the Christmas tree in Jacobsen's Hall, where Santa Claus arrived in person, much to the enjoyment of young and old "Magnets." He did not stay long, however; he had to leave for Walhalla Hall, where Walhalla's children were waiting for him.

Last Thursday Harmonien's children and grown-ups made merry in Metropolitan Hall.

Here are some other parties to come.

III B 3 b

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 3

II D 1

III E

Revyen, Dec. 28, 1912.

Tonight: Lodge No 18 of the Danish Brotherhood, in Wicker Park Hall. Danish Sharpshooters' Society and lodge no 58 of the Danish Brotherhood, in Northwest Hall. The Danish 100-Men Society, on the South Side, in Walhalla Hall.

Tomorrow: Lodge No. 17 of the Danish Brotherhood, in the lodge hall, at 4 P.M. Danish Youth Society, in its hall at 7 P.M.

Everywhere Christmas cake and other delicacies of the season will be served, and Santa will be around with presents for the children, who, rightly, are holding the spotlight at this time.



III B 3 b
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 6, 1912.

CHRISTMAS PARTY

In spite of rain and sleet, Danish Brotherhood Society Number 18 enjoyed a full house for its Christmas party in Wicker Park Hall. The children sang beautifully, especially, "There Is a Land," under the direction of P. L. Bland. The silver spoons donated by Ahlswede, through Julius Andersen, contributed to the enjoyment, but unfortunately there were not quite enough of them to go around, since the children numbered over four hundred. Hans Nelson furnished the dance music, by means of which the elders also enjoyed themselves splendidly.

III B 3 b
II D 1
I B 4

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 6, 1912.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

The Christmas party and dance given last Monday by Lodge Number 35 of the Danish Brotherhood were a decided success. Some four hundred children and as many adults enjoyed themselves heartily. Albert Nielsen as the old Santa Claus and Marius Sorensen's two youngsters as the dwarfs were excellent; in the audience one could hear children ask their parents about the dwarfs, and it was really touching to hear the elders tell elf and dwarf stories, thus reviving old memories and reliving their own childhood.

Of course the children received nice presents, and in accordance with the old Danish custom of first seeing and admiring the Christmas tree and then eating it the tree was stripped of the Danish delicacies with which it was adorned, and candy, fruit and nuts were soon disposed of. The committee certainly deserves credit for the excellent arrangements.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 b

WPA 811-111-2015

Revyen, Apr.15,1911.

EASTER IN ST.STEFAN.

p.2.....In St.Stefan Church, on the South Side, services will take place at 4:30 P.M. on Easter Sunday. In the evening the Ladies' Auxiliary will set the table in the auditorium and, as usual, everybody is welcome to this gathering.

DANISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 b

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

Revyen, Apr. 15, 1911.

EASTER IN TRINITATIS CHURCH

p.2.....Tomorrow, Easter day, service takes place at 10:30 A.M. at Trinitatis Church. Pastor Rardam will officiate. The excellent organist, Geo. Dupont Hansen, will play "Preludium and Offertory" by Guildmant. The chorus will sing "Hosanna, Song of David" by Vogler, and also "David's 24th Psalm" by Spohr.

III. ASSIMILATION

**B. Nationalistic
Societies and
Influences**

4. Conventions and Conferences

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Supreme Secretary,
World's Fair Book, 1933, p. 60-63.

THE DANISH SISTERHOOD OF AMERICA

Two years, almost, after the founding of the Danish Brotherhood in America, the idea of founding a Danish Sisterhood in America, as an independent association for the purpose of aiding and assisting Danish women in America after the principles of the Brotherhood, began to take form.

The initiative came from Mrs. Kirstine Hemmingsen, born Jan. 30, 1840, in Roholte county, Sealand, Denmark and married to a member of the Danish Brotherhood, Niels Hemmingsen, Negaunee, Mich. This founder of our association, Mrs. Kirstine Hemmingsen, worked so incessantly and energetic, that she finally, at her home in Negaunee on November 21, 1883, could gather enough interested parties to found the first lodge of the Danish Sisterhood of America.

December 15th of the same year the first meeting of our association took place in the home of the founder. When it became apparent that there were not

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Supreme Secretary,
World's Fair Book, 1933, p. 60-63.

enough ladies present to fill the offices necessary, it was moved, seconded and unanimously adopted as a rule: that members of the brotherhood were permitted to join the sisterhood--which, however, was not kept very strictly, as will be shown. We therefore see the following members at the first meeting of the first lodge of D. S. S. in America, held January 8, 1884, viz.: Niels Hemmingsen, supreme president; Catherine Jensen, president; Karen Hansen, vice-president; Agnes Johnson, secretary, and Kirstine Henningsen, treasurer.

The Sisterhood thrived in the succeeding years. Members of the Danish Brotherhood joined the baby association in increasing numbers, and Danish women became interested in steadily increasing degree. Of the passive members, several became members of the supreme lodge and held offices in the same; for instance, L. L. Ries, who served as our supreme treasurer from 1887 to 1908; Chr. Boysen, who served as our first supreme secretary; and Ludwig M. Hoffenblad, that true friend of D. S. S., as supreme secretary,

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Supreme Secretary,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 60-63.

loyal and true, never tiring in his efforts for the welfare of the sisters. It is thanks to the work of such "passive members" of the D. S. S. that we to-day have reached our present impregnable position.

The first convention of D. S. S. in America took place January, 1887, in Burlington, Ia. The following officers were elected: J. Chr. Eskildsen, supreme president; Chr. Boyshou, supreme vice-president; Ludwig M. Hoffenblad, supreme secretary, and L. L. Ries, supreme treasurer. The second convention of D. S. S. in America was held in Chicago, Ill., 1890, where all officers of the supreme lodge were unanimously re-elected and supplemented with our first supreme trustees of the Sisterhood, namely: Mrs. Henriette Capion and Mrs. Sophie Nicolaisen.

The following year saw a heavy struggle for us to maintain the Sisterhood during years of hardship and strenuous work, but also years of faithful adherence to the principles of the Danish Sisterhood and the Brotherhood as well. The

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Supreme Secretary,
World's Fair Book, 1933, p. 60-63.

victory was won finally, when the Danish Brotherhood in America, at its convention in Racine, Wis., in October, 1902, resolved to aid and assist the Danish Sisterhood in America with all its might. Thanks to this resolution of the brothers, we now had smoother sailing, so that we, at our 25th anniversary celebration in October, 1908, could show a membership of 5,190 members, of 106 lodges, spread over the entire U. S. A. We could also show that during the 25 years we had paid out insurance to the amount of \$5,135, 916.00, and help to sick members of \$93,000.00, and aided poor members and their families to the amount of \$12,000.00. During these years we had held conventions in Burlington, Ia. (1887), Chicago (1890), Racine, Wis. (1899), Omaha, Neb. (1897), Marinette, Wis. (1904).

The convention in Council Bluffs, Ia. (1910), saw the election of only active members as supreme officers. The passive members (the men) had served D. S. S. well and were given a rousing exit.

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Supreme Secretary,
World's Fair Book, p. 60-63.

The officers then elected were: Hansine Hadsen, supreme president; Sophie Lauritzen, supreme vice-president; Caroline Nielsen, supreme secretary; Louise Rasmussen, supreme treasurer; Nette Jensen, Bothilde Hansen and Hanne Jorgensen, supreme trustees.

The Convention in Kansas City, Mo.(1928), saw the application for a new charter for the D. S. S. in America, which at that time changed from an association for life insurance to an association for funeral and sick-benefit. Mr. Julius Andersen, supreme vice-president of D. B. S. in America, assisted us in this work, so that we in 1929 had our new charter and were ready to adopt new members on our new charter.

The later years have seen a steady growth of membership in D. S. S., so much so that we today, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-three, in the fiftieth year of our existence, can show a membership of 7,248 members

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Supreme Secretary,
World's Fair Book, 1933, p. 60-63.

in 142 lodges. We have paid out in funeral benefit \$960,801.75 and paid sick-benefit to members and their families.

The following are our supreme officers today, viz.: Supreme ex-president, Elisa Tonder, Lodge No. 6; supreme president, Mrs. Adele Hauge, Lodge No. 16; supreme vice-president, Marie Mogensen, Lodge No. 68; supreme secretary, Mrs. Anna Eddy, Lodge No. 139; supreme treasurer, Louise Rasmussen, Lodge No. 50, and supreme trustees: Ellen Hojrup (L. 23), Marie Hansen (L. 22), and Lona Holt (L. 13).

The lean years this world is passing through have also put their mark on D. S. S. in America, but we are not afraid of them; we look to the future with anticipation of a still greater success for our association, because we know and believe, that truth always must conquer, and that the work we are doing- "helping human beings to help themselves"- never is and never will be done in vain.

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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 9, 1913.

YOUTH CONVENTION

The fourth district societies of the United Danish Youth convened here yesterday in Trinitatis Church for their annual meeting.

Besides the Trinitatis and the St. Stefans Youth Societies of Chicago the district comprises the societies of the following cities: Racine, Marinette, Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Grayling, Juhl, Ashland, and Detroit.

The sixty delegates were welcomed by Pastor A. V. Andersen, and then the president Vald Bovberg read the annual report. In the afternoon a business meeting was held, and in the evening the delegates watched a gymnastic demonstration, which was followed by a social gathering in the church auditorium.

Today a conference meeting will be held from 9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., and then an open-air meeting, on the island in Humboldt Park, with a lecture



III B 4

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DANISH

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Revyen, Aug. 9, 1913.

by Pastor P. Rasmussen will also take place tonight, at 8 P.M. Pastor F. M. Blichfeldt will speak on the topic: "What Do We Read?", and George Dupont-Hansen will entertain with organ music.

Sunday morning at 8 A.M., there will be a prayer meeting on the island in Humboldt Park, lead by Pastor Andersen. At 10:30 A.M. ordinary service will be held in the Church, with Pastor J. C. Aaberg preaching.

The editor of Youth O. C. Olson will speak at 3:30 P.M., and in the evening Geo. Dupont-Hansen and the Trinitatis choir will give a church concert.

A social gathering Sunday night, with recitations, singing, and other entertainment will conclude the convention.



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DANISH

Revyen, July 9, 1910.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CONVENTION

The Scandinavian Socialist Convention met July 2-4, at the headquarters of the Danish Brotherhood. Twenty-eight delegates were present. It was finally decided to organize a permanent Central Committee for all Scandinavian Socialists in America. A temporary board was elected to formulate the laws of this organization. The membership of the board is as follows: N. Juel Christensen, William Petersen, and T. Jensen, all of Chicago, and K. A. Ihlsberg and P. Haugen of Rockford. Their work must be finished by October 1, and the Central Committee will start to function January 1, 1911.

Revyen, Mar. 12, 1910.

CONVENTION OF DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The Danish-American Association held its annual convention March 5 at Hotel Brevoort, New York City.

During the past year the society has gained 53 new members, and the total membership is now 280. The new board has the following members: M. C. Madsen, New York, president; A. M. Petersen, Chicago, secretary; E. C. Bunck, Chicago, treasurer; H. L. Hertz, Chicago, first vice-president; Ivar Kirkegaard, Racine, second vice-president; and James Madsen, Racine, third vice-president. The office of the society will thus be in Chicago, where the executive committee, A. M. Petersen, E. C. Bunck, and H. L. Hertz, all live.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 2, 1907.

DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The Danish-American Association held its second general assembly Friday at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. About forty members were present representing a total of 186 shares of which 101 are owned by Mr. E. V. Eskeseu of New York. Chicago's South Side was particularly well represented.

Proposals to amend the by-laws were adopted and a Board of Directors was elected for a period of three years, consisting of Editor Sophus F. Neble; Dr. Max Henius of Chicago and Contractor Madsen, New York.

The following resolution of thanks was proposed and approved:

1. "To express the association's most sincere thanks and appreciation to all Danish-American Societies and their appointed committees who so generously and unselfishly have devoted time and effort to further the cause of Danish-American Association during the past year." Furthermore:



Revyen, Mar. 2, 1907.

2. "To express the association's most sincere thanks and appreciation to the Danish-American press for its generosity in printing the various appeals and announcements and for being of valuable service to the association in many other ways."



III B 4
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 16, 1907.

DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The Danish-American Association is holding its first annual meeting February 22, the date on which it was organized. The meeting will be held at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, and is for Stockholders only. A Board of Directors consisting of three members will be elected to serve for a period of three years.

An ammendment of the by-laws increasing the power and authority of directors and executive officers will be proposed.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 8, 1906.

[THE DANISH-AMERICAN YOUTH CONVENTION]

The Danish-American Youth Convention was attended by more than five hundred delegates. The meetings had to be held in a big tent on the corner of Washtenaw and Potomac Avenues. The meeting opened Saturday, September 1, with a song written by the Reverend Adam Dan and a short introductory talk by the Reverend K. Gjorup. In the afternoon Ivar Kirkegaard, of Racine, spoke about the Danish-American movement, and Mr. Lauritzen spoke for both Denmark and America.

During Sunday morning the delegates saw a little of the town. In the evening between two and three thousand persons were gathered in the tent. There was singing by several Danish singing societies from Chicago, and a fine lecture about modern youth by Professor Nordentoft of the theological school in Des Moines. Ice cream was served by young Danish girls in Japanese

III B 4

- 2 -

DANISH

III B 2

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Revyen, Sept. 8, 1906.

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IV dresses.

The business meeting was held on Monday, with a view to re-organizing the Danish-American Association into one of national scope, so as to assist newcomers from Denmark in their adjustments to American manners and customs. The convention closed Monday night with a festival on an island in Humboldt Park with a speech by the Reverend Nellenman of Manistee, Michigan, and ice cream served by Danmarks Dotre (the Daughters of Denmark) and Dagmar Lodge of the Danish Sisterhood.

III B 4
II D 4

DANISH

Revyen, June 24, 1905.

[DANISH CHURCH HOLDS MEETING]

The Danish Church had its annual meeting in Tyler, Minn., June 14-17, with 41 ministers and 60 delegates from the different congregations. There were about 400 visitors from all over the country. It was decided to build a new Danish Children's Home in Chicago near Humboldt Park, but it was not to exceed \$16,000. There will be a Danish Day school in connection with the home.

Revyen, May 30, 1896

[DANISH SOCIETIES HAVE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION]

A central organization for all Danish societies in Chicago is now a fact. The official name of the organization is: The Central Committee of the United Danish Societies in Chicago. Niels Juul, President; Christ Norager, Secretary; P. Kristensen, Treasurer; L. O. Larsen, Vice-President, and Mrs. Toft, Financial Secretary.

This organization represents about twenty-five or twenty-six Danish societies with two or three delegates from each society.

Revyen, Dec. 28, 1895.

FRA FORENINGS- OG FORRETNINGSLIVET

"Harmonien", a Danish Singing Society, has elected the following officers for 1896:- Jacob Hvass, Pres.; Alex. Roos, Vice-Pres.; Leopold Moller, Sec.; Chr. Norager, Sec. of Finance; M. Aagaard, Treas.; Mads Hansen, Manager; R. De Fine Nyboe, Librarian.

Revyen, Dec. 14, 1895.

[DANIA ELECTS OFFICERS]

Dania has elected the following officers for 1896: President, P. Kristensen, who had been vice-president. The preceding president, J.W. Hertz, refused to run. Edw. Andersen was elected vice-president; O. Olsen, treasurer (re-elected); C. Nielsen and R. Egehergh are corresponding secretaries.

III B 4

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III B 4 (Norwegian) SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES HOLD CONVENTION

III B 4 (Swedish)

Hejmdal, Jan. 16, 1875.

DANISH



(Summary)

The Scandinavian convention was held last Monday in the Workmen's Hall at Halsted and Ridgely Streets, for all the members of the eight societies. The Hall was decorated very artistically with American, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian flags. The president of the convention, Jacob Nielsen, wished every one welcome and explained the convention's purpose, which is to work for co-operation between the Scandinavian societies.

After the banquet was over, Henry L. Hertz spoke on the major problem on the agenda of the convention; there are fifty thousand Scandinavians in Chicago, one eighth of the city's population. Certainly it is big enough to take care of its own needy countrymen.

III B 4

II D 10

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- 2 -

DANISH

Hejmdal, Jan. 16, 1875.



III B 4 (Norwegian) Captain Lange spoke on the necessity of erecting a
III B 4 (Swedish) large building for all the different Scandinavian
societies so that they could meet under the one roof.

This plan has been tried and has failed, but let us try again.

III. ASSIMILATION

C. National Churches
and Sects

III C

DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,
II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enseltmann, June 8, 1937.

IV

[THE EBENEZER DANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH AND ITS SOCIETIES]

A Danish real-estate man, Mr. A. Madsen, offered a property for sale on the corner of Rockwell Street and Wabansia Avenue. This building formerly housed a German church which was obliged to sell because of an indebtedness of \$2,200 attached to the property. Mr. Madsen notified the pastor of the Siloam Danish Lutheran Church, Reverend I. M. Hansen. The result was that Mr. P. H. Linden, a charter member of the Siloam Church, bought the property on September 22, 1893, and offered it to Siloam for a mission among the Danish people in that locality. At a business meeting held September 25 the mission was named the Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The first meeting and church service in the Ebenezer Church took place October 31, 1893. Since that day there have been regular Sunday services, weekly meetings, and Sunday school, both in the Danish and the English language.

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III C

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,
II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enselmann, June 8, 1937.

IV

The Siloam congregation invited the Illinois District to hold its meeting the following spring, April 11-15, 1894, in the Ebenezer Church. On Sunday, April 15, the new Church was dedicated by President H. Hansen, assisted by the pastors of the district.

During the spring of 1894 the Siloam congregation called the theological student, Laurits Pedersen, of Trinity Seminary, Blair, Nebraska, to be assistant pastor in Siloam Church and mission pastor in the Ebenezer Church. He accepted the call after his ordination, June 13, 1894.

On December 1, 1895, the Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized, with twenty-two members, as an independent church of the United Danish Church of America. Reverend L. Pedersen became its regular pastor and served well for almost twenty-five years, or until 1920, when he and his family left for Denmark, where he served in the Danish State Church, Aastrup Praestegaard, pr. Glejbjerg.

Ms. A. (U.L.) PROJ. 3027

III C

- 3 -

DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,

II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enseltmann, June 9, 1937.

IV

The Ebenezer Church rented Mr. P. H. Linden's building until the congregation bought it in June, 1901. The building was a small wooden structure, erected in 1885 on a twenty-five-foot corner lot. The lot next to the Church on Rockwell Street was also owned by the Church.

In 1908 the Ebenezer congregation tore down the old wooden Church and built a new building on the two lots owned by the Church. The new Church was built of pressed face brick, in modified Gothic style, facing Rockwell Street. The tower lends somewhat of a medieval castle effect to the whole structure. The windows are glass mosaics in which many Christian symbols appear. The new Church was dedicated February 14, 1909. Much of the work on the building was done very reasonably or altogether free of charge by members of the Church.

Reverend C. M. Videbeck was called from Elk Horn, Iowa, to serve as pastor of Ebenezer Church. He arrived with his family in July, 1931. He is the present pastor of Ebenezer. He lives at 2415 North Kedzie Boulevard.

2- (U.L.) PROJ. 3077

III C

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,

II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enselmann, June 9, 1937.

IV

The Danish language was for many years used exclusively in the Ebenezer Danish Church, but about 1910 the first English class was organized. Since then the English language has been used more and more and, in the last two or three years, the Sunday school has had only one Danish class. The fact is that approximately eighty per cent of the Sunday school pupils are from the community, which is not Scandinavian as was the case thirty or forty years ago.

At present (1936), more than two hundred children and young people are enrolled, with twenty Sunday school teachers. Mr. Carl Nielsen has served in the Sunday school for thirty-three years; one of his former pupils is now a pastor, the Reverend Edwin Petrusson of Kankakee, Illinois. Another pupil, Mr. Herman Sorensen, is now preparing for missionary work in Sudan, Africa.

At the annual Christmas festival of the Sunday school it is customary to take up a collection for the Indian Mission in Oaks, Oklahoma.

The Ebenezer Danish Church has for many years conducted a daily vacation Bible

III C

- 5 -

DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,
II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enseltmann, June 9, 1937.

IV

school. The enrollment last year (1936) was eighty-seven. The school is held every day for the four weeks immediately following the close of the public schools. The children, who range from five to fourteen years of age, are assembled in the Church parlors from nine to twelve o'clock every morning for instruction in Bible stories, singing, handiwork, making of picture books, soap-carving and drawing.

The Luther League of the Ebenezer Danish Church was organized during the spring of 1899 with twenty-one young members. In 1931 the organization joined the other synodical groups of similar nature. The League supports the Inadomi branch of the Japan Mission, and spreads Christian literature, published by its own Synod, especially Christmas Chimes and Ansgar Lutheran.

Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill., by J. Enseltmann, June 10, 1937.

The Ebenezer Church Choir was started in 1895 with eight singers, and with Mr.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III C

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DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,

II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enseltmann, June 10, 1937.

IV

J. Knudsen as its leader. After a few months Mr. Edward Nelson became the faithful director of the choir. The choir first met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pedersen, 733 Maplewood Avenue. One of the members of the present choir has been singing for twenty-four years. During the war eight of the boys from the choir served their country, in either the Army or the Navy, and they all came back safely.

In the spring of 1928, Mr. Edward Nelson relinquished leadership of the choir to his son, Mr. Edward Nelson, Jr. The choir now has about forty members, having doubled in size since 1920.

The choir appeared in robes the first time at the Easter Morning Service in 1929.

The choir sang in West Branch, Iowa, in 1930, and has sung in Kenosha, Racine, and Clinton. It has also sung over WMBI of the Moody Bible Institute.

Ebenezer Kvindeforening (Ebenezer Ladies' Society) was organized in 1916 with

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III C

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DANISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 f Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.,

II D 10 Chicago, Ill., by J. Enseltmann, June 10, 1937.

IV

a board of five members. Its aim is to help the pastor, the foreign and inner missions of the congregation, the Children's Home, and the needy Danes. The flower committee visits sick people at the hospital and in their homes.

The Society meets every second and fourth Thursday of the month in the Church basement. It costs twenty cents a month to belong to the Society. The organization has about thirty members at present.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago was organized May 19, 1932, by Mrs. C. M. Videbeck. Mrs. H. P. Petersen was elected president pro tem, and Mrs. Arnold Petersen, secretary pro tem. The constitution of the Society was approved by the Church council January 16, 1933.

The meetings are held in the homes of the members. The attendance has been from forty to fifty.

WPA (H.L.) 2001.30275

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II D 10

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Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd., Chicago, Ill., by J. Enselmann, June 10, 1937.

to the recent district convention in 1935 was initiated and carried out by the Brotherhood, with no expense to the Church except the cost of materials.

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DANISH

Interview, with Reverend C. M. Videbeck, by J. Enselmann,
June 6, 1937.

[EBENEZER CHURCH ALTERS SERVICES]

Recently (1935) the Ebenezer Danish Lutheran Church decided upon a change in the order of the Sunday services. The language question was necessitating a shift from the custom of having services alternately in Danish and English. A continually growing group did not understand the Danish language. Therefore, the congregation changed to the double service with English services at ten o'clock and Danish at eleven. The result has been an increased average attendance from fifty to seventy.

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IV

DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1937.

THE TRINITATIS LADIES' SOCIETY

The Trinitatis Ladies' Society now has sixty-five members; during the year 1936 four of the members died.

Twenty-two meetings have been held. The bazaar of October 21 gave a profit of \$420.43; the total income has been \$820.07.

At the annual meeting, January 11, 1937, Mrs. Rebecca Andersen, 4535 North Bernard Street, was made president, and Mrs. A. V. Teisen, 5332 North Spaulding Avenue, secretary.

Mrs. Rasmussen Kuld, 1809 Fifth Avenue, Wausau, Wisconsin, was made honorary member of the Society.

1937

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1937.

TRINITATIS CHURCH

During the year of 1936 Trinitatis Church has had an income of \$4,970.87 and expenses of \$5,396.26. The repair of the roof of the church cost \$360, and the decoration of the interior amounted to \$170.12.

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1937.

THE TRINITATIS CHURCH

During the year 1936 Trinitatis had 55 Danish and 48 English services and 10 lectures by out of town speakers.

Eleven new members have been received into the Church; 23 children have been baptized and 23 confirmed; 14 couples have been married and 32 buried, of whom 12 were members of the Church.

The congregation now has 241 members. Claus A. Ohlrich, 2702 North Lamon Avenue, is the president of the church board. On January 17, 1937, Mr. S. N. Nielsen resigned from the board after 45 years' faithful service; he had been the president of the board for 26 years.

During the year 1936, 456 have attended the Lord's Supper; this is 100 more than last year.

III C
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- 2 -

DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1937.

The Church has recently been redecorated at an expense of about \$500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3.0271

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IV

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1937.

On November 1, 1936, Reverend A. W. Andersen celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of Trinitatis Danish Church. An excellent banquet was given by the Ladies' Society. General Consul and Mrs. R. Baumann were present. The pastor was given a nice chair by the congregation.

List Carillon

III C

I A 2 a

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

The Ebenezer Danish Church has for many years conducted a daily vacation Bible school. The enrollment last year (1936) was 87. The school is held, every day for the four weeks, immediately following the close of the public schools. The children from the ages of five to fourteen years, are assembled in the church parlors from nine to twelve o'clock every morning for instruction in Bible stories, singing, hand work, making of picture books, soap-carving and drawing.

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1936.[THE TRINITATIS LADIES' SOCIETY]

The Trinitatis Ladies' Society has held 22 meetings during the year of 1935. The average attendance has been 25, which is small, considering the fact that the Society has 72 members. A bazaar in October gave a profit of \$418.63. The total income has been \$778.80. Mrs. Olga Jergensen is still the president.

The Society has the following honorary members: Mrs. R. Hansen, 2823 North Richmond Avenue; Mrs. N. Linberg, 5930 Circle Avenue; Mrs. P. Mikkelsen, Norwood Park; Mrs. H. J. Petersen, 4121 Belle Plaine Avenue; Mrs. A. Rasmussen, Hooper, Nebraska.

III C

DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1936.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TRINITATIS CHURCH

Trinitatis Church had an income during the year 1935 of \$4,554.92, and expenses of \$4,514.78. It had to borrow \$451 from private individuals in order to meet all the bills.

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DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1936.

THE TRINITATIS DANISH CHURCH

During the year 1935-36 the Trinitatis Danish Church has held 52 Danish and 49 English services, and the congregation has listened to 16 lectures.

Eighteen children have been baptized, 16 have been confirmed, 16 couples have been married, and there have been 34 funerals, of which 7 were of members of the church. Three hundred and fifty-six have participated in the Lord's Supper.

The congregation has 238 members. The church board is the same, and Mr. Claus A. Ohlrich, 2702 North Lamon Avenue, is the president.

WPA (H.L.) 1000J. 3027

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DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1936.

TRINITATIS PUBLISHES PERIODICAL

The Trinitatis Church has co-operated with St. Stefan on the South Side in publishing Bud og Hilsen, a monthly paper. The costs have been \$96.12. A Yearbook has also been published at an expense of \$146.88, but the Yearbook brought in \$157.50 in advertisements.

Since the first Sunday in Advent, Einar Rosendale and Knud Overgaard have mimeographed The Sunday-Bulletin with names of the hymns and the oratorios played by the organist, and the text of the sermons for that Sunday; and also small notices about what is going on in the Church during the coming week.

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DANISH

Interview with Rev. C.M. Videbeck.

The Danish language was for many years used exclusively in the Ebenezer Danish Church, but about 1910 the first English class was organized. Since then the English language has been used more and more and in the last two or three years, the Sunday School has had only one Danish class. The fact is that approximately 80% of the Sunday School pupils are from the community, which is not Scandinavian as was the case thirty or forty years ago.

The present enrollment (1936) is of more than 200 children and young people, with 20 Sunday School teachers. Mr. Carl Nielsen has served in the Sunday School for 33 years; one of his former pupils is now a pastor, the Rev. Edwin Petrusson of Mankakee, Ill. Another pupil, Mr. Herman Sorensen is now preparing for missionary work in Sudan, Africa.

At the annual Christmas festival of the Sunday school it is customary to take up a collection for the Indian Mission at Oaks, Oklahoma.

III C
II D 10

DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1935, p. 10.

THE FLOWER COMMITTEE

The Trinitatis Flower Committee has been in existence for several years. The committee decorates the church and the altar every Sunday, and then takes the flowers to the sick and the shut-ins with a message of love and good cheer. In the weekly church program you will find the name of the person who on that particular Sunday donated the flowers on the altar.

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck

Ebenezer Lutheran Brotherhood was organized in 1933. The aim of the organization is to get the men of the church better acquainted, to cultivate Christian fellowship and to have more co-operative action in certain branches of the church work.

The painting of the church on the outside and the cleaning inside preparatory to the recent district convention in 1935 was instigated and done by the brotherhood, with no expense to the church except the cost of material.

III C

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III E

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

Ebenezer Junior Choir was formed in 1933. It now consists of 25 boys and girls. They sing at every morning service; as they grow older they pass into the senior choir. At the beginning of the fall of 1935, when the church introduced the double service system it became necessary to form an exclusively Danish choir for the Danish morning services.

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

"Women's Missionary Society of the Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago" was organized May 19, 1932 by Mrs. Rev. C. M. Videbeck. Mrs. H.P. Petersen was elected president pro tem, and Mrs. Arnold Petersen, secretary pro tem. The final constitution of the society was approved by the church council January 16th, 1933.

The meetings are held in the various homes. The attendance has been from 40 to 50.

At a meeting in July, 1934, it was decided to join the Synodical W. M. S., which then was only three years old having a total of 53 societies with a membership of 1,674.

III C

III C (Norwegian)

III C (German)

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DANISH

Danish Times, Apr. 14, 1933.

REVEREND HELSING'S NEW LIBERAL CHURCH

While in Chicago I had, perhaps, the most interesting, and certainly the most stimulating experience of my entire trip, and that was my visit to the Church of the Brotherhood, which Rev. Oswald E. Helsing has started single-handed on the Northwest Side of Chicago, about three miles from the Third Church.

Mr. Helsing and his associates took over an old saloon, redecorated it with the labor of their own people and have made it an attractive meeting place. Over the improvised pulpit is a significant picture of "Jesus, the Man," painted by an artist in the congregation. Between forty and fifty men and women were there to greet me, and when I say greet, I mean just that. There was a distinct cordiality and democracy about the group, which is



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DANISH

III C (Norwegian)

III C (German)

Danish Times, Apr. 14, 1933.

IV

sometimes lacking in our churches.

Mr. Helsing has gathered his flock from the neighborhood by house to house visiting and continuous hard work. They are enthusiastic about the possibilities of a liberal religious center in that section of Chicago. Most of them are Danes, Norwegians, and Germans who had broken away from conservative orthodox churches when they felt that there was no religious organization to meet their needs; and this the Church of the Brotherhood supplies. I have yet to see a better example of single-hearted and single-minded concentration to the spiritual and social needs of a group than Mr. and Mrs. Helsing are demonstrating here. The group has responded loyally and as generously as they can under the existing circumstances. Many of them are unemployed, or are working part time, and this makes all the more necessary, a center of inspiration and hope, which the church provides.



III C

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck

Rev. C. M. Videbeck was called from Elk Horn, Iowa to serve as pastor of Ebenezer Church. He arrived with his family in July 1931. And he is the present pastor of Ebenezer. He lives at 2415 N. Kedzie Blvd.

III C

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck

The Luther League of the Ebenezer Danish Church was organized during the spring of 1899 with 21 young members. In 1931 the organization joined the other synodical groups of similar nature. The League supports the Inadomi branch of the Japan Mission, and spreads Christian literature, published by their own Synod, especially Christmas Chimes and Ansgar Lutheran.

(St. Ansgar was the name of the first Christian missionary to Denmark around 850 A.D.) J.E.

DANISH

III C

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

page 7 column 1... The first Danish church in Chicago was erected in 1866 at Union and Madison streets. It was the First Danish Baptist church. The First Danish Lutheran church was established in 1872 on Chicago Avenue.

III C

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III D

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck

Ebenezer Church Choir was started in 1895 with 8 singers and Mr. J. Knudsen as their leader. After a few months Mr. Edward Nelson became the faithful director of the choir. The choir first met at the home of Mr. and Mr. Carl Pedersen, 733 Maplewood Avenue. One of the members of the present choir has been singing for 24 years. During the war eight of the boys from the choir served their country, in either the army or the navy and they came all back safely.

In the spring of 1928, Mr. Edward Nelson relinquished leadership of the choir to his son, Mr. Edward Nelson, Jr. The choir now has about 40 members, having doubled in size since 1920.

The choir appeared in robes the first time at the Easter Morning Service in 1929.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Dec. 4, 1925.

1925 (44) PROJ. 1121

DEDICATION

Next Sunday members of the Siloam Church will celebrate the dedication of a new pastoral residence and have arranged a fine programme for the occasion. The choir under the direction of M. Edward Arnesen will be assisted by solists Rev. Conrad Engelstad and Miss Marvyl Larson. Violinist Miss Ligne Elquist and pianist Miss Ester Arnesen will assist also.

The Building Committee has been eagerly at work and, as evident, their work has been crowned with success. Members of this committee are: Rev. J. Simonsen, chairman; E. Dick; H. Jensen; H. Theilgaard; Albert Nielsen; A. Haldahl, treasurer, and Rudolph Ostergaard, secretary.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 28, 1925.

DANISH CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Danish emigrants arriving here fifty years ago very quickly felt the lack of churches. At home the church was an institution, a part of the landscape. It had been there always and had been the old folks' spiritual refuge as far back as one could remember.

Emigrants of half a century ago preserved closer ties with their native land than do emigrants nowadays. Modern people are more or less cosmopolitan in their behavior, which by most of them is considered an advantage. That may be a matter of doubt, however. We have too many "jacks of all trades but masters of none". Before very long these emigrants of early days began to resume their traditional religious activity. To begin with, they received aid from home, but soon they were able to hold their own and even to accumulate a surplus with which to help others.

It is often difficult for people accustomed to look at the church as a state

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 28, 1925.

institution to feel at home as members of a privately owned church. At home the church was maintained, and the minister's salary paid in good times or bad, while over here good or bad times are reflected very clearly on the church.

In spite of the fact that only a minority of Danish emigrants have been actively interested in church work the results obtained are by no means negligible. Moreover, most of the churches have been built while the builders themselves were hard at work establishing their own homes and positions in life.

Of course there are Danes who are members of churches of other denominations than the Lutheran, and a great many particularly in the cities, have joined American churches. Some belong to Norwegian churches. However, the majority of Danes interested in religious activity belong to the Lutheran organizations, of which there are two, namely, "The Danish Church" and "The United Church".

The Danish Church has a combined staff of fifty-eight ministers. During recent

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 28, 1925.

years several ministers have left for Denmark. There was a shortage of ministers at home, and over here quite a few difficulties arose on account of the use of two languages.

At present there are thirty-seven ministers in Denmark who once served in the Danish Church in the United States. Most of them are candidates in theology from the University of Copenhagen who accepted positions with the Danish Church in the United States for longer or shorter periods without the intention of emigrating. The Danish Church consists of ninety-eight community churches spread from coast to coast. The total value of church property is \$831,334.

The total membership is hard to determine because in some cases the memberships are held by single persons and in others by families numbering two or more. We calculate that there are 6,315 paid-up memberships, but there are actually about 20,000 people who belong to the Church. In addition to active members and their families there are those who attend church services and make use of the spiritual conveniences only occasionally.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 28, 1925.

The Danish Church has always adhered to the open-door policy, and we doubt that there is any considerable number of Danes who have not at least once in their lives benefited directly by the presence of a Danish church.

The Danes are somewhat shy in their religious affairs. We are far from being so aggressive as are the Americans. We let people come and go as they please because we do not believe in high pressure and persuasive methods. However, it would probably do no harm for the members to advertise the program a little more than they do.

A lot of people outside the Church would like to become members if somebody would ask them, and no doubt they would get a lot of satisfaction out of being active in the good work.

Young people's societies affiliated with the churches have a total approximately of 2,235 members. Churches affiliated with the Danish Church had a total

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 28, 1925.

expenditure of \$151,227 last year, of which \$22,213 went for operating expenses. Besides its church work the Danish Church operates a school in Des Moines, Iowa, an Old People's Home, and several Children's Homes.

The United Church is a younger organization with a total membership of 27,715. The total property value is \$1,770,950. Its staff of ministers, missionaries, and professors numbers 132, thus outnumbering the 58 ministers of the Danish Church to quite an extent. Sixteen ministers who previously served in the United Church are now in Denmark. The total income of the United Church was \$117,771 last year. Of this amount \$70,732 went for operating expenses. Local expenses such as ministers' salaries, maintenance, and alterations, were \$225,000. The United Church maintains a school in Blair, Nebraska, and several Old People's Homes and Children's Homes. The Danish Church pays the salary of a missionary in Santalistan, and the United Church has missionaries in Japan, among the Mormons, and among the Indians.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 28, 1925.

These figures may serve as information about the activity of [the two] Danish churches in the United States. There are no other Danish organizations in this country comparable to these in extent of membership and in activity, and the blessings brought about by this work should not be measured in figures either.

A. Th. Dorf

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) Aug. 7, 1925.

EVOLUTION - FAITH.

A CLOSING REMARK.

I do not presume that the readers of this paper are interested in any of us delving into the subject of evolution more thoroughly than we have already done. We of the Lutheran faith do not agree with the Calvinist Church's literal conception of the biblical story of creation, and neither do we run the way the wind blows, particularly, when its only a light breeze.

I just want to emphasize that any person who has made even a very limited study of life knows that it is not at all easy to have faith in the theory of evolution.

According to it nature itself is the origin of the species. We know they are fairly stable, but it is within our power to improve them and even develop entirely new species, apparently. Consider for instance the many

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) Aug. 7, 1925.

horse and dog breeds, the variety of roses, fruits, flowers and other plants developed by animal and plant experts.

Luther Burbank was a master of that art. But we know just as surely that if we don't watch out and keep our creations under control the acquired qualities and characteristics will disappear. Nature will strip our artificial breeds of improvements in no time. With all our skill we have not succeeded in creating a single durable breed of animals or plants.

In spite of this fact nature is supposed to have developed a multitude of individual species all from the primitive beginning of a single cell. Sounds illogical, doesn't it, particularly because nature generally punishes cross-breeds with sterility.

Nature is jealously guarding itself against attempts to create unstable species.

A lot could be written on this subject but I consider the readers of

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) Aug. 7, 1925.

this paper too intelligent to be in need of information which is commonly known.

A. th. Dorf.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Levnen, May 22, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 50275

PASTOR A. T. DORF AND THE SCHOOL IN DES MOINES

Pastor A.T.Dorf has just returned from a trip to the Danish Church and School at Des Moines, Iowa , where he was Censor at the theological examination.

With the annual meeting close at hand we pay Pastor Dorf a visit in his beautiful and hospitable home, and are invited into his magnificent library, where thousands of books are arranged as only an expert would want it done.

Upon asking the Pastor if he had a pleasant trip, we received the answer. "To visit the Danish Church and School is not a very pleasant undertaking. It should be the uniting factor in our church work, but sorry to say, it has for many years been the cause of division and a storm center. In reality we are no further today in our school-work, **than** we were twenty-five years ago, and without a policy or plans."

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 22, 1925.

WPA (JL) 1101.102/5

"Was an examination held this year?" we ask, as we have heard that some of the young people refused to take the examination.

"Yes, four students took the very simple examination, which was held, as much for the sake of society as for the students. The question of who shall pass, must not be decided by the principal alone. When we object to the abolishing of this examination, it is primarely to protect the theological students liberty."

"Where will the annual meeting be held?"

"In Omaha, Nebraska. The last annual meetings have not been peaceful. A few of the delegates have been **aroused** over something and have at once made it a cabinet-question."

Homelands are brewing also for this years meeting. The principal of the school, Pastor Hoijberg, and Pastor V.S.Jensen, the theological professor of the school **has** been asked to resign. The annual meeting will be then decided upon their

Dansk Tidende og Levnen, May 22, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

successors. Everything possible will be made to have Pastor Hoibjerg reappointed. While he is in possession of considerable executive ability, he has difficulty in co-operating with others, which has caused split in the ranks."

"Did you give a lecture, while you were away?"

"Yes, I gave a lecture on the history and development of the Free Church of America. I knew that within the Protestant Church a movement was about to try to unite the different denominations into one church on the lines of a Peoples Church or a Community Church. An other idea is to introduce religious teaching with the Public Schools. It is a pity to know, that in Chicago 4/5 of the children grow up entirely devoid of any moral or religious ideas or teachings, consequently 85% of our criminals are young people."

I spoke particularly on the Gary-System of Schools. Lastly I spoke on the ever increasing demand for Ministers and a university education. What our church needs today is leaders of more than average ability. I touched upon the question for

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 22, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PFOJ 30275

the reason, that Pastor Hoibjerg and his group were opposed to this idea in preference to the free education of ministers at our theological schools."

"What do you expect to be the outcome of the annual meeting?"

"That question is rather difficult to answer. So much depends on circumstances. The church managment has not formulated any plans. When we view the conditions at the school, one is inclined to consider the battle lost, with no time to win another."

Paster Dorf, who is of the rather optimistic kind, sinks into worried silence and melancholically shakes his head when we ask him, if he is going to the annual meeting.

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DANISH

Scrapbook, p. 132, of the Harmonien Singing Society.

[THE REVEREND C. H. LYNGE]

The Reverend C. H. Lynge is the founder and healer of the Rand Road Spiritualist Church, nine miles northwest of River Road. Sunday Services are at 3 and 8 P.M. Free healing takes place from 2:30 to 7:30 P.M.

The Reverend Mr. Lynge is also the founder of the First Uptown Spiritualist Church (in 1923), and of the First Irving Park Spiritualist Church (in 1925). His main office is at 4006 Milwaukee Avenue.

[Translator's note: Dr. Carl Lynge is now (in 1937) a very prosperous optometrist and optician, with offices at 4006 Milwaukee Avenue and 4808 Irving Park Boulevard. He started this business in 1910.]

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III B 4

DANISH

Danish Times, June 17, 1922.

THE DANISH CHURCH

The Danish Church in America celebrates its forty-fifth anniversary here in Chicago.

The National Lutheran Council will be well represented.



Scandia, Jan. 10, 1920.

THE DANISH CHURCHES OF CHICAGO

There are six Danish churches in Chicago; they represent our old mother church in Denmark; they perpetuate the same Gospel which first came to Denmark with Saint Ansgar; they proclaim the same doctrine which sounded from the lips of Hans Tausen in the Viborg Cathedral; they sing the same glorious hymns which are incomparable endowment of Kingo, Brorson, and Grjnotvis. The history of these churches contains the names of such church pioneers as Rordam, P. F. Nielsen, L. Pedersen, Reverend Adam Dan, and I. M. Hansen; and among the laymen we think of such names as S. N. Nielsen, Linden, and many others.

The recent years have been, here as elsewhere, a period of transition, but although we have been transplanted to the soil of the American commonwealth, and even though we largely employ the American tongue, we are still of the same spirit which governed the hearts and minds of our forebears; we speak the same faith as our church fathers, and it shall

Scandia, Jan. 10, 1920.

continue to be our purpose to bequeath these spiritual heritages to the coming generations. You will recognize the voices within our churches as being kindred to those of the Landsbykirke [peasant church or rural church.] or Demkirke [High Church at Virborg, Denmark], from which you may hail.

For your information, and with the hope that you may be able to visit them, we list the churches here in alphabetical order:

Ebenezer--Reverend C. M. Videbeck, pastor--1655 North Rockwell Street.

Gethsemane--Reverend N. Plang, pastor--2624 Fairfield Avenue.

Golgatha--Reverend C. Justesen, pastor--8000 South Michigan Avenue.

Saint Stephan--Reverend Viggo Hansen, pastor--3500 Maryland Avenue.

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Scandia, Jan. 10, 1920.

Siloam--Reverend P. C. Rasmussen, pastor --4314 Cortland Street.

Trinity--Reverend A.W. Anderson, pastor--2846 Cortez Street.

Trinity is the oldest of the churches. Golgatha and Saint Stephen's have just been erected and dedicated new edifices, each based on characteristic architectural motifs. Golgatha, in particular, approximates the famous Grundtvig's Church in Copenhagen by the distinguished architect, the late Jensen Klint. Ebenezer is at present contemplating the erection of a new building.

God's Word is our great heritage
And shall be ours forever,
To spread its light from age to age
Shall be our chief endeavor,
In life it guides our way,

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DANISH

Scandia, Jan. 10, 1920.

In death it is our stay;
God, grant while words endure
We keep its teachings pure
Throughout all generations.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 29, 1918.

CHURCH DEDICATION

The new Danish Baptist Church was dedicated today by Reverend Alexander Hjoriss and Reverend A. B. Hanson. The new Church is located at the corner of Belden and Kildare Avenues. The Church cost \$25,000, and is considered one of the most beautiful and modern churches on the Northwest Side.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916.

[REV. N.P. LANG]

N. P. Lang, Lutheran minister, was born at Ostofte near Maribo, Denmark, January 3rd, 1868. He graduated in 1894 from Dana College, Blair, Neb.; studied theology at Trinity Seminary, Blair, Neb., and at Lutheran Seminary, Chicago; was ordained minister in 1897; and has been professor of Theology at Trinity Seminary, Blair, Neb., since 1909.

(Rev. N. P. Lang is now the head of the United Danish Church here in Chicago, and lives at 2911 Logan Blvd.)

III C

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck

Ebenezer Kvindeforening (Ebenezer Ladies' Society) was organized in 1916 with a board of five members. The aim is to help the pastor, the congregation foreign and inner missions, the Childrens' Home and the needy Danes. The flower committee visits sick people at the hospital and in their homes.

The society meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month in the church basement. It costs 20 cents a month to belong to the society. The organization has about 30 members at present.

III C
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DANISH

Salomons Almanak, 1916, p. 53.

[ST. ANSGAR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH]



St. Ansgar's Danish Lutheran Church should have celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on February 17, but the celebration actually took place on February 21 and 22. The Reverend P. Gotke and the Reverend Mr. Kirkeberg, two former pastors, and the Reverend N. P. Gravengaard spoke on that occasion.

III C

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 72.

[THE UNITED DANISH CHURCH HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING]

The United Danish Church held its eighteenth annual meeting at Greenville, Michigan, June 4-9, 1914.

This denomination now has 21,722 members. There are 6,442 Sunday school pupils and 840 teachers. During the year 1,416 were baptized, 756 confirmed, 485 were buried, and 470 couples were married. The income during the year has been \$28,685.46, and the expenses have been \$24,884.57.

III C

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 65,

[THE DANISH CHURCH]

The Danish Church had its annual meeting in Ringsted, Iowa, from June 9 to June 14, 1914.

This denomination has 100 congregations with 78 churches and 56 parsonages, and 31 schools or meeting houses. The Church has 20,629 members, of whom 6,009 give regularly to the Church throughout the year.

There are 81 ladies' aid societies with 2,483 members, 52 young people's societies with 2,717 members, 59 Sunday schools with 216 teachers and 2,222 pupils.

Through the year 928 have been baptized, 431 confirmed, 388 couples have been married, and 341 buried.

III C

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 72.

[THE DANISH CHURCH]

Den Danske Kirke (The Danish Church) in Chicago has the following ladies' societies: St. Ansgar's Kvindeforening, 36 members, Chicago South Kvindeforening, 30 members, Trinitatis Kvindeforening, 60 members.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 76.

[THE UNITED CHURCH]

The United Church has the following churches in Chicago:

Ebenezer (founded 1895), 190 members. Value of church property,
Minister: Reverend L. Petersen. \$12,000.

Siloam. (founded 1890), 52 members. Value of church, \$7,000.
[Pastor: The Reverend J. Simonsen]

Golgatha. (founded 1886), 82 members. Value of church, \$4,000.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 74.

THE UNITED DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This church was formed by the union of two Danish church societies. At a meeting in Argo, Burt County, Nebraska, in September, 1884 some ministers formed Det Danske Evangelisk Lutherske Kirkesamfund (the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Society); they had left Den Norsk-Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Konference (The Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Conference) at a meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, 1884.

In 1893, there was another split within the Danish Church (Det Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Kirke in Amerika), which led to the formation of what later was called The Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America or the North Church, as it sometimes was called. At first this church had nineteen ministers and two missionaries.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 74.

At a meeting in Minneapolis in October, 1896, the North Church and Det Danske Evangelisk Lutherske Kirkesamfund united and thus began the existence of Den Forenede Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Kirkesamfund i Amerika (The United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America) or The United Church.

Originally this church had sixty-three ministers, eight missionaries, one hundred twenty-seven congregations and thirty-three mission churches. It now has one hundred twenty-seven ministers, three candidates, four missionaries, and one hundred seventy-nine congregations and mission churches.

The United Church has an American Indian mission, and another in Japan, and a mission in Utah. A seamen's mission in San Francisco and an emigration mission in New York and Boston are also maintained.

The center of the Church is Blair, Nebraska, where Trinitatis Seminary, Dana College, and the Danish Lutheran Publishing House are located.

III C
II B 2 f

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Almanak, 1914, p. 79.

[THE UNITED CHURCH]

The United Church in Chicago has the following Sunday schools: Ebenezer, 20 pupils and 2 teachers; Siloam, 150 pupils and 15 teachers; Golgatha, 75 pupils and 10 teachers.

III C

IV

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, pp. 70-71.

[THE DANISH CHURCH]

The Danish Church has 103 churches and 65 ministers (1913). The yearbook of 1912 tells us that the church has 5,861 paying members and 20,519 members on the books, 1,176 children were baptized and 454 couples were married.

The value of the church property is \$466,143, with an indebtedness of \$51,075. The annual expenses for all the congregations have been \$77,942.

A mission among the Santals of India was started in 1913 with the Reverend Adam Dan as president.

III C

WPA (ILL) FEB 1975

De Forende Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

THE UNITED DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

p. 74. This church was formed by the union of two Danish church societies. At a meeting in Argo, Burt County, Neb. in September, 1884 some ministers formed "Det Danske Evangelisk Lutherske Kirkesamfund;" they had left "Den Norsk-Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Konference" (The Norwegian-Danish Evangelical-Lutheran Conference) at a meeting in Omaha, Neb. 1884.

In 1893, there was another split within the Danish Church (Det Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Kirke in Amerika, which led to the formation of what later was called "(The Danish-Evangelical-Lutheran Church of North-America) of the North-Church, as it some times was called. To begin with they had 19 ministers and 2 missionaries.

At a meeting in Minneapolis in October, 1896, the North-Church and "Det Danske Evangelisk Lutherske Kirkesamfund" united and thus began the existence of "Den Forenede Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Kirkesamfund i Amerika." (The United Danish Evangelical-Lutheran Church of America) Or The United Church.

III C

WPA (ILL) P10, 31215

De Forende Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

Sixty three ministers, eight missionaries, one hundred twenty-seven congregations and thirty three preaching was its original church set-up. It now has one hundred twenty-seven ministers, three candidates, four missionaries and one hundred seventy nine congregations and preaching places.

The United Church has an American Indian Mission, and another in Japan, and Mission in Utah. A seaman's Mission in San Francisco, and an Emigration Mission in New York and Boston is also maintained.

Their center is Blair, Nebr. where they have Trinitatis Seminary and Dana College and the Danish Lutheran Publishing House.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 70.

[THE DANISH CHURCH]
Trinitatis

The pastor of Trinitatis is the Reverend A. W. Andersen, 2846 Cortez Avenue.
The president of the church board is Mr. S. N. Nielsen.

Trinitatis was organized in 1872. There are two hundred and twenty-one members, and six hundred attend church. The building is valued at \$32,768. There is a debt of \$2,500.

St. Stefan's

The pastor of St. Stefan's is the Reverend Adam Dan. The president of the church council is J. Hvaas. There are in the congregation 260 members, of whom 114 are active paying members. The value of the church building is \$18,600. There is a debt of \$5,000.

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De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 70.

St. Ansgar

St. Ansgar was organized in 1890. It has 650 members, of whom 150 are active. The value of the church building is \$16,000. There is a debt of \$2,800. S. T. Corydon is the president of the church board. The Reverend M. F. Blichfield is the pastor.

Chicago South

Chicago South is a little mission church organized in 1874. There are thirty-five members, of whom seventeen are active paying members. The building is valued at \$1,800. There is a debt of \$200.

At the annual conference held in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1893, a new constitution was written. Thirty-six ministers signed, but eighteen refused; these eighteen later formed Det Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Kirkesamfund (The Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Society), which later became Den Forenede Danske Evangelisk-

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 70.

Lutherske Kirke (The United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church).

[Translator's note: These two churches are known as The Danish Church and The United Church. The Danish Church is based on the doctrines of Bishop S. N. Grundtvig, and The United Church is based upon the great revival in Denmark led by Vilhelm Beck; this church is deeply pietistic.]

In the Danish State Church in Denmark these two religious view points share the same churches and their ministers are trained at the same theological school, the University of Copenhagen, but in this country they have not been able to co-operate in this manner.]

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914. p. 70 Part II....

TRAINED EIGHTEEN DANISH MINISTERS.

At the annual conference held in Racine, Wis. in 1893 a new constitution was written. 36 ministers signed, but eighteen refused; these eighteen later on formed "Det Danske Evangelisk-Lutherske Kirkesemfund" which later took the name "Den Forenede Danske Evagelisk-Lutherske Kirke." (The United Danish Evagelical Lutheran Church.)

These two churches are known by their shorter name, The Danish Church and The United Church. The Danish Church is based on the doctrines of Bishop S.N. Grundtvig; and the United Church is based upon the great revival in Denmark lead by Vilhelm Beck; this church is deeply pietistic.

In the Danish State Church in Denmark these two religious view points share the same churches and their ministers are trained at the same theological school, the University of Copenhagen; but in this country they have not been able to find one another, and they do not get along so well where they both work in the same community. J.E.

III C
II B 2 g

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 16, 1913.

LECTURE ON CHURCH HISTORY

The well-known Danish physician Dr. A. Christian Rasmussen will give a lecture in the Belden Avenue Baptist Church, Sunday evening, August 17, on the topic: "Early Monks as Forerunners of the Reformation."

This is a sequel to a previous lecture on Roman Catholic Church history by Dr. Rasmussen.

Entertainment, including recitation and song, will follow the lecture.



III C

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 30, 1912.

The Bazaar which the Trinitatis parish conducted last week netted close to \$1,000.



III C
III E

Revyen, Dec. 23, 1911.

DANISH

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY TO CELEBRATE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

The Trinitatis Young People's Society will hold a Christmas festival on New Year's Eve in the basement of the church.

III C

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DANISH

Revyen, June 3, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHURCH NEWS

Whitsunday service tomorrow at Trinitatis; the church beautifully adorned with flowers. High mass, and choir song directed by organist Dupont-Hansen.

DANISH

III C

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Revyen, May 20, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHURCHES

p.4..... The Pastors' Meeting at St.Stephan's church last Sunday was attended by all the pastors of the district, and by some two hundred members of the congregation. Pastor Bodholdf delivered the main speech, and among the Chicago pastors, Pastor Gotke spoke briefly.

Pastor Adam Dan was well pleased with the results of the meeting.

III C
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DANISH

Revyen, April 29, 1911.

[ERECT MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF REV. P. ERIKSEN]

The monument of the late pastor of the Trinitatis Church, P. Eriksen, will be unveiled tomorrow at 3:30 P.M. at Mount Olive Cemetery. Mr. Eriksen was the pastor of the church for eight years, and the congregation, to commemorate his service, erected this monument over his grave.

DANISH

III C
III B 3 b

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Apr, 15, 1911.

CONFIRMATION

p.2..... Twenty-three boys and girls were confirmed on Palm Sunday in St. Ansgar's Church, by pastor P. Gotke.

III C
IV

DANISH

Revyen, May 28, 1910.

TRINITATIS CHURCH HAS NEW ORGAN

The first Danish pipe organ has now been installed in Trinitatis Danish Lutheran Church at a cost of \$2,500. The organ has 719 different pipes. The organ will be used for the first time on Sunday morning, May 29. There will be a concert in the evening with the following soloists: George Dupont-Hansen (organ), O. P. Rubardt (song), and Mrs. M. Hayton (song). The church choir will also sing. The Reverend Gotke will preach in the morning and the Reverend Adam Dan at the evening service.

Revyen, Mar. 26, 1910.

[TRINITATIS CHURCH TO HAVE NEW ORGAN]

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$1,000 for an organ for the Trinitatis Danish Lutheran Church. The congregation already has \$1,600, and will thus be able to pay for the organ, which will cost \$2,500. The Miller Brothers, Hagerstown, Maryland, will start to put in the organ right after Easter, and the work should be finished about the middle of April. Of the 150 organs installed by the Miller Brothers, Mr. Carnegie has given or paid one fourth to one half of the entire cost. No wonder that Reverend Rordam and the whole congregation are very happy!

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

DANISH CHURCHES

Siloans Danish Evangelical-Lutheran Church, Tripp Avenue and Cortez Street.
Reverend V. J. Jensen.

Gethsemene Danish Lutheran Church, Fairfield Avenue near Humboldt Boulevard.
Reverend C. C. Mengers.

St. Ansgar's, Washtenaw and North Avenues. Reverend P. Gothe.

Ebenezer, Rockwell Street and Wabansia Avenue. Reverend L. Pedersen.

III C

DANISH

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II B 2 g

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 21, 1909.

III E

TRINITATIS YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY ENTERTAINS

The young people's society of the Trinitatis Danish Lutheran Church recently gave a successful evening entertainment. A large audience was present, and the program of the evening was followed with great interest.

Miss Martha Anderson offered two excellently played piano solos. Mr. Anthony Thompson gave an interesting lecture on the life and writings of the Swedish author, Selma Lagerlof. He also read a few stories from her latest work. Mrs. T. Nielsen and her two daughters sang several songs and Miss Florence Petersen recited two English poems. All those appearing on the program were enthusiastically applauded.

The large audience was unanimous in declaring the entertainment a great success....

III C

DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

WPA COLLECTION 1974

In 1908 the Ebenezer congregation tore down the old wooden church and built a new building on the two lots owned by the church. The new church was built of pressed face-brick, in modified Gothic style, facing Rockwell Street. The tower lends somewhat of a medieval castle effect to the whole structure. The windows are glass mosaics in which appear many Christian symbols. The new church was dedicated February 14, 1909. Much of the work on the building was done very reasonably or altogether free of charge by members of the church.

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II B 1 a

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Reverend, Oct. 5, 1907.

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DEDICATION OF CHURCH

Last Sunday the handsome new church built by St. Stepan's Congregation, on the corner of 64th St. and Winona Ave., was dedicated, and so big was the crowd attending the ceremony that there was hardly standing room. Reverend Faber, of Clinton, Iowa, conducted the ceremony. He was assisted by the pastors Rordan, Gotthe and Ben of Chicago. Other speakers were Reverend Blichfeldt of Racine and Poulsen of Marinette. Reverend Gotthe served the Holy Communion. Reverend Ostergaard composed a cantata for the occasion, which was excellently performed by the choir from Trinity Church under the direction of Mr. Geo. Dupont Hansen. Miss Clara Jensen and Mr. Oscar Rubardt assisted as soloists. The church has cost \$11,000, of which about two thirds has been paid, the balance is covered by a mortgage.

III C

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 21, 1967.

WPA (ILL) PRO 100

ST. STEPHAN'S NEW CHURCH

The new church built by the St. Stephan Con-gregation on the corner of 64th St. and Vincennes Ave., will be dedicated Sunday, September 29. We hereby call your attention to an announcement elsewhere in this issue of Revyen.

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Revyen, Aug. 17, 1907.

HERESY AND GOLDMINE STOCK

DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302/5

(Editorial)

The Danish Pioneer expresses its annoyance over the fact that the Reverend Mr. Konow, of Norway, opposes the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and of the Resurrection of Christ, and yet he is unwilling to retire from his job as a minister in the Church of Norway. In other words, the Pioneer takes sides with the ultra conservative and orthodox elements who have tried for a long time to expel the minister because he is too honest to play the hypocrite. Centuries ago a minister of that sort would have been burned without mercy. There were those who were burned for lesser offenses than the one of which the Reverend Mr. Konow is guilty. In our days stupidity and sentimentality are limiting the efforts to that of getting him out of the Church. But not even that is an easy matter, because the Reverend Mr. Konow refuses to resign on the ground that modern Christianity is something else and more than that of perpetuating old tales and faith in miracles conceived at a time when people did not know better; and there are indications that his superiors inside the Church are of the same opinion, inasmuch as no steps have yet been taken to expel him.

The Pioneer finds the Reverend Mr. Konow's attitude "somewhat disgraceful," because, after all, there is plenty of room in this world, and, therefore,

WPA (LL) PM 1971

he should not be so insistant on sticking to one particular place. Oh well! Would it perhaps be better for the Reverend Mr. Konow to join hands with the Pioneer in its more "honorable" occupation of selling stock in a questionable gold mining enterprise to unsuspecting people of its own nationality?

Revyen, Dec. 22, 1906.

[NEW CHURCH DEDICATED]

The new Danish Trinitatis Church was dedicated Sunday, December 16. It is located on the corner of Cortez Street and Francisco Avenue. It has a seating capacity of five hundred. At the dedication six hundred were present. The architect is Mr. C. F. Sorensen, and the contractor, Mr. S. N. Nielsen, who is also the president of the Church Board. The Church has cost about twenty-six thousand dollars, of which about half has been paid. The dedication was performed by Reverend Kjolhede of Racine, assisted by the Reverends Dan Rordan and Gjerup of Chicago, Nordentoft of Grand View College, Iowa, and Rasmussen of Sheffield, Illinois.

At one o'clock a dinner was served for five hundred in the basement. In the afternoon a sermon was given by Reverend Adam Dan and a children's choir sang. In the evening there was a Communion service, at which the sermon was presented by Reverend Nordentoft. The pastor of the Church is Reverend Rordan.

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 6, 1906.

[CHURCH TO HAVE SONG FESTIVAL]

The Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church has arranged a great Danish song festival in the German Lutheran Church on Paulina St., between North and Milwaukee Ave., on Sunday October 14th. This church has a seating capacity of 2,000. Choirs from Racine, Kenosha, and Chicago will sing. The profit from the concert will go to a sanatorium in Brush, Col., an institution supported by the Danish Lutheran church and well worth giving a helping hand.

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 6, 1906.

[BETHANIA ACQUIRES NEW BUILDING]

Bethania, Danish Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Park Side, has bought a building at 749 East 70th Street where the ground floor will be remodelled into a hall for Sunday school and church services. The hall will be dedicated on October 7 for church use.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 5, 1906.

[DANISH YOUNG PEOPLE INVITED TO CONVENTION IN CHICAGO]

The Reverend Knud Gjorup and the Young People's Society of St. Ansgar Church invite all Danish young men and women all over America to a united meeting, or convention, in Chicago, September 1-3, 1906. All delegates are promised free board and room during their stay in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III C
III C (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 17, 1906.

[DANISH-AMERICANS AND THE DANISH CHURCH]



The United States census of 1900 shows that there are in this country 154,616 Danish immigrants and 115,292 Danish-Americans with both parents born in Denmark, or a total Danish population of 269,908.

Of these Danes 8,000 belongs to the Danish Church and 9,268 to the United Danish Church, a total of 17,268, which is a little over six per cent of the Danish population in America.

By way of comparison we are told that there are 688,037 Norwegians in United States according to the same census, and that 288,732 belong to some Norwegian Lutheran Church--that is, forty-two per cent. Reverend J. K. Jensen asks: What is the matter with the Danes? And why do they not join the church in this country?

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1906.

TRINITATIS CHURCH AND PARSONAGE SOLD

The Trinitatis Church and parsonage have recently been sold to a Ruthenian Greek-Catholic congregation for \$8,000. They will be taken over by that church on January 27. Trinitatis church has decided to build a new church near Humboldt Park.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III C (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 12, 1904.

[SALVATION ARMY OFFICER ARRIVES FROM DENMARK]

Major Marcussen, from Denmark, has just arrived in Chicago to take over the Danish-Norwegian corps of the Salvation Army, at 281 West Erie Street. His first meeting in Danish will take place Sunday, March 13.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 5, 1904.

[DANISH CHURCHES HOLD JOINT MEETING]

The four congregations, Trinitatis, St. Ansgar, St. Stefans, and St. Michaels, all of The Danish Church of America, had a united meeting in Walhalla Hall on Sunday, March 6.

The topics for discussion were "The Yong People's Societies," introduced by the Reverend Mr. Jessen, and "The Danish Schools for Children," introduced by the Reverend Mr. J. K. Poulsen. Later in the evening there was a lecture by the Reverend Mr. Adam Dan. The meeting was arranged by St. Stefan's Church. The purpose was to draw the different congregations of the same denomination closer together.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

DANISH

Skandinaven, Dec. 19, 1903.

[EVANGELIST TO BE AT DANISH CHURCH HERE]

The Danish First Baptist Church of Chicago, at the corner of Talman Avenue and Le Moyne Street, will have a visit by the famous American evangelist, P. P. Bilhorn, this coming Sunday at 7:30 P. M.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Skandinaven, Nov. 13, 1903.

[REV. ERICSEN DIES]

(Summary) .

Rev. Ericson of the Danish Trinity Church died Nov. 11th at his residence, 106 Bikendike Street. He was born in Denmark in 1865. He leaves behind him a wife and five children. He was a very prominent man and beloved by everybody. He was buried at Mt. Olive Cemetery.

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DANISH

Skandinaven, Nov. 6, 1903.

[CHURCH BAZAAR SUCCESSFUL]

St. Ansgar's Danish Lutheran Church had a fine bazaar the last week in October. The net profit was \$700.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III C

Revyen, Aug. 1, 1903.

DANISH

[POPE LEAVES MILLIONS]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....Pope Leo is said to have left a fortune of \$17,000,000.00. Such a high number is certainly required to measure the distance between official Christianity of today and the simple teachings of Him, who said: "The foxes have caves, and the birds of the sky have nests, but the Son of Man, has not even anything on which he may rest his head."

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Revyen, Mar. 21, 1903.

DANISH

TRAIN DE LUXE BRINGS ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY TO FIGHT SOCIALISM WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

p.2..... The new Catholic Archbishop, with which Chicago has been blessed, arrived in the city recently, by special train, consisting of luxurious **pullman** sleeping - and dining cars for himself and his retinue.

He, whom the bishop is supposed to represent, and whose teachings he supposedly proclaims, came riding into Jerusalem on an ass and did not even have anything on which he might rest his head. He lived for and felt for the small ones in society, and scolded the rich and unjust. But the chief purpose of archbishop Quigley's arrival in Chicago is to fight Socialism and there may be good reasons for this. Regardless of what form the religion of the future may take, one thing is certain: In a socialistic society people will soon become sufficiently spiritually independent to disregard proclaimers of false christianity, and spokesmen for injustice of Mr. Quigley's type. only under social conditions, such as we have today, can all kinds of parasites and "humbug-makers" exist.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, July 5, 1902.

THE DANISH BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Danish Baptists started their first congregation in America in Wisconsin in 1856; now they have fifty-five churches with 3,800 members. The Danes do not care much about their language; almost all Sunday schools are conducted in English, and many Danish families join the American Baptist Church in their town. Reverend N. L. Christensen thinks that in about twenty-five years it will be hard to find a Danish-speaking Baptist in the United States.

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DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

Ebenezer Church rented the building from Mr. P. H. Linden until the congregation **bought** it in June 1901. The building was a small wooden structure, erected in 1885 on a twenty five foot corner lot. The lot next to the church on Rockwell St. was also owned by the church.

Revyen, June 26, 1897.

[DANISH CHURCH CONVENTIONS]

(Summary)

Den Forenede Danske Evangeliske Kirke (The United Danish Evangelical Church) held its convention in Blair, Nebraska.

Den Danske Lutherske Kirke (The Danish Lutheran Church) held its twentieth convention in Marinette, Wisconsin. The Reverend Eriksen and the Reverend Kirkeberg, M. Rasmussen, S. N. Nielsen, T. Christensen, and M. Sorensen were sent from Chicago.

[Translator's note: The first church group is very puritanical in its view on life. The last group represents the Grundtvig movement in Denmark, mostly known in America for its people's high schools.]

Revyen, Apr. 3, 1897.

[NEW CONGREGATION BEING ORGANIZED]

(Summary)

A young minister, the Reverend Paul Nielsen, is now trying to organize a congregation among the Danes on the South Side. Its name is to be the Golgotha Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

[Translator's note: This church is now very prosperous with its own church building and a good membership.]

Interview with Rev. C. H. Videbeck.

During the spring of 1894 the Silcan congregation called the theological student, Laurits Pedersen, of Trinity Seminary, Blair, Neb., to be assistant pastor in Siloan church and mission pastor in the Ebenezer church. He accepted the call and after his ordination, June 13, 1894, he started working in the neighborhood of that church.

On December 1st, 1895 the Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized with 22 members as an independent church of the United Danish Church of America. Rev. L. Pedersen became their regular pastor and served well for almost 25 years or until 1920, when he and his family left for Denmark, where he served in the Danish State Church, Aastrup Præstegaard, pr. Glejbjerg.

Rev. L. Pedersen died last year (1936) in Denmark. J. E.

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

The Siloam congregation invited the Illinois District to have its district meeting the following spring, April 11-15, 1894 in the Ebenezer Church. On Sunday, April 15th, the new church was dedicated by president H. Hansen, assisted by the pastors of the district.

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DANISH

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

The first meeting and church service in Ebenezer Church took place October 31st, 1893. And since that day regular Sunday services, weekly meetings and Sunday School have been going on ever since both in the Danish and the English language.

Interview with Rev. C. M. Videbeck.

A Danish real estate man, Mr. A. Madsen, offered a property for sale on the corner of Rockwell Street and Wabansia Ave. This building was formerly a German church which was obliged to sell because of an indebtedness of \$2,200 attached to the property. Mr. Madsen notified the pastor of Siloam Danish Lutheran Church, Rev. I. M. Hansen. The result was that Mr. P. H. Linden, a charter member of the Siloam church, bought the property on September 22, 1893 and offered it to Siloam for the use of a mission among the Danish people in that locality. At a business meeting held September 25, the mission was called Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

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III H

DANISH

Skandinaven, Mar. 6, 1893.

[CHURCH MEETING CONCLUDED]

(Summary)

The Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church meeting at Trinitatis Church on Bickerdike Street came to a close last night. The Danish churches in America have always imported their ministers from Denmark. A committee of ministers in Denmark selected the preacher and sent him to the United States. The committee, at present, consists of Pastors Heiberg, Rordam, Theol F. Nielsen, Wilhelm Beck, R. H. Sveistrup, and J. Holm.

The committee in Denmark also received all reports of dissatisfaction among the different preachers; this is the reason for Pastor Heiberg's trip to the United States last year with all expenses paid by the Danish Government, to visit each of the Danish churches in this country. The result of this trip was the big meeting. Pastor Heiberg let them all understand that if the churches could not agree, the Danish Government would withdraw its financial aid. All the rules laid down by Pastor Heiberg were accepted and peace was restored.

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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 28, 1893.

The storm in the Danish Lutheran Church is over, so far as it can be for the present. The biblical questions of so much importance that brought fully one hundred clergymen and lay delegates from nearly every Danish Lutheran Church in the United States to Chicago, that they might confer upon the subject, and settle the dispute of two years' standing, once for all, was found to be too great to be disposed of in the space of one week. It was a matter of a split in the Lutheran synod or a surrender of one of the two parties. Neither has happened. Even Mr. Jeroild, the editor of a Danish paper, who accused two ministers of rationalism, could not be made to retract, and all the committee could do was to ask him to give reasons for his statements before the newly elected synodical government at the next annual meeting in September. Instead of settling the question at issue a new constitution was accepted, and if theological controversies occur under this new government, they will be settled by the heads of the church. The new government will be composed of two ministers and three laymen, who will rule the synod. A.S. Nielsen was President of the former church government.

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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 23, 1893.

DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH DIVISION.

A split in the synod of the Danish Evangelical Church is imminent. Differences of opinion in regard to the inspiration of the Bible, place of the Bible in the church, origin and date of the Apostles' Creed, and whether the Bible is the Word of God, or whether it but contains the Word of God, are the subjects of controversy. Opposite sides in the dispute are taken by T.H.Helvig, and C.Vig, leading professors in the seminary. That this controversy might be disposed of, a special meeting was held yesterday at the Danish Trinity Church at Bickerdike and West Superior Streets. The meeting was attended by noted Danish Divines from different parts of the Northwest as well as by numerous laymen. The meeting opened yesterday morning with prayer by the pastor of the church, the Rev. A.S. Neilson, who is also President of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Association of North America.

The Rev. O.L.Kirkeberg was elected chairman.

In the afternoon the question of division on the ground of difference in doctrines

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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 23, 1893.

came up for discussion, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. A.S.Nielson, F.L.Grunttvig, A. Dan, and O.L.Kirkeberg, who spoke against division, and the Rev. Mr. Sohlm and Prof. C. Vig for division. The greater part of the assembly does not favor division of the church, and is outspoken for tolerance, union and peace.

Skandinaven, Feb. 2, 1893.

[CHURCH CONVENTION TO BE HELD HERE]

In the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Trinitatis Church, on Bickerdike Street, a convention is to be held all this week. Danish ministers from all over the United States are expected. It is believed that forty ministers and seventy lay delegates will attend. A split is feared if an understanding cannot be reached regarding the interpretation of the Bible.

Pastor O. S. Kirkeberg is chairman of the convention and Mr. M. Rasmussen is vice-chairman. Pastor A. Dan of Minneapolis is secretary, and Pastor Gravengaard of Sioux City is assistant secretary. The meeting is scheduled to last the entire week.

Hejmdal, Feb. 20, 1875.

[THE DANISH LUTHERAN TRINITATIS CHURCH]

The Danish Lutheran Trinitatis Church of Chicago was founded March 20, 1872, by twenty-five men. The Church was built in the winter of 1872-1873 on two leased lots, at 342 and 344 Chicago Avenue. On July 27, 1873, it was dedicated. The preacher was Alfred Hejberg of Copenhagen. The Church started with fifty-six members, but by January 17 there were 173.

The annual income was \$1,050. Toward the erection of the church \$3,200 was paid. This sum was raised by the members and by Danes outside the Church. The furniture was made without charge by the members. Altar lights, etc., were donated by the women's society of the Church. In 1875, the debt of the Church was \$1,719.88. An interest of six per cent per annum was paid on that amount.

III C

DANISH

THE HISTORY OF THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE IN AMERICA, (NORLIE)

pp. 370-371.... The annual report for 1924 of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Conference is authority for the information herewith presented:

| | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pastors | 24 | 48 | 66 | 56 | 62 |
| Congregations | 43 | 70 | 91 | 94 | 81 |
| Members | 2,266 | 3,902 | 4,640 | 4,984 | 5,356 |
| Sunday School Pupils | 848 | 2,799 | 3,378 | 3,035 | 5,132 |

The value of churches in 1924 was \$586,000 and parsonages \$181,200. Salaries for 1924 were \$62,151 and gifts to charity amounted to \$31,354... Of 47 pastors in the service in 1924, 32 were born in Norway, 6 in Denmark, 2 in Sweden and 7 in America."

DANISH

III C

History of the Scandinavians in the U.S. Vol. 1.

p. 263.....

The Danish Lutheran Church had the following members: -

In 1880- 70 congregations; 5,000 members and 3,000 communicants.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|---|--------|---|---|-------|---|
| In 1890. | 90 | " | 10,000 | " | " | 6,000 | " |
|----------|----|---|--------|---|---|-------|---|

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|---|--------|---|---|-------|---|
| In 1900. | 80 | " | 13,000 | " | " | 8,000 | " |
|----------|----|---|--------|---|---|-------|---|

Value of all church and school property in 1900- \$250,000.

III C

History of the Scandinavians in the U.S. Vol. I.

page 263:

The Danish-Norwegian Baptists have the following:-

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----|----|----------|
| 1880.....1,700 | members | and | 25 | churches |
| 1890.....3,000 | " | " | 45 | " |
| 1900.....5,000 | " | " | 80 | " |

Value of all churches and school property in 1900- \$110,000.

III. ASSIMILATION

D. Participation in United States Service

III D
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 15, 1929.

CAPT. JOHN HANSEN

Capt. John Hansen, 4328 Drummond Place, passed away last Wednesday.

Captain Hansen was born in Odense, Denmark, and came to America in 1886. After having worked as captain on the great Lakes, he held minor posts for the Federal Shipping Board. In 1918 he was appointed Federal Inspector of Steamboats, in Chicago, a position he held until his death.





III D
I G
IV

DANISH

Dansk Tidende, Jan. 7, 1922.

DANISH SOLDIER HERO

William Bjerrhus, Danish soldier hero, was buried last Monday. The funeral services were held in Dania Hall.

People began to arrive early, and by 11 A. M. the hall was packed, and hundreds of people were standing outside in the streets.

The Harmonien Chorus sang a hymn. Reverend C. Engelstad, from the Lutheran Church on Humboldt Boulevard, preached a splendid sermon.

After the chorus had sung another hymn, the casket was borne out of the hall to the hearse by a group of soldiers from Fort Sheridan, who acted as pallbearers.

The burial was in Mount Olive cemetery. A salute of rifles was fired, and a heroic soldier-countryman found his last resting place.

III D
I G

DANISH



Revyen, May 10, 1919.

GOLD STAR BANNER

Last Tuesday, at a luncheon in the Hotel Morrison, a Gold Star Banner was presented to the Foreign Language Divisions.

The inscription on the Danish Banner, accepted by president John C. Christensen, was as follows:

"Presented to the Danish Division, April 27, 1919, by the United States Government Loan Organization in memory of those Americans of Danish blood in the Service of the United States of America who made the supreme sacrifice in the War."

III D
II D 1
I G

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 19, 1918.

DANISH-AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

Twelve hundred members of the Chicago Danish Brotherhood Lodges are serving under the colors. By August 1, the number will have reached eighteen hundred. Nationally, the figures are ten per cent of the paid-up membership. The Brotherhood has 21,500 members in the United States; 5,886 of these are between the ages of 21 and 31 years. It is estimated that there is a total of 30,000 Danish Americans with the colors. Sixty per cent are volunteers.

III D
I G

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 31, 1918.

WE TAKE ISSUE

(Editorial)

Some time ago a movement was instituted to stop the publication of foreign-language newspapers. We criticized this move in a previous editorial, and now, the same person that started the over-patriotic idea of stopping our foreign press, remarked in a recent speech the following about the Danes: "When they get through they are full grown one hundred per cent Danes." And later he came with the following:

"Now, think of a man who was brought from the filth of Denmark and placed on a farm for which he paid three dollar an acre. Ye gods and fishes, what America has done for him, he can never repay!" This was said in order to give the impression that there are no Danes who are one hundred per cent Americans.

This statement has caused us to scan carefully the list of names of the

100-1 (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 31, 1918.

last contingent sent to Camp Dodge. There are fifty names on the list, and thirty of them are Scandinavians. [List of the thirty Danes in the contingent is omitted in translation.]

If this percentage holds good for the other contingents, it would look as though the Scandinavians were proving to be pretty good Americans. In any event, should it lie in the mouth of a public official on the formal occasion to impeach the Americanism of boys who are going in any such percentage as that, when he himself, although of enlistment age and in splendid physical condition, has not yet offered to go? But he did not stop with that. After remarking that what the Danes had to develop the city and county did not count because it was incidental in comparison with what America had done for the Danes, he concluded the impeachment of them with the exclamation: "Now, think of a man who was brought from the filth of Denmark and placed on a farm, for which he paid three dollars an acre....."

We hope we will not be charged with displaying any special hostility to this

III D
I G

- 3 -

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 31, 1918.

gentleman when we suggest that such a statement, if it were literally true, does not befit a formal celebration of the birth of a nation set apart by its founders for the oppressed of all lands under the blessings of a free flag and free soil. But this particular statement is peculiarly untrue, for far from being a land of filth, Denmark is one of the cleanest and neatest lands in the world. And what is true of Denmark is true of the other Scandinavian countries. The Danes have been the model dairymen of the world. Our own state has sent delegations to study Danish dairying. Everybody knows that a model dairy means model neatness and cleanliness. The Danes are craftsmen, living in neat, clean little cottages in their cities. The most malignant enemy of the Danes would never speak of them as a people of filth.

And then, should not we all recognize that in this war the Danes are by every tie bound to the Allied cause? Most of the Danes who have come to America from the overrun provinces of Schleswig-Holstein to escape Prussian tynanny. They are Americans, not so much because they have bought cheap

100-1 (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III D
I G

- 4 -

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 31, 1918.

land in this new world, as because they have found freedom. Denmark would be openly in the war if the fate of Rumania, Serbia, and Belgium did not stare the Danes blankly in the face. It can not be allowed that the unity of the different nationalities be broken because of slander such as the above. We can not have racial or national prejudices at this time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D
I G

DANISH

Revyen, July 27, 1918.

DANES IN U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

The Danish Brotherhood alone has over 2,200 enlisted men. The two Danish churches have more than 20,000 men, who have enlisted. [Translator's note: These figures include Chicago and other cities. Figures for Chicago are: Danish Brotherhood, 3,000; Danish churches, 5,000.]



III D
IV

DANISH

Revyen, May 13, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/4

THE MAJOR CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY AS FIGHTER

p.4.....Major S. L. Rasmussen, who on June 5th celebrates his 74th birthday, can at this time also celebrate the 50th anniversary of his participation in the Civil War. He fought in many battles in which the number of fatalities reached more than 20,000. The major informs us that in those days a battle in which only 6,000, 7,000 men were killed and wounded, did not count.

III D
I G

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1898.

[DANISH VETERAN DIES OF TYPHOID FEVER]

(Summary)

A Dane, Niels S. T. Gade, died November 7. He was buried with full military honors as he participated in the Spanish-American War, in Troop E, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He became ill with typhoid fever in Cuba, and returned to Chicago to die. He was a member of Denmark Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D
I G

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 24, 1898.

[YOUNG DANE RETURNS FROM CUBA]

(Summary)

Another young warrior, Axel Trebbin, a Dane from the West Side, has returned from Cuba suffering from dysentery and a bad liver. He is under the care of Dr. S. Dahl.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D
I G

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 24, 1898.

[DANISH SOLDIER DIES]

Another young Dane, Peter Damgaard, has died. He was only twenty-three years old. He died of typhoid fever, which he contracted in Cuba, where he went with the First Illinois Infantry Regiment.

He was born in Kolding, Denmark, in 1875. He came to this country with his parents in 1884. After about ten years on a farm the family moved to Chicago, where Peter Damgaard joined the Army.

Mr. Damgaard was buried with full military honors at Oakwood Cemetery.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D
I G

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1898.

[CHICAGO DANE KILLED AT SANTIAGO]

(Summary)

The American Consulate in Copenhagen informs the paper that Axel S. Christiansen of Company B, 16th Regiment of the American Army, was killed in action at Santiago, Cuba, on July 2, 1898.

Mr. Christiansen was born in Copenhagen and lived for a while in Chicago, where he joined the Army.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III D
I G

DANISH

Revyen, July 2, 1898.

CALL FOR DANISH VOLUNTEERS

(Summary)

Danish men who are willing to enlist in a Danish troupe of cavalry under Colonel Paddock are requested to report at 173 Potomac Avenue. One hundred men are needed. Of these sixty-three already enlisted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III. ASSIMILATION
E. Youth
Organiza-
tions

III E

II B 1 c (1)

III C

IV

DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1937.

[THE TRINITATIS YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY]

The Trinitatis Young People's Society now has forty-five members. The new officers for 1937 are Laura Teisen, president, Eleanore Teisen, corresponding secretary, and Ernest Jensen, treasurer.

The Society took in \$183.79 and had expenses of \$147.52.

The play "Third Floor Front" gave a profit of \$114.27. The young people donated \$75.00 to the church.

III E
III C

DANISH

Trinitatis Yearbook, 1936.

[THE TRINITATIS YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIETY]

The Trinitatis Young People's Society had a very successful year in 1935. It now has 46 members. Walther Andersen, 4535 Bernard Avenue, is still the president of the organization.

The Society took in \$179.16, and the expenses were \$162.75.

III E

DANISH

II B 2 a

II B 2 f

II D 1

IV

Scandia, July 17, 1920.

THE DANISH YOUTH SOCIETY

On June 2, 1889, the members of the Danish Folk Society met in the home of Johannes Jacobsen, 261 West Ohio Street. Here, the Danish Youth Society was organized with a membership of seven. All the organizers had attended the liberal folk colleges in Denmark, and were very much interested in extending Danish culture in America. Of the charter members, only one is living today, Soren Nicolay Nielsen. Christ Christensen, who later joined the Society, has done much in building the organization and making it the important factor it is today in Chicago's Danish colony. Another old member, Lars Jensen, has been instructor in athletics for many years.

Rasmus Hansen was the organization's first president. Hans Jensen for many years functioned as editor of the Society's paper, Alvor og Gammen /Sorrow and Rejoicing or Sadness and Cheer/. This little paper was first published in longhand and later printed. Its circulation was large.

III E

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 2 a

II B 2 f

II D 1

Scandia, July 17, 1920.

IV

At the first meeting of the Society, the following executive staff was elected: Christ Christensen, vice-president; Rasmus Hansen, president; Soren N. Nielsen, treasurer. It was decided at this first meeting that a hall should be rented and twenty-two dollars spent for furniture. At the second meeting, held June 12, in the new hall, 63 West Huron Street, eight new members were admitted. It was also decided to have a library consisting of both Danish and English literature. A fund was set up to help Danish youths attend the Danish colleges in the United States.

At a meeting held on January 15, 1890, it was decided to work for the opening of a Danish college in Chicago. On May 28 the Society moved to new quarters at 512 West Chicago Avenue. In the early part of 1892 the Society moved into its own home at 1214 Irving Avenue. On September 24 of the same year an evening school was started. Rasmus Mortensen was made principal of this school. In 1891 the Society had fifty-two members.

The Society was growing quite fast, and it soon became necessary to have

III E

- 3 -

DANISH

II B 2 a

II B 2 f

Scandia, July 17, 1920.

II D 1

IV larger quarters. In 1891 a sick benefit group was established.

On June 12, 1892, the Society met in a new and larger building--Wabansia Hall. In this building many interesting open forums, round table discussions, and book reviews were held. The years 1900 to 1912 were the most active years in the history of the Society.

During the years 1912 to '17, when the Society was in the midst of a period of educational activity, it operated a young people's home. In that period new people joined the Society, people who in later years were to become leading men and women in the Danish Colony. In 1911 Axel M. Anderson was elected president; in June, 1914, he was elected secretary, and 1919 he was again elected president.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915./A DANISH MEETING/

Dansk Folkesamfunds Kreds "Fremad" meets at 3925 Michigan Ave;
Business meeting every second friday of the month and social evening
every third Thursday of the month. At the same place is a home where
you can get good Danish food.

III E

I K

IV

DANISH

Revyen, June 6, 1914.

[ANNIVERSARY]

The Danish Youth Society observed its silver anniversary last Saturday with a festive celebration in Dania Hall.

Among the speakers were State Senator Niels Juul, who dedicated his speech to the great, free America, and State Representative C. M. Madsen, who spoke for the ladies, congratulating them on having finally won some of the human rights of which they have been deprived since the beginning of the world, particularly the right to vote. Pastor Adam Dan, in his speech, paid homage to youth, and finally Mrs. Helga Hansen toasted the "elderly gentlemen of C. M. Madsen's age and up."

As a birthday present, the society received a beautiful silk banner from its feminine members.

Dancing, the last part on the program, continued for several hours.



III E

DANISH

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 3

Revyen, Mar. 7, 1914.

DANISH FOLK DANCES AND GYMNASTICS

The folk dancers and athletes of the St. Stefan Youth Society gave a demonstration of old Danish dances and modern Danish gymnastics last Thursday in Hamilton Park, at the request of the Park Commission.

The performance was attended by a large American audience, including a number of Chicago public school teachers.

The demonstration was very successful, and earned much applause and favorable comment.

Much of the credit, as far as the dances are concerned, should go to their able instructor, Miss Dagny Pedersen.

III E
II B 1 c (2)

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 28, 1914.

DANISH FOLK DANCES

St. Stefans Youth Society gave a demonstration of Danish folk dances in a genuinely Danish setting last Thursday in the Abraham Lincoln Centre, on Oakwood Blvd. The attendance was quite good, 300 tickets being sold.

The stage was converted into a big 18th century farm living-room, and as the program opened, guests and members of the family, dressed in period costumes, were seated about a long table and on stools about the room, occupied with various kinds of handiwork, singing, and telling stories. It was an interesting scene, but it is difficult for modern Danes to understand the old Jutland dialect, not to mention the many Americans in the audience, and an accompanying English translation would therefore have been highly desirable.

After a while, an old man pushed his work aside and suggested a dance; the suggestion was enthusiastically received by young and old, and the delightful, spirited folk dances were danced with admirable rhythm and precision, with the exception of a few minor mistakes, which were noticed by only a

III E
II B 1 c (2)

-2-

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 28, 1914.

few experts in the audience. All the dance numbers won hearty applause particularly "The Dance of the Coppersmiths," which had to be repeated.

The program ended with the singing of "King Christian" and "My Country, 'tis of Thee," whereafter everybody went to the dining-room, where a delicious cold supper was served. Later the folk dancers, as well as the audience, enjoyed a couple of hours of modern, American dancing.

III E

II B 2 f

II A 3 b

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 17, 1914.

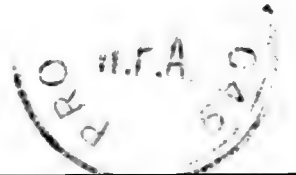
CHURCH BENEFIT CONCERT

(Condensed)

St. Stefan's Youth Society enjoyed a large attendance at its Church Concert last Sunday, for the benefit of the Ashland High School.

(Translator's note: This is a Danish "People's High School," not to be confused with the ordinary American high school.)

The printed and artistically decorated program contained a tribute to the beloved school, which was established in the Michigan wilderness in 1882. After having been discontinued for a few years, it is now being reorganized. The outstanding performer on the program was Miss Clara Jensen, who accompanied on the piano by none less than Mr. Geo. Dupont-Hansen himself, sang Hartmann's "Cradle Song" and "I Know a Cozy Little Home."



III E

- 2 -

D NISH

II B 2 f

II A 3 b

Revyen, Jan. 17, 1914.

With supreme skill Mr. Dupont-Hansen rendered a few piano solos, among which were two of Beethoven's "Sonatas," and "Dawn" by Grieg.

After the concert, a fine dinner was served.



III E
III C

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 72.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES OF THE DANISH CHURCH

Den Danske Kirke (The Danish Church) in Chicago has the following young people's societies: St. Ansgar's Young People's Society, 45 members, St. Stefan's Young People's Society, 100 members, Trinitatis Young People's Society, 60 members.

III E

II B 2 a

II D 1

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

[THE DANISH YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY]

The aim of Dansk Ungdomsforening (Danish Young People's Society) is to gather Danish youth in a home for lectures, singing, discussions, and reading of Danish papers and books and to help in case of sickness and death. It was started June 2, 1889. The Society meets the second and fourth Wednesday of the month in the Dansk Ungdomshjem (The Danish Young People's Home) 1214 North Clarendon Avenue. On July 1, 1913 it had 127 members. The Society owns its own home, a three-story building built in 1892. The library of 557 volumes, consists mostly of modern Danish literature.

III E

II B 2 a

III C

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 96.

[YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES]



Dansk Sammensluttet Ungdom (The Danish United Youth) has two local societies in Chicago:

Trinitatis Menigheds Ungdomsforening (Trinitatis Congregation Young People's Society) has seventy-five members and emphasizes gymnastics.

St. Stefans Menigheds Ungdomsforening (St. Stefan's Congregation Young People's Society) was founded in 1907. This organization practices gymnastics and has a library of two hundred books.

III E

II D 1

II B 2 d (2)

DANISH

Scandia, Dec. 6, 1913.

THE DANISH YOUTH SOCIETY

At a meeting held by the members of the Danish People's Society at the residence of Johannes Jakobsen on June 2, 1889, the Danish Youth Society was organized with seven charter members.

The organizers had all been active in the folk-college movement in Denmark, and so they were interested in extending Danish culture here in America.

At the first meeting of the Society the following were elected to the board of directors: Rasmus Hansen, chairman, Chresten Chrestensen, vice-chairman, S. N. Nielsen, treasurer, and Hans Jensen, secretary.

The first meeting place of the society was 63 West Huron Street.

At a meeting on September 18, it was decided to publish a youths' paper, Alvor G. Gammen [In Jest and in Earnest]. Hans Jensen and Hanna Christensen

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III E

II D 1

II B 2 d (2)

- 2 -

DANISH

Scandia, Dec. 6, 1913.

were the editors. On November 20, it was decided to contribute ten dollars to young Danish men and women who wished to attend college. On January 15, 1890, it was resolved to organize a Danish college here in Chicago.

In the early part of 1891, a sick benefit group was organized.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III E

DANISH

II B 1 c (2)

I A 1 a

Revyen, Oct. 11, 1913.

III B 2

DANISH FOLK DANCES

Next Thursday, St. Stefan's Youth Society will present Danish folk dances in the Abraham Lincoln Center under the direction of Miss Dagny Pedersen from Denmark.

The dance team has been rehearsing for three months, and we dare say that the public has something to look forward to. The old timers who left Denmark years ago, will see something that they have not seen since they left the old country. Imagine reliving your youth on an American stage from thirty to fifty years after you left home! The Danish folk dancers have won much acclaim in the United States, and it has been proposed to introduce this type of dancing in the American schools.

Every Dane should support this undertaking, which is not for profit. The admission is only twenty-five cents.

III E

II B 1 c (2)

I A 1 a

III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 11, 1913.

The Abraham Lincoln Center has a comfortable and roomy hall, located at the corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue, two blocks west of Cottage Grove Avenue.

III E
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 6, 1913.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Danish Youth Society's Basket Party, last Sunday, netted over \$100 for the Society's building fund.

III E
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 14, 1912.

ANNIVERSARY

(Condensed)

The St. Stefan Youth Society observed the 5th anniversary of its founding last Thursday with a social gathering in its auditorium at 64th Street and Vincennes Avenue.

The affair attracted a large assemblage of both young and old, who spent a happy evening listening to congratulatory speeches, recitations, song and music, and partaking of a great variety of refreshments; a buffet supper was served.

The president submitted a very encouraging report. This society does not offer its members any financial aid in case of need; its chief aim is to develop a sound mind in a sound body, and to attain this goal it attempts



III E
III B 2

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 14, 1912.

to arouse and maintain within its membership, boys as well as girls, an interest in sports and gymnastics, wholesome literature, lectures and discussions on educational topics, song and music, etc. With such a program, based on our Danish culture and traditions, the St. Stefan Youth Society and many similiar organizations throughout the country are trying to reach and develop the best in Danish Youth, among immigrants as well as among native Danish-Americans.



III E

DANISH

Revyen. Aug. 24, 1912.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Danish Youth Society will hold a fall festive on Sunday, September 2.

III E
I B 1

DANISH

Revyen, July 20, 1912.

Last Sunday a childrens' lodge of the I.O.G.T. was formed, which will meet every Sunday afternoon in the hall at Wabansia Avenue and Ballou Street.

III E
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, June 8, 1912.

ANNIVERSARY

The Danish Youth Society celebrated its 25rd anniversary last Sunday.

III E

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 7, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 35771

CHICAGO

p.4.....The Danish Youth Society is opening its winter season tonight with a dance in its hall on Clarendon Ave.

III E

DANISH

Revyen, June 17, 1911.

LECTURE

Trinitatis Young People's Society is announcing a public lecture next Monday by pastor J. M. Gregersen, who is passing through Chicago on his way from the Church League's Annual Convention at withee, to the Solvang colony in California.

III E

Revyen, Feb. 4, 1911.

DANISH

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S HOME

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

(Editorial)

p.2.col.3-4....."Revyen" has received many inquiries as to whether there is, in Chicago, a Danish young peoples home or community center. Yes, we have a Young Peoples Home at 3925 South Michigan Avenue. This is run by the Danish Community Committee "Fremad" and is not run for profit. The object is to provide a place where clean cut Danish youth can find a home with wholesome environment, where they may obtain a clean room and good food at the lowest possible cost. Here they have access to all the best Danish Books, Papers and Magazines both from Denmark and America, lectures, recitals and many other items are offered in the way of mutual advancement and recreation.

The "home" has not been too extensively advertised due to the fact that the building housing the home is a rented one in which the length of tenancy is uncertain. There is a possibility that by spring the "home" may be made homeless by the completion of a possible sale of the building.

WPA (ILL) 1941-1942

This home has not only been a haven for young Danes working in Chicago but has proved itself a convenient and safe place for people visiting here and for numerous immigrants who as strangers in a strange land would the protection of such an institution risk becoming a victim of the everlasting swindlers for whom the new-comer constitutes legitimate prey.

Danes of Chicago - Will you give a little thought of the following questions? Is a permanent and adequate "home" of this kind worth consideration and support? Would such a home be appreciated to the extent of raising funds for a building where our Danish youth could live reasonably, and with congenial surroundings, where drinking, gambling and other vices would be strictly taboo? Are we presumptive in suggesting that an organization be formed to provide such a home and that an appeal to Danes throughout the land for funds would meet with a hearty response?

We believe all this can be brought to pass and trust that the foregoing will be accorded thoughtful consideration that will in turn bring about the erection of a Home of which every Dane, here and in Denmark, may be justly proud.

III E

Revyen, Feb. 4, 1911.

DANISH

[DANISH YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY]

NYA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

p.4.col.3..... The Danish Young Peoples Society drew a capacity crowd for their masquerade last Sunday evening. The originality of the costumes was surprising, to say the least, and it is reported that unrecognizables were there in greater numbers than at any previous affair of its kind. The judges found it no easy task to award the prizes and, when the time came for unmasking, the disillusionment of many who had been positive in their identifications brought forth roars of laughter thruout the big hall. Dance music was furnished by the popular Hans Schmidt orchestra and kept the dancers going till the early morning hours.

III E

III B 4

III G

III L 2

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 8, 1906.

[DANISH-AMERICAN YOUTH CONVENTION]

The Danish-American Youth Convention was visited by more than 500 delegates; the meetings had to be held in a big tent on the corner of Washtenaw and Potomac Ave. The meeting opened Saturday, Sept. 1, with a song written by Rev. Adam Dan and a short introductory talk by Rev. K. Gjorup. In the afternoon Ivar Kirkegaard from Racine spoke about the Danish-American movement, and Mr. Lauritzen spoke for both Denmark and America.

During Sunday morning the delegates saw a little of the town. In the evening, between two and three thousand persons were gathered in the tent. There was singing by several Danish singing societies from Chicago, and a fine lecture about modern youth by Professor Nordentoft of the theological school in Des Moines. Ice cream was served by young Danish girls in Japanese dresses.

III E
III B 4
III G
III B 2

-2-

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 8, 1906.

The business meeting was held on Monday, with a view to re-organizing the Danish-American Association into one of national scope, so as to assist "new-comers" from Denmark in their adjustments to American manners and customs. The convention closed Monday night with a festival on an island in Humboldt Park with a speech by Rev. Nelleman of Manistee, Mich., and ice cream served by Danmarks Dotre og Dagmar Lodge.

III E
III B 2
III G
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 8, 1906.

[THE YOUTH CONVENTION]

The practical result of the Youth Convention was the formation of a five-man committee consisting of: the Reverend K. Gjorup, Vice-Consul Oldenburg, Henry L. Hertz, C. Madsen (from the Young People's Society on the West Side), and C. Hvass, of Dansk Folkesamfundskreds on the South Side.

The Committee is to help organize in every settlement a group of men and women who will help newcomers from Denmark meet the new conditions in America as quickly as possible, and to protect the Danish girls against the white slave-dealers.

III E
II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 6, 1904.

[SOCIETY TO PROVIDE SICK AND DEATH BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS]

Dansk Ungdomsforening (Danish Young People's Society) on the West Side has decided to give its members both sick and death benefits. The death benefit amounts to seventy-five dollars, and the sick benefit is six dollars per week for twenty-six weeks during the year. It costs one dollar to join and the monthly dues are thirty-five cents.

APR 11 1904 PROJ. 30275

III E
I H

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 18, 1903.

[DEMONSTRATE FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY]

The Danish Young People's Home, 615 North Claremont Avenue, will demonstrate for an eight-hour work day on May 2.

APR 11 1903. 30275

**F. Special
Contribu-
tions to
Early American Development**

III F

DANISH

IV

II A 1

II A 2

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

II A 3 d (1)

III C

III A

Poulsen, A. J. and Kamp, R., Danske i Udlandet
Rasmus, Navers, Forlag, Copenhagen, 1935, pp. 1-518.

OUTSTANDING DANES IN AMERICA 7

History shows that the Danes have migrated for years and years and have been successful. In the United States they become farmers. The Danes are noted for their dairy products.

The last census, in 1930, showed that of the 170,000 Danes who had immigrated to the U.S.A., 70% have become American citizens. In 1870 every state and territory was inhabited by the Danes. Gorm Rasmussen founded the National Tea Co., now the largest chain-store in Chicago. It has 1,600 stores and is a 100-million-dollar yearly business.

III F

- 2 -

DANISH

IV

II A 1

II A 2

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

II A 3 d (1)

III C

III a

Poulsen, A. J. and Kamp, R., Danske i Udlandet, pp.1-518

In 1889 S. T. Corydon started a small dry goods store. A few years later it developed into a large department store. The greatest name among landscape gardeners, Jens Jensen, is known throughout the entire U.S.A. His main task is that of protecting 33,000 acres of forest land surrounding Chicago. He also is in charge of the "West Park System". In 1920 the pasteurization of milk was discovered by Julius Moldenhawer. Henry L. Hertz was in politics from 1847 to 1926. He was Illinois Congressman. He had also been the head of the Taxation office in Chicago for nine years. Attorney Niels Juul died in 1920. He was Congressman for several years and also, Director for a custom house for a few years. Architect John C. Christensen has built many schools for the Board of Education. Peter A. Mortensen was head of the School Board for several years. Herman N. Bundensen has headed the Board of Health for many years. John W. Hertz was head of the Income Tax office.

III F

IV

II A 1

II A 2

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

II A 3 d (1)

III C

III A

Poulsen, A. J. and Kamp, R., Danske i Udlandet, pp.1-518.

Pastor Adam Dan of Chicago, died in 1931, at the age of eighty-two; he was the author of several books of a religious character. Pastor Kostergaard Tyler died in 1931. He had written and given to posterity quite a few books. Professor F.S.Vig. Blatr, who died in 1929, willed his library to the Udvadrear-kivet in Denmark. J. Chr. Bay was and is a good writer; he is head Librarian of the John Crerar Library. Carl Rohl Smith was a great sculptor and was known for several major works; a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Des Moines, General Sherman in Washington D.C., the Franklin Monument in Philadelphia, and an Indian group in Chicago. His work dates from 1848 to 1900. Hohannes Gelert arrived in Chicago in 1887. His best works are the Police Monument in Haymarket Square in Chicago, General Grant located in Galena, Ill., Beethoven and H.C. Andersen in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the Danish statue on the custom house of New York city.

III F

- 4 -

DANISH

IV

II A 1

II A 2

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

II A 3 d (1)

III C

III A

Poulsen, A. J. and Kamp, R., Danske i Udlandet, pp.1-518.

He was in America from 1852 to 1924. Professor P. Chr. Lutkin was professor of music for forty years at Northwestern University, Chicago. He was born of Danish parents and died in 1930 in Chicago. Before he died he was made rector.

The violinist, P. Marinus Poulsen of Chicago, was director of Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and also of Chicago's Symphony Orchestra. Paleontologist, Paul C. Miller of the University of Chicago, is highly regarded. Max Henius is known as one of the cleverest brewer technicians. Jens Iversen Westengaard was professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago for many years. In 1903, he was called to Bangkok as adviser for the King of Siam. Dr. Fenger, who lived for many years in Chicago, and died 1903, was born as a famous surgeon. A hospital in Chicago is named after him. In 1871 one of the first Danish preachers came to

III F

- 5 -

DANISH

IV

II A 1

II A 2

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

II A 3 d (1)

III C

III A

Poulsen, A.J. and Kamp, R., Danske i Udlandet, pp.1-518.

Chicago. His name was Adam Dan. He died in 1931. Chicago, Illinois, has 12,502 Danes who were born in Denmark.

III F
IV

DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

[CHICAGO'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVE BROUGHT BY A DANE]

Chicago got her first railroad in 1848. A railroad station was built, and the first locomotive was sailed to Chicago by The Old Whale, Georg Jorgen Petersen, on his own ship Helena. Mr. G. J. Petersen was of Danish descent and an eager member of Dania.

III F
II D 2
IV

DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

[FIRST DANES IN CHICAGO]

The first Danes came to Chicago in 1837. They were both sailors. One was Christoffer Johnsen, from Alsinge, Denmark, and the other was Peter T. Allen from Copenhagen, Denmark. Chicago had then 4000 inhabitants.

Captain C. Johnsen was for several years treasurer of Dania Society.

III F
II D 1
I F 2
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 15, 1929.

SOCIETY DANIA (1862-1930)


Dania, Chicago, is the oldest social society in America.

Dania was organized Nov. 23, 1862, twenty-five years after Chicago, with four thousand inhabitants, was incorporated as a city.

At that time the Civil War was at its height, and many of Dania's members enlisted, some never to return.

Dania, for some few years, called itself "Dana," but for several reasons the name became Dania.

The organizers, John Foster and Niels Uhrenholt, had a hard time building the society, mostly because of the poor transportation Chicago had in those days.



III F
II D 1
I F 2
IV

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 15, 1929.

During its first years, the society had kerosene lamps and it was not until late in the sixties that it had gas lights installed. In the nineties the society bought its own building, after which it began to grow.

III F
II A 2
I F 5
IV

DANISH

Scandia, Dec. 27, 1913.

THE DANES

The Danish immigration to Chicago, it may truly be said, began with Peter Allen. Allen came to Chicago in 1837, when it was still a small town. Though his permanent residence was in Chicago, he sailed as a captain of sailing ships on the Lakes.

Another early arrival was Jorgen Petersen, known as the "Old Whale." Petersen brought the first locomotive to Chicago.

Another old timer was Andrew J. Miller, who has the honor of being Chicago's first barber and later became Chicago's first brewer, though this enterprise did not last long because Miller's beer was quite strong, and the mayor and his friends ordered Miller to stop brewing. Miller then began to manufacture soda water. This business flourished to such an extent that Miller's sheds and buildings spread over what is now downtown Chicago, and this section became known as Miller's Town. In the panic of 1857 Miller lost everything.

III F
II A 2
I F 5
IV

- 2 -

DANISH

Scandia, Dec. 27, 1913.

George F. Hansen was Denmark's first consul in Chicago; he is also believed to have been Chicago's first Danish politician. Hansen agitated for Lincoln and received a personal expression of appreciation from Honest Abe.

Among other Danish politicians we may mention Carl Skov, who changed his name to Woodman. He became the first Danish member of Congress. He also defended [in court] the murderer of President McKinley.

Another politician of note, Henry L. Hertz, became State Treasurer.

Niels Juul was State Senator for several terms and was later elected United States Congressman.

Charles L. Ryberg was also a member of the Illinois legislature.

WPA (ILL.) PR J. 3

Revyen, Sept. 24, 1910.

[FOWLER, COLORADO, FOUNDED BY A DANE]

Fowler, Col., was started 15 to 20 years ago as a Danish colony by the famous Danish Socialist Paul Geleff, who once lived in Chicago. Many Danes bought land here at \$40 to \$75 per acre, the same property is now worth at least \$150 per acre. Here live about thirty Danish farmers with their families. Here also is a Danish Brotherhood lodge No. 261.

III F
I E

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 17, 1906.

[IS SOCIALISM IMPRACTICAL?]

Sorte Hansen of Chicago was in New York last week and was interviewed there by Nordlyset. Mr. Hansen spoke about the socialistic colony which he, together with Louis Pio, started in Kansas in the eighties. It failed and Hansen, therefore, insists that socialism is impractical and never can be carried out in practice. He also insists that the socialist leaders in Denmark know this and that they do not want to realize the socialistic program even if they had a chance. The editor does not like this and tears into Mr. Hansen for saying all this. The editor is sure that socialism will become a political power when we have educated the masses to take care of their own interests.

III F

III A

II A 2

III C

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892

THE DANES IN CHICAGO

The immigration of Danes to the United States reaches into the remote past. -
At the present time there are about 15,000 living in Chicago, not including their families.

The Danish Consul E. Dreier, arrived in Chicago in 1854, at the age of 21, and he can give some very interesting information about the good old times. Up to that time only twenty Danes had settled here. One of them was F. Hansen, who later became a United States consul to Elsinore. At one time was the Health-Commissioner of Chicago.

III F

- 2 -

DANISH

III A

II A 2

III C

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892

Another Dane was H. A. Miller. He made the first soda beverages in Chicago, and later established a syrup factory. One of his employees was the previously mentioned Dreier. Mr. Dreier started later a drug store. He retired from this business only recently. He expressed the view point of all Danes. He said they have improved their conditions materially, compared with their old fatherland, and that therefore immigration has been steadily increasing during recent years.

Mr. Dreier was also a member of the Chicago School-Board, and of the Park-Board of the West Side.....One can hardly speak of Danish colonies or settlements, because they are "mixed" with Swedes and Norwegians. We find Danes in the vicinity of Wicker Park, Humboldt Park, between Division Street and North Avenue, and elsewhere.

III F

- 3 -

DANISH

III A

II A 2

III C

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

II A e c

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892

The majority of the Danes are Lutherans. They have many beautiful churches and large congregations.

The club "Dania" is their largest social organization, and has 400 members. The members are interested not only in music and social activities, but they also carry out a mutual benefit plan.....

Scandia Hall, 96 West Ohio Street, is likewise a meeting place for Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians. This excellent building was finished a year ago, and dedicated to this purpose. Besides general entertainment, theatre performances in Danish and Swedish are rendered here. The Danes take a lively interest in drama.....

III F

- 4 -

DANISH

III A

II A 2

III C

III B 2

II B 2 d(1)

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892

Danish women living in the neighborhood of Wicker Park have recently organized a new Charity Association which has succeeded brilliantly and deserves general recognition of its merits.

Two Danish news-papers are published in Chicago, the Norden, a weekly, and Scandinavia, a daily.

The Danes are active in politics. In former years most of the voters were Republicans, but of late they have turned toward the Democratic camp.

One of the oldest buildings in Chicago, the hotel Dannevirke, was built by a

III F

- 5 -

DANISH

III A

II A 2

III C

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

IV

Illinois Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892.

Dane and is the property of C. Hansen.....The members of the bank, Peterson & Rax, are likewise Danes, and J. Skallerup, the County-Commissioner, and O. Hansen, West-Town Collector belong to the same nationality.

John P. Hansen is one of the richest of the Danish business men. He manages a large tobacco business on Milwaukee Avenue, and is also one of the Directors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. W. Hansen is a large real-estate operator and specializes in the sale of large farms.....

Dr. C. Henius, partner of the firm, Wahl & Henius, has founded a chemical factory, and organized a brewing academy, which are outstanding from a scientific

III F

- 6 -

DANISH

III A

II A 2

III C

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892

standpoint.

Famous among the population of the Danish Nationality is the great pianist, A. Hyllested. He is perhaps the most skilled piano-player, in this city.

The musician, J. R. Hald, who is also a critic of music for a number of English news-papers, has achieved considerable fame as a composer.....

The land of Thorwaldsen's birth has given us two eminent sculptors, J. Selbert and C. Rohl-Smith. The Danish artist C. Paulsen is also well known among the lovers of art.....

III. ASSIMILATION

**G. Immigration
and
Emigration**

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

THE DANISH CONTINGENT IN ILLINOIS

Statistics show that there are about 30,000 Americans of Danish birth in the State of Illinois. Immigration began as far back as about 1840, centered about Chicago and spread from there northward as far as Kenosha, Wisconsin, and southward to Dwight.

In Chicago, the Danish immigrants settled largely on the West Side, where they established themselves in distinct groups. Many engaged in business and succeeded well. Wherever they settled, the older generation rapidly established homes, churches, lodges and schools, and many clung tenaciously to their mother-tongue and their traditions until, as they became familiar with American ways, some of their secular interests were absorbed by, and dissolved in, our national spirit. But their memories generally are very long.

One Danish immigrant rose to the post of State Treasurer; another grew famous as one of the States' most distinguished distributors of food stuffs.

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

The younger generation (after 1880) also number many citizens of distinction as bankers, physicians, teachers, manufacturers, and men of affairs. Three became famous as musicians and composers. At least two were members of the State legislature. Several served in the city and village governments.

Our contingent of Danish origin brought to our State an innate honesty and integrity, coupled with a will to work hard for their homestead on principles which had stood the tests of centuries. This tradition showed itself in the fondness of the Danish immigrant for his native ways, foods, speech, and diversions. Some notable choirs, active for upward of a half-century or longer, still cultivate old home songs. For many years, each Danish settlement celebrated June 5, the anniversary of the Danish constitution, as a day of celebration, but in later times the tendency has been to transfer these festivals to July 4.

Like other groups of foreign origin, the Danes in Illinois developed from the Sisties a literature of their own, founded on American impressions

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936. .

of life and nature or embodying old memories. Poetry flourished in the earlier Danish-American press and in a number of books. Hymns and their attendant sacred music continued to cheer and animate many men and women. From about 1880 there also grew up some considerable dramatic activity, which still continues in sports, dependent on personal initiative.

The Dane is fond of arts and craft, gymnastics, athletics, folk-dances, and other constructive diversion. Danish artisans were much in demand until the advent of the machine age. Much artistic decoration of our older mansions in and about Chicago was done by Danish skill. Danish servants always were, and still are, at a premium.

But the greatest contribution of the Danish immigrants, in Illinois and elsewhere, lies in their genius for homebuilding and the development of sound units of farming. Acting under the time-honored demand that every farm should be left in a better state of cultivation than it was received, the Danish farmer contingent has set a praiseworthy example for all time. Wherever a large and commodious barn building is found in conjunction with

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

a modest dwelling, it is a safe guess that a Dane made the beginning.

A grandson of one of the early Danish pastors in Illinois was chosen for the distinguished office of editing the great history of the United States of Henry Adams.

An immigrant of the first generation is largely responsible for the initial development of our park system and many private estates.

Another American of Danish birth, who came to Illinois fifty years ago, founded the only American national park in a foreign country--in Denmark--dedicated to the honor of our hospitable country of adoption.

III G
I H

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 4, 1931.

IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The immigration law was passed for the purpose of preventing competition from immigrants because of the lower European standards of living. It was expected, in theory, that it would maintain both the wage scale and the opportunity for continuous employment of the American laborer.

That it has not fulfilled the mission and purpose of its proponents is obvious from present economic conditions. It might be advisable, for the sake of furthering employment and prosperity, to look into that question anew to decide whether or not the immigration restrictions are in part responsible for our present economic grief.

Immigration was reduced to 97,139 last year, as compared with the one million ten-year pre-war average. Since 1881, twenty million people immigrated to

Danish Times, Sept. 4, 1931.

the United States. This steady influx to our population, made up of the hard-working German, Irish, Polish, Scandinavian and other peoples, absorbed much of our slack by creating a perpetual demand for the surplus products of the farms, mines, buildings, and other industries,

The cessation of immigration, which is the cause of the slower growth of population in this country, has tended to slacken consumption, which in turn helped create unemployment.

America is completely a nation of immigrants. It has always been a haven to those oppressed. The question raised, is whether or not the United States might be well repaid for a disinterested investigation of the effects of the immigration law on its prosperity.

In the meantime, the law should be liberalized. As it now stands, the father, the mother, the husband, the wife, and children over the age of eighteen of

III G
I H

- 3 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 4, 1931.

a citizen are denied entrance to this country, except through the quota. The above mentioned persons certainly should be admitted as non-quota immigrants. The resulting harshness under the present law is very obvious.

DANISH

III G

III G (Swedish)

III G (Norwegian)

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

p. 7.... "According to the last U.S. census there was in the city in 1920-154,051 Swedes, 53,891 Norwegians and 29,451 Danish citizens. This year's census will show a considerable increase in Scandinavian representation.

III G
I F 2
I F 4

DANISH



Danish Times, Dec. 9, 1927.

IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

An analysis of the new quota distribution will show that the present quota of the Scandinavian countries will be reduced by sixty-five per cent or about two-thirds, while England's quota simultaneously will be increased by thirty-nine thousand yearly admissions. Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary's quota were more than doubled.

The following is a comparison between the present quota distribution and the new one. The old one is based on the census of 1890, and the new one based on "national origin," to become effective July 1, 1928, if this clause is not annulled by Congress. It is illustrative in the following manner:

III G
I F 2
I F 4

-2-

DANISH



Danish Times, Dec. 9, 1927.

Present Quota (1927)

Nations gaining, based on Census of 1890

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland: | 34,007 |
| Austria-Hungary: | 1,258 |
| Italy: | 3,845 |
| Russia: | <u>2,248</u> |
| | 41,358 |

Present Quota (1927)

Nations losing on Census of 1890

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Sweden: | 9,561 |
| Norway: | 6,453 |
| Denmark: | 2,789 |
| Germany: | 51,227 |
| Irish Free State: | <u>28,567</u> |
| | 98,597 |

III G
I F 2
I F 4

-3-

DANISH



Danish Times, Dec. 9, 1927.

Estimated Quota from July 1, 1928

Based on Nation Origin

73,039
2,453
6,091
4,781
86,364

Gains

39,032
1,195
2,246
2,533

Total Gain..... 45,006

Estimated Quota from July 1, 1928

Based on National Origin

3,259
2,267
1,044
23,428

Losses

6,302
4,186
1,745
27,799

III G
I F 2
I F 4

-4-

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 9, 1927.

13,862
43,860

Total Loss.....14,705
54,737

These figures show that Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Irish Free State, will lose annually two-thirds of their present quotas in favor of England, Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Italy.

This is then a direct appeal to the voters of Scandinavian descent to urge their Senators and Congressmen to vote for the retention of the present quota distribution. A written or personal request to our Representatives in Congress may help bring about the desired result.

The Scandinavian voters also have a strong ally in the head of the United States Immigration Department, who recommends in his annual report of June 1925 that the present quota distribution be continued, and the new one rescinded, closes his recommendation with the following words: "The Immigration Department is of the opinion that the proposed change will lead to great confusion, and result in complexities, and accordingly, it is

III G
I F 2
I F 4

-5-

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 9, 1927.

recommended that the pertinent portions of Section 11, providing this revision of the quotas as they now stand, be rescinded."

If the Commissioner General's recommendation is not supported by the voters themselves, through its Congress, and if that portion of section 11 pertaining to the distribution of the quotas on the basis of national origin is not rescinded, then the immigration from the Scandinavian countries will dwindle from a total of 18,803 to 6,570 per year, or from 1,567 per month to 548 per month. Five hundred forty-eight immigrants from Scandinavia per month distributed over the forty-eight states, is such an insignificant number that Congress might just as well have forbidden all immigration from the Scandinavian countries.

The result will be that American citizens of Scandinavian extraction will not be able to help relatives or friends come to this country, except after many years of waiting, and all our various institutions, societies, etc., all that the Scandinavian-Americans, from the earliest times to this day, have built

III G
I F 2
I F 4

-6-

DANISH



Danish Times, Dec. 9, 1927.

up at a great sacrifice, will crumble and slowly, but surely, die. . . .
.

Appeal to **your** Senators and Congressmen.

Have this new quota distribution bill stopped at once.

III G
I C

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 2, 1927.

IS IMMIGRATION FROM SCANDINAVIA STILL TO BE REDUCED

(Editorial)

The settlement of this question still rests with the American voters. Congress has not disposed of it. The National Origin Provisions law first scheduled to go into effect July 1, was postponed for only one year at the close of the sixty-ninth Congress by a vote of 232 for postponement and 111 against it.

The National Origins Provisions, section 11 of the Immigration Law, provides that the total annual quota for all countries will be reduced from 164,667 to 150,000 beginning July 1, 1928. It is not this comparatively small reduction of the quota, but rather the impeding distribution of the total quota between the various nations which has caused such a sensation, and perhaps consternation in Scandinavian circles.

Danish Times, Dec. 2, 1927.

When the first quota law went into effect at the close of the world War, Sweden was allowed 20,042 immigrants per year, Norway 12,202, and Denmark 5,619. Under the present Immigration Law (without the National Origin Provision) 9,561 Swedish, 6,453 Norwegian, and 2,789 Danish immigrants are entitled to admission during the fiscal year, based on two per cent of the number of Scandinavians, who in 1890, resided in the United States. Although this represents a reduction of fifty per cent or more, there is absolutely no protest against this greatly reduced annual quota, or against its distribution on the basis of two per cent of the United States census of 1890. But under section 11 of the Immigration Law, the distribution of the annual quota of 150,000 immigrants, beginning July 1, 1928, will be made on the basis of so-called national origin, a very uncertain, and, therefore, arbitrary method, which, according to statistics, will reduce Sweden's quota to 3,259, Norway's to 2,267, and Denmark's to 1,044 per annum.

III G

III B 4

III B 1

II D 1

IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 12, 1926.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF DANISH BROTHERHOOD

The following resolutions were adopted by the officers of the Danish Brotherhood of America, at their annual conference in Omaha, Nebraska:

"Whereas, it has come to the attention of this organization, the Danish organization, the Danish Brotherhood of America, that the Congress of the United States has passed a law, to take effect July 1, 1927, restricting the number of immigrants permitted to enter the United States from Denmark; and

"Whereas, Section 11, of the Immigration Law of 1924, reduces the number of Danish immigrants to enter the United States from 2,789 to 945, making the quota of immigrants admitted from Denmark so negligible that discrimination appears to have been made against our native country and its citizens; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that as officers of the largest Danish fraternal organization in America, and as law-abiding citizens of the United States, we enter our most emphatic protest against such discrimination, and that we as a body, both



III G

- 2 -

DANISH

III B 4


III B 1

Danish Times, Nov. 12, 1926.

II D 1

IV collectively and individually, as separate lodges and individual members, convey at once to the President, our Representatives in Congress, to the Secretary of Labor, and also to the chairmen of the Legislative and Immigration Committees in Washington, D. C. a unanimous protest, with the request that Section 11 of the Immigration Act of 1924 be repealed, and that the present quota of immigration from Denmark be retained.

"Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Danish Sisterhood of America, and to all other Danish fraternal and social organizations, churches, and religious societies asking the members to join with us in a unanimous petition so that our birthright of freedom may be honored and protected by the government of the United States, in recognition of the fact that the Danish citizens of America have always endeavored in every way possible to promote the welfare and progress of their adopted land, and to that end have dedicated their best efforts, their most loyal support, and their wholehearted allegiance."



III G

- 3 -

DANISH

III B 4

III B 1

Danish Times, Nov. 12, 1926.

II D 1

IV

Omaha, Nebraska, September, 1926, Officers of D. B. S. :

Soren Iversen, New Haven, Conn., president; John V. Lawson, Omaha, Neb., secretary; Rolf Rasmussen, Kenosha, Wis., treasurer; Claus Jensen, Chicago, Ill., chairman of board of trustees; Jul. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo., trustee; L. Fred Muller, Rockford, Ill., trustee.



III G
III H

DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Aug. 14, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DANISH AND AMERICAN

p.4....."The author, Harald Tandrup, has on the occasion of the many American visitors to Denmark, written an article in the Berlingske Tidende, dealing with European and American working methods from which we give an extract."

The Americans will make money and are not afraid to work for it. Thus he makes progress. The European workingman, saves himself. He believes that **more** workingman on a piece of work and less work performed by each man, will improve working conditions for all! He assumes there is only a limited amount of work to be found in society. Through experience the Americans have found that hard work only creates more work.

The Americans do not hesitate in trying out new methods and machinery, which increase both employment, production and turnover.

As an illustration: The modern American locomotives will pull twice the load of the old ones. They do not consume any more fuel than the old ones. Hence more work has

Dansk Tidende or Revyen, Aug. 14, 1925.

WPA (11) 100-20,79

been credited for the locomotive factories, as a modern locomotive requires considerable more work in its building than does the old type. The boilers in the new locomotives will outline the old type four times, and the fireplace three times.

The American workman is also better paid. Twenty years ago the average annual income of the "Steel Trust's" employees was \$776.00 - against \$2,000.00 - at the present time. Into consideration must also be taken the fact, that the cost of living has "only" been doubled, while wages were trebled; while the price of steel only rose 59%, which proves, that the new methods made it possible to balance accounts.

An open mind concerning everything in America's strength:

On an average five new patents are registered every day. They are not all of course, of equal value or importance. This means progress and keeps the mercantile leaders on the "qui-vive" for improvements.

Inventions spell progress and will not be balked, however, much certain elements might oppose it.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Aug. 14, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

It is of the greatest importance to an industrial nation like America, that, during the last four years it has been possible to lower the rates on electricity to the consumers. In 1919 a ton of coal would develop 625 Kilowat-hours, now the same ton will furnish 840 Kilowat-hours.

In a yeast-factory an invention was made. enabling a baker to get twelve more loafs of bread and of a certain quantity of flour. This means in money: Thirty-five to fifty million Dollars saved annually.

It is possible that all these inventions are not of American origin. The American is not as inventive, as it would appear, but he is quick to recognize the value of an idea. The European boss believes it to be his duty, to be wiser and more able than any of his employees. The American boss knows that his "force" is to put people to work. There is an abundance of ideas, but the trick is to develop them and put them to work.

The railroads at present employ 220,000 people, while five years ago under federal control they employed 280,000.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Aug. 14, 1925.

(ALL) PROL 40775

Outside frequently one meets Danes, who have been in American and have returned, and who will say: "No thanks, America is no place for one." They are unable to stand "the gaff." Those who make a go of it here are usually brilliant people, just the kind we need at home.

III G

II A 1

II A 2

I C

II A 1 (Norwegian) WHAT KIND OF EMIGRANTS DID AMERICA

II A 2 (Norwegian) RECEIVE LAST YEAR FROM SCANDINAVIA?

III G (Norwegian)

I C (Norwegian) We have before us the Annual Report of the Bureau of Emigra-

II A 1 (Swedish) tion for 1924. It is a large book full of statistical tables

II A 2 (Swedish) and calculations. The first impression one receives from the

III G (Swedish) book is that it is very dry and tiring, but upon analyzing and

I C (Swedish) comparing the different tables, much valuable information and

interpretation is received into everything concerning immigration. Of particular

interest are the tables showing the emigrants' vocation, profession and trade; as

well as the tables showing when these people settled down. The following is a

resume of what was found.

The first table shows in what professions the Scandinavian immigrants are to be found. We are unable to show figures for each of the Scandinavian countries, as the Bureau of Emigration places Danes, Norwegian and Swedes under one heading - "Scandinavians."

DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Feb. 27, 1925.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Feb. 27, 1925.

The grand total of Scandinavian immigrants is 40,973 or 5.8% of the total immigration from all countries, 706,896.

Of the 41,000 Scandinavian immigrants, 2,014 had scholastic education, 11,684 were tradesmen and professional men, such as bakers, timber-construction workers, etc.; 16,984 were farmers, agricultural workers and laborers, domestics, etc.; 10,296 had no occupation. This last figure includes minors, wives and all others who did not work for wages.

The most surprising of the above figures is the low percentage of Scandinavians listed under "no occupation". They amount to less than 25% of the Scandinavian emigrant, while the average for all other emigrant-groups is 40%. No other race or nationality has as low a percentage. For the British emigrants the figure is 47%, Germans 37%, Jews 53%, Italians 32%, Poles 47%, the Finns are next to the Scandinavians with 29%.

As the number of the non-vocational Scandinavians is so low, it follows that the number of "vocationals" are proportionately much higher than other nationalities. As an example we will consider emigrants with university or technical

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Feb. 27, 1925.

school education, of which 2,014 were admitted to the United States. This is over 8% of the total Scandinavian emigrants. The number of emigrants with higher education from all other countries is 24,778. As the Scandinavian emigration amounts to only 5.8% of the total U.S. emigration, it shows that the Scandinavian countries have sent us over 24% more people of higher education than all other nations. More than half of the Scandinavians of this group are either civil or electrical engineers, - 692 and 573 respectively. This is 15% of the emigrants of this kind, which proves that the Scandinavian countries, in proportion to the number of emigrants, have given the United States three times as many engineers as other countries.

Of other Scandinavian emigrants arriving here during 1924 and belonging to the latter group are thirty-three architects, fifty-one scientists, librarians and ninety-eight teachers.

Next in line are professionals - emigrants which the Scandinavian countries have equipped with a thorough knowledge of some useful trade. Here we find the following:

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Feb. 27, 1925.

"Heavy" carpenters, 196 (40% of all other countries immigrants of this profession); seamen, 1914 (22%); carpenters, 2090 (13%); office people, 2039 (8%). Among other trades well represented in 1924 were: blacksmiths, 578; machinists, 204; machine-workers, 392; mechanics, 456; painters, 385; tailors and seamstresses, 225; stone-workers, 150; and cabinetmakers, 74.

In the third group comprising labor we find (Farm laborers, 4502 (17%); domestics, 5134 (10%); fishermen, 586 (19%); common laborers, 3201; store clerks, 287; chauffeurs, 287; and 1410 farmers.

As mentioned before, the annual report of the Bureau of Emigration also shows where all these people migrate. This statement is erroneous, as we all know that the great majority will move about the country looking for places offering the best living conditions as well as the best monetary inducements. We find that 10,265 remained in New York, 6598 traveled to relatives and friends in Illinois, 3737 went to Massachusetts, 2021 to California, 1629 to New Jersey, 1626 to Michigan, 1132 to Wisconsin, 1121 to Pennsylvania. At the end of the list we find New Mexico with 4, South Carolina 5, Tennessee, 7, Arkansas 7 and Kentucky 8. Every state in the Union received emigrants from the Scandinavian countries during 1924.

III G
I F 4

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 1, 1923.

CENSUS

The late census here gave the following interesting figures: 154,051 Swedes; 53,891 Norwegians; and 39,450 Danes. A total of 237,392 Scandinavians.



III G

II B 2 d (3)

III A

III H

I C

III A (Greek, Italian)

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 27, 1913.

DANISH NONSENSE

(Editorial)

The society Danish Land, has asked a number of more or less prominent Danes about their opinion in regard to Danish emigration and the best means of stopping or reducing it. We want to call to our readers' attention two of the answers which the society received.

One is from a farmer by the name of Abel, who thinks that "the emigrants are for the greater part people who have made themselves impossible at home, and who do not like to work." This man Abel is chairman of the board of directors of Danish Land, and we wonder what kind of society it can be that will place such a narrow-minded person as one of its top officers. The statement is thoughtless, irresponsible nonsense to say the least.

The second answer is that from a Mr. Westenholz, an industrialist, who

III G

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 2 d (3)

III A

III H

I C

Revyen, Dec. 27, 1913.

III A (Greek, Italian)

considers emigration "an unqualified evil." He himself is spending most of his time outside of Denmark. He goes on to say that Danes who settle in America do not seem to care for the mother-land in the manner that, for instance, Greeks and Italians do.

It might do Mr. Westenholz some good to read the little book The Danish-born American, which was published last year. It would give him an idea of the deep affection which the emigrated Danes have for the country of their birth, and what they have done during the past generations to maintain the spiritual connection with homeland and preserve their Danish cultural heritage.

It is right that we do not imitate the Greeks and Italians, who, in most cases, only stay here for a few years, trying to scrape together as much money as possible. We settle here, make our homes here, and take pride in being good citizens of our adopted country, and for doing so,

III G

II B 2 d (3)

III A

III H

I C

III A (Greek, Italian)

- 3 -

DANISH



Revyen, Dec. 27, 1913.

we are being discredited by people of Mr. Westenholtz's type. Fortunately, many leading Danes, such as Ambassador Molke, Professor Roving, Johan Skjoldborg, and others, take another view.

The industrialist is a very wealthy man of the type that are unable to appreciate any other values than the dollar. He, therefore, speaks contemptuously of the Rebild Park (Translator's note: The Rebild Park is a gift to Denmark from Danish-Americans) as "a microscopical national gift which is a good measuring stick for what the emigrated Danes can do." This is in contrast to Mr. Dalgas, who stated that "thanks to the generosity of Dr. Henius and like-minded Danish-Americans, the park is laid out and will be preserved as a silent but living witness of the magnificence of the desolate heath."

Men like Abel and Westenholtz should attend to their own business and refrain from discussing matters that they do not understand.

III G

- 4 -

DANISH

II B 2 a (3)

III A

III H

I C

III A (Greek, Italian)

Revyen, Dec. 27, 1913.

Their statements in regard to emigrated Danes only serve to discredit themselves and the society Danish Land.

III G

III G (Norwegian)

III G (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 5, 1913.


MORE THAN 20,000 DANES IN CHICAGO

According to the bulletin from the U. S. Census Bureau, giving the results of the 1910 Census for Illinois, the number of Danes in Chicago at that time was 20,772, of which 11,484 were born in Denmark, 7,020 in the United States, from father and mother born in Denmark, and 2,268, with only one of their parents born in Denmark.

In 1900 the total number of Danes in Chicago was 10,164.

For the State of Illinois the respective numbers are: 33,519, 17,368, 11,551 and 4,600. In 1900 the total for Illinois was 15,684. The Danish population of Chicago, as well as Illinois, thus increased over 100 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

The 1910 census gives the Norwegian population as 47,265 (22,011 in 1900), and the Swedish as 116,740 (58,531 in 1900).



III G

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 5, 1913.

UNITED STATES CENSUS

According to the United States census, there were 33,519 Danes in the State of Illinois In 1910, of whom 17,368 were born in Denmark; 11,551 born in the United States of Danish born parents; 4,600 born in U. S. having either a Danish born father or mother.

In 1910, there were 20,772 Danes in Chicago, of whom 11,484 were born in Denmark; 7,020 born in the United States of Danish born parents; and 2,268 born in the United States having either a Danish born father or mother.

The Danish population, both of Illinois and Chicago, has increased over 100 per cent since 1900.

III G

DANISH

Revyen, May 6, 1911.

RECEIVED MAY 30 1911 50275

DANISH CHICAGO COLONY IN MEXICO

p.1.....A number of Chicago Danes have bought land in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. The land is located in the district of La Prosperita, near Mazatlan. Some time ago Kaspar Tegen visited the territory for the purpose of investigating conditions.

Several of our countrymen, among which are George Tegen of the S.S.S. are planning to depart for Mexico in the fall, if the revolution is over by that time.

III G

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 4, 1909.

[DANISH EMIGRATION]

The police in Copenhagen report that during 1908 4,447 Danes left for foreign countries. Of these 380 went to Canada, 37 to South Africa, 1 to the West Indies, 122 to Australia, 475 to South America, and 3,433 to the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, June 19, 1909.

MR. AND MRS. JORGENSEN CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING

The first golden wedding on the South Side among Danes, was celebrated June 13 by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jorgensen, in Walhalla Hall. Three hundred guests were present. The banquet was arranged by the Society Valkyrien, of which Mrs. Jorgensen is a member.

Mr. Jorgensen and his wife came to Chicago from South Jutland in 1881 and for several years kept a boarding house for young Danes. They have five sons and three daughters, all of whom are married and living in Chicago.

III G

DANISH

Revyon, Mar. 23, 1907.

IMMIGRATION

During the years 1861-1870, 17,153 persons emigrated from Denmark to America; 1871-80, 31,771 persons; 1881-90, 38,132 persons; 1891-1900, 50,231; 1901-05, 33,968 persons; 1904, 8,525; 1905, 8,970 and in 1906, 7,741 persons. This makes a total of 246,491 men, women, and children emigrated from Denmark to America since 1861.



Revyen, Aug. 3, 1901.

[EARLY DANISH SETTLERS]

In the year 1890 there were 213,000 Danes in America, all born in Denmark. Illinois then had 17,090 Danes.

Among the first Danes to settle in the Western parts of the country was Niels Christian Boye, who was born in 1786 in Lolland, Denmark, and died of cholera in St. Louis in 1849.

Another early settler was Doctor Charles William Borup, who was born in Copenhagen, in 1806, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1859. He came to New York in 1827. He was engaged as a physician by the American Fur Company and sent to Lake Superior.

There is also P. O. Hansen, who translated the Bible of the Mormons into Danish. He came to Illinois in 1850.

III G
IV

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 3, 1901.

John Hansen is one of the very oldest of the Danish settlers in Chicago. He came here in the early forties.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
I C
I E

DANISH

Revyen, May 11, 1901.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION FROM SOUTHERN EUROPE

By the end of the fiscal year of the United States government, which is June 30, about half a million people will have arrived at the shores of America. This high figure has not been reached since 1892. Last year the figure for people arriving at New York from Europe was only 342,000.

Most of the people come from Southern Europe and will not be of much help to the working class, as most of them will be under the direction of the Catholic priests. America will get a lot of cheap labor, and the cause of labor will be set back for a generation or two.

7. 2. 1951

III G

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 2, 1901.

[DANISH EMIGRATION]

The police of Copenhagen have just published the figures of those who came to Copenhagen, or left it for foreign countries. They state that 6,271 left the country; of these 869 were from the city of Copenhagen itself.

Of the emigrants, 5,817 went to the United States, 200 to Canada, 117 to South America, 58 to South Africa, 39 to Asia, and 40 to Australia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

III G

III A

III A (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 24, 1898.

[NATIONAL ORIGINS OF INHABITANTS OF CHICAGO]



According to the last School Census Chicago now has 1,851,588 inhabitants divided among the different nationalities in the following manner:

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Americans | 488,683 |
| Belgians | 2,011 |
| Bohemians | 89,280 |
| Canadians | 34,907 |
| Chinese | 2,445 |
| Danish | 21,761 |
| English | 44,223 |
| French | 21,840 |
| German | 490,240 |
| Greek | 1,644 |
| Negroes | 25,814 |
| Dutch | 19,148 |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Lithuanians | 1,412 |
| Mexicans | 152 |
| Norwegians | 45,690 |
| Polish | 96,853 |
| Russians | 38,987 |
| Scotch | 22,942 |
| Spanish | 568 |
| Swedish | 111,190 |
| Swiss | 4,401 |
| Welsh | 4,377 |
| Others | 1,713 |
| Mixed descent | 5,954 |

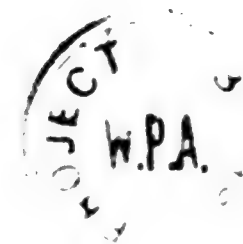
III G

- 2 -

III A

III A (Norwegian)

Revyen, Sept. 24, 1898.



DANISH

Hungarians 4,452

Irish 248,142

Italian 23,061

Of the 21,761 Danes, 5,230 live on the South Side, 14,702 on the West Side and 1,829 on the North Side. Of the Norwegians 5,591 live on the South Side, 37,730 on the West Side and 2,369 on the North Side.

III G
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 13, 1897.

[HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY TRAVELERS ON THINGVALLE LINE]

(Summary)

The Reverend L. Heiberg writes a very severe criticism of the Thingvalle Line, the Danish line between New York and Copenhagen. He went on the line with his family. They were not told before leaving that they had to bring their own bed clothing. The mattress they had to sleep on was small and very thin and stank terribly. The soup served in third class was full of maggots. The food, fish, and meat were such that it was impossible to eat. The result was that the minister had to buy bread from the baker and good food from the chef in the kitchen. But the prices were such that the whole family was half starved when they arrived at Copenhagen. The minister did not have money enough to buy sufficient food for his wife and children. No wonder that he asks the Line to tell the truth to prospective travelers, or to give better service to its many customers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1895.

[EXCURSIONS FROM NEW YORK TO SCANDINAVIA]

An ad on page 4 is found from A. Mortensen, 140 E. Kenzie St., General Agent for Thingwalla Line, a Danish Steamship line. . . . This ad tells that during April and May the line will have six excursions to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and the price from New York to any port in Scandinavia will be twelve dollars per passenger.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 29, 1889.

[ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK OF THE "S. S. DENMARK"]

Approximately one hundred and fifty of the passengers that were rescued from the wrecked steamship "Denmark" arrived in Chicago today.

Many of them will go to work at various trades and professions in this city, while others will take jobs in the factories in Aurora, Illinois.

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DANISH

III G

History of the Scandinavians in the U.S. Vol. 1.

pp. 253-255. Table I -II...

Danish passengers and immigrants according to the statistics of the United States:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| 1820-1830 | 189 | 1831-1840..... | 1,063; | 1841-1850..... | 539 |
| 1851-1860... | 3,749 | 1861-1868..... | 9,362 | 1869-1880.. | 39,502 |
| (1869..... | 3,649 | 1870..... | 4,083 | 1881-1890 | 88,132. |
| 1891-1899.... | 49,744 | | | | |

Total for Denmark from 1820-1899.....192,301. Sweden-Norway....
1,222,750. Total of all Aliens.... 18,830,989.
1820-1899. Norwegians.... 85,689. Swedes..... 212,028.

DANISH

III G

III G (Norwegian)

III G (Swedish)

History of the Scandinavians in the U.S., Vol.I.

p. 261.... According to the United States census of 1890 the city of Chicago, with a total population of 1,099,850 , had 7,087 Danes, 21,835 Norwegians, and 43,032 Swedes; or a total Scandinavian population of 71,954.

DANISH

III G

III G (Norwegian)

III G (Swedish)

II E 1

II E 2

II E 3

History of the Scandinavians in the U.S. Vol.1

p. 74..... "According to the United States census of 1870, 1880 and 1890 the Scandinavians have the best records of any nationalities in the country, either foreign or native, in regard to crime, vagrancy, pauperism, deaf and dumb, and blind. In addition they take most readily to farming, become quickly Americanized, and possess a better education and have more money on their arrival than any other immigrants. It is no wonder then that nearly every political economist admits that they are the best immigrants which the country receives."

III G

History of The Scandinavians in the U.S. Vol. 1. 35-75.

"History of The Scandinavian Immigration"

by L. Nelson.

page 36..."In the year 1820 when the United States commenced to record the number of immigrants who arrived, 20 are registered from Denmark and only three from Sweden-Norway. It is a remarkable fact that the total sum of the Danish emigrants from 1820 to 1840 equals in number the total sum of both the Norwegians and Swedes during the same time; yet the Danish immigration has never been very heavy, reaching its maximum of nearly 12,000 in 1882, when, on the other hand, 30,000 Norwegians and 65,000 Swedes arrived. Since then the immigrations of all the Scandinavian countries has declined. The Norwegians never exceeded a thousand a year until 1843, the Swedes not until 1852, and the Danes not until 1857." (page 37).

III. ASSIMILATION
H. Relations
with Home-
land

III H

II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 a

I C

DANISH

Danish Times, June 15, 1934.

[GREETINGS FROM THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO]

"To the Citizens Assembled, Independence Day Celebration, Rebuild Park, Denmark:
I have just learned of the remarkable gathering which is to be held at Rebuild
Park on July 4, and it is my pleasure and privilege to send you the cordial
greetings of the city of Chicago.

As a major metropolitan center of America, Chicago is very happy that the
day commemorating the birth of our nation should be celebrated in such a cere-
monious manner in Denmark. Since America became a free country, many Danes have
come to our country, and have become citizens of the highest character, a large
number of them having achieved outstanding leadership in commercial and civic
posts--leadership of which our people, regardless of nationality, are justly
proud.

On this occasion, I also want to extend to the people of Denmark a cordial



III H

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 a

Danish Times, June 15, 1934.

I C

invitation to visit our great Century of Progress Exposition. This marvelous World's Fair, contemplated originally to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Chicago's birth, has long since developed into a gorgeous expression and picturization of the social, industrial, commercial, medical, and artistic progress of the entire world.

Hence, it is your Exposition as much as it is ours, and I sincerely hope that Chicago will have the privilege and opportunity of extending the hand of welcome to many of your citizens this year.

With every assurance of the high esteem which citizens of Chicago bear for the good people of Denmark, I have the honor to remain

Respectfully yours,
Edward J. Kelly, Mayor."



III H

II B 2 d (2)

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 13, 1933.

THE REBILD WRONG SIDE

(Editorial)

I should laugh at the utter foolishness of the book, The Rebuild Wrong Side, were it not for the fact that in its insane misrepresentation, it spreads muck over all that is fine and good in human character. The author of this book besmears the heart [culture] of Denmark with foul insinuations of repudiation by those who left Denmark yet they have won the name of good citizens elsewhere by living the culture of the Danish people. It drags the good name of all the Danish-Americans through a mire of selfishness, and tries to efface every vestige of their sense of obligation and love to and for their mother country, and would have every thought and act which are of those feelings promote nothing but designs for selfish gains. It pictures the conditions of Danish-Americans as a Dante's Inferno, where each feeds on another, and squalor and misery is just



III H

II B 2 d (2)

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 13, 1933.

desert for heartless intercourse. What an existence the writer must have experienced while here. No friends, no love or loyalty for this or for his mother country, or for his fellow men.

Rebild Park was bought and presented to the Danish Government by Danish-Americans as a token of love. Love for the two countries, love for the heather of Jutland, and love between the hearts here and there. The archive of Sohngaardsholm, and the blockhouse at Rebild, were conceived in the same spirit for the education and interest of future generations. It is difficult to understand where selfishness enters into these achievements, which have cost such great sums and countless days of planning by persons having not even seen their name in print in this connection.

Of all muckrakers, he who stirs up only to destroy beauty, is the most contemptible; of all critics, he who criticises for the joy of destroying is the most detested; but he who commits perjury at the behest of another



III H
II B 2 d (2)

- 3 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 13, 1933.

is beyond all decency.

Sometimes one can overdo--and that has been done in that filthy pamphlet. Its utter disregard of truth, its misstatements, and its insane rambling tirades will be a selfdug grave wherein it and its author will be engulfed, there to fume and fuss in helpless fury--and Rebild Park shall stand forever as that which it is--a place where thoughts meet in understanding and harmony.

K.B.



Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1931.

THE GREENLAND CONTROVERSY

(Editorial)

In an effort to contradict The Tribune's Copenhagen correspondent's review of the Danish-Norwegian Greenland dispute, H. Sundby-Hansen presented a lengthy historical treatise, but, unfortunately, chooses to omit a number of important and pertinent facts in the case.

In fact, Norwegians discovered Greenland more than a thousand years ago. They started a settlement on the southwest coast of that vast continent which later became extinct. Renewed Greenland ventures in the Seventeenth Century originated fully as much in Denmark as in Norway. The Rev. Hans Egede did not forget the formality of first going to Denmark for the purpose of obtaining appointment from the king as a missionary, and after fifteen years of devoted labor among



Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1931.

the Eskimos, he returned and was rewarded the title of Bishop of Greenland, and became teacher at a newly erected Greenland seminary in Copenhagen.

The entire administration of Greenland's affairs was then, as later on, centered in Copenhagen, and if at the treaty of Kiel, Greenland remained Danish territory just because of a diplomatic ruse, it is certainly a most peculiar fact that the Norwegian Storting seven years later, in 1821, renounced every claim upon Denmark pertaining to the dissolution of the unions. By later treaty and a declaration of 1856, Norway recognized the Danish trading monopoly absolutely without reservation. Several treaties between Denmark and other countries involve the same recognition. The United States, when taking the Virgin Islands in 1916, expressly sanctioned Danish sovereignty over the whole of Greenland, and England, France, Sweden, and other powers have done likewise.



Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1931.

Really, hardly any Norwegian had any idea of disputing Danish sovereignty over Greenland until twelve years ago when Danish authorities found it necessary to intercede against Norwegian sealers, whose reckless methods threatened the very existence of seals not only on the east coast, but also, as the seals are migratory, on the west coast of Greenland. Subsequently, in 1924, a treaty regulating sealing, fishing, and hunting was concluded between Denmark and Norway, it being tacitly understood that the sovereignty situation would remain unchanged until the expiration of this treaty in 1944.

Then, suddenly in 1930, the Norwegian government conferred a police mandate over its subjects in east Greenland upon the leader of a fishing expedition. The Danish Government immediately protested against this provocative step, and while this matter was still pending last summer, some Norwegian sealers raised the Norwegian flag near Mackenzie Bay and declared the territory occupied. This



III H

DANISH

- 4 -

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1931.

trespassing being officially sanctioned by Norway, the Danish Government having for years in theory and practice devoted itself to internationalism, pacifism, and disarmament had no other recourse than to bring action against the brother country before the World Court at The Hague.

K. B.



III H
I C

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 2, 1931.

DENMARK--A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

[Translator's note: This is one of a series of lectures given throughout the United States.]

Denmark covers an area of 17,000 square miles, twice the size of Massachusetts, and has a population of three-quarter million. Thirty-six per cent of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

A deep pessimism spread over Denmark after the War of 1864, when the country lost one of her most valuable provinces to Germany--North Schleswig. The nation went through a period of profound despair, and the people seemed most inclined to give up all hope for the future. If it had not been for the deep-seated conviction in one single individual of the mission of Denmark as a nation, and his implicit faith in the Danish people and their future, Denmark might today have been an impoverished and highly insignificant country, not worthy

Danish Times, Jan. 2, 1931.

of mention in the society of nations.

That man was the educator and reformer, Bishop N. F. S. Grundtvig. He instilled hope into a nation possessed by gloom and despair, and today Denmark is one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. Bishop Grundtvig's methods were educational. He established people's high schools /Translator's note: government subsidized colleges/ all over the country which the sons and daughters of farmers attended. In these schools stress was laid upon national history and culture. He instilled in his pupils national pride, and taught them the value of labor. Through these schools, which are unique in character, Grundtvig awakened the youth of Denmark intellectually and spiritually and fitted them for great tasks. He implanted mutual trust and helpfulness in the young Danish farmer, and out of their living together in the high schools, developed a spirit of working together, the spirit which lies at the root of the widespread and internationally known Danish co-operative movement.

The first co-operative dairy was established in 1881, and today there are more

III H
I C

- 3 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 2, 1931.

than 1,400 co-operative dairies in Denmark. A co-operative dairy is usually started by a group of farmers who contribute to its erection, and pledge themselves to supply the milk from a certain number of cows. When the building is completed a trained dairyman is placed at the head of the dairy. The dairy is immediately linked up with an expert butter association, controlled by the farmers, and as soon as the dairy has started, its products join the stream of butter, which is exported to England, Germany, and other countries every day of the year. England has for many years been the chief customer of Danish agricultural products and still is.

When the Danish farmers had achieved success in co-operative butter production, and raised their butter to a standard quality so that it was considered the best butter in the world, they saw in the traditional English breakfast bacon a new field for their products. They began to raise hogs, and using the same methods employed in the establishment of co-operative dairies, they now began to establish co-operative packing houses. Today there are about sixty large

Danish Times, Jan. 2, 1931.

co-operative packing houses in Denmark, and ninety per cent of the swine butchered in Denmark, are dressed in the co-operative packing houses. In 1924 more than three million swine were killed and exported to the English market. Some of the largest packing houses killed more than one hundred thousand swine in a year. The farmers who are members or share holders in the co-operative packing houses deliver their swine on certain days of the week, and are paid current prices. Each member has one vote in the management of the co-operative. Nobody has more than one vote.

The co-operatives are managed by experienced men, paid by the farmers. The manager is responsible to all members for the management of the business. He has to be in close contact with the European marketing conditions, and must notify the farmers about different demands from the buyers, demands for heavier or lighter hogs, etc. Likewise he must keep in touch with new methods of combating diseases and inform the farmers of this.

Once a year, on the day of the general meeting, the surplus or net profit is

Danish Times, Jan. 2, 1931.

divided and paid out through one of the banks. This is paid out in cash and received personally by the farmer. Each year shows an increase in the surplus. Besides being paid for his hogs according to the world market prices, the Danish farmers receive a profit out of the packing house of which he is part owner. His market is always secure, and he is always entitled to the highest prices obtainable.

In more recent years the Danish farmers have concentrated on another important article on the English breakfast table--eggs. Co-operative egg collecting societies were established in several places in the country, each society covering a certain district. At each of these places the eggs are carefully examined, dated, numbered, and packed to be exported to England. Millions of eggs are exported each year. Being packed in specially designed boxes, the eggs are fresh, when they reach the English customer, and newlaid eggs are in great demand in the large English centers.

By a very shrewd system of classification and marketing, the packing houses

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can trace each of the millions of eggs handled annually to the producer, who runs a great risk of being excluded from the co-operative society if he is responsible for sending in eggs that are not fresh. In the buildings of these egg collecting societies are great tanks, where millions of eggs can be preserved for months and thrown on the British market when the eggs supplied by other countries are scarce. In thirty years, from 1881 to 1912, the value of the exports of Danish agricultural products increased from twelve million dollars to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. In 1928 the sum was \$434,700,000, and it has been steadily increasing since. There are now three hundred thousand small farmers in Denmark. In 1922 2,544,000 tons of wheat, rye, barley, and mixed grains were raised from three million acres.

As may be expected, the Danish farmer has also learned the great advantage in co-operative import. Large co-operative concerns buy corn and forage, including oil coke, from abroad. Before the war, 1,700,000 tons of oil coke were bought annually. Likewise agricultural machinery and implements are bought by co-operative associations, so that the individual farmer reaps the advantages

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Danish Times, Jan. 2, 1931.

through wholesale buying. The Danish farmers have also established hundreds of co-operative retail stores, mostly grocery stores, which are supplied with goods manufactured in their own factories or imported by their co-operative association. In all departments of life the Danish farmer has seen the advantage of co-operative efforts.

The co-operative associations have representatives in all the larger European countries and in the United States, who investigate marketing conditions and report upon them month by month. The Danish government pays large sums to agricultural experts who experiment with the newest methods beneficial to the farmers. As soon as new methods have proved their worth, the Danish farmer is quick to adopt them. He uses all discoveries which are to his own advantage, and he is always on the alert for any new improvement.

The Danish farmer is self-reliant and rich in initiative. He feels himself a member of the whole movement, and feels the responsibility he holds as contributing to the success of the movement. He has a world outlook, knowing that

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his success is dependent on the equality of his products. He is, with few, rare exceptions, a man of education, and farmers have often held important positions in the government.

He often has a library of his own. He is alive to all the questions of the day, and each Danish village has an assembly hall where, in the fall and winter months, prominent speakers give lectures on important subjects. He sends his sons and daughters to the people's high schools that he attended in his youth, and they are very early impressed with the importance of the movement and the high place it holds in the life of their nation.

Many of the young men attend agricultural high schools, and when they start out to farm for themselves they possess an intimate knowledge of scientific farming methods and of the intricacies of the marketing system of the co-operative movement, and they are well qualified to join the ranks of those men who are not inaptly called "the best farmers in the world".

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DANISH

Danish Times, July 11, 1930.

THE REBILD FESTIVAL

On the Fourth of July, a record crowd of Danish-Americans celebrated Independence Day. More than forty thousand people were present.



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DANISH

Danish Times, May 23, 1930.

GOOD-BYE

Members of the societies Dania and Harmonien left the Union Depot for Washington, New York, and Denmark. About three hundred singers and several dozen Dania members signed up for this trip. A special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was necessary. Good Luck.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Mar. 7, 1930.

DANISH-AMERICAN ARCHIVES

The city of Aalborg, Denmark, has donated the old castle "Sohnngaardsholm" for use as a Danish-American archives library.

[Several thousand volumes of Danish records from Chicago are included in the library. Translator]



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DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

[DR. N.P. PEARSON AS DANISH CONSUL IN CHICAGO]

p. 9. Dr. N.P. Pearson (Petersen), born in Kolding, Denmark, became Danish consul in Chicago after Mr. Hansen left. Dr. Pearson had been Army surgeon during the Civil War. He was president of Dania for several years.

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II 2 2 d (3)

DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930

[DANE WRITES BOOK ABOUT AMERICA]

The famous editor of Politiken, Denmark, Henrik Cavling, visited America and Chicago in 1893. He wrote a well-known book about his trip entitled, "Fra Amerika" (From America). In this book you will find a fine chapter about Chicago and the Dreier circle.

III H
II B 2 d (3)

DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

[CHICAGO GIVES DANE IDEA FOR NOVEL]

p. 12.... The famous Danish author Johannes V. Jensen paid Chicago a visit in 1903 during a trip around the world. The loop gave him the idea for his social novel: "Hjulet" (The Wheel).

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II B 2 d (3)

DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover. 1930.

["CHICAGO NOVELLER" READ IN U.S. AND DENMARK]

p. 12... The author, Norman Hansen, wrote "Chicago Noveller" (Chicago-Novels), which were widely read among Danes in United States and in Denmark.

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DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930

[FAMOUS DANISH INTELLECTUALS IN CHICAGO]

Druggist Emil Dreier, the first Danish Apoteker* in Chicago, became the successor of Dr. Pearson both as Danish consul in Chicago and president of Dania. He was a powerful personality and became the leader at the Danish table at Wilkins' cellar. Here you would meet such famous Danes as the two architects Hammerich and Lautrup; the former opened a school for drawing in Dania for young Danes that just had arrived in the city. You would also meet Dr. Chr. Fenger, Prof. Frederiksen, the sculptor J. Gelert, the literature critic Clemens Petersen, and civil engineer William Harlew.

You would also meet the first Danish Socialist leaders, recently deported from Denmark; Pic, Geleff and "Sorte" (Black) Hansen. Later on, the circle was joined by two young men: the politician Henry L. Hartz and Dr. Max Henius.

*By apoteker in Danish we signify a man who only fills prescriptions ordered by a doctor. (J. E.)

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Danish Times, Dec. 27, 1929.

AN INHERITANCE OF ONE MILLION CROWNS

About forty years ago, a Danish-American died here, and it is said now that his heirs in Denmark have received his vast fortune.

We don't want to figure the accrued interest on a million crowns, but we do know the Cornelius Hjortebergs heirs are very happy.



Danish Times, Nov. 1, 1929.

DENMARK'S DISARMAMENT

**Fight Near in Denmark for Army and Navy Reductions
to Police Forces**



When the new Danish Parliament assembles in October, the coalition Labor-Radical Government, headed by Theodore Stauning, veteran Socialist leader, will evidently insist upon immediate action making disarmament something tangible in Denmark. Since the coalition has seventy-seven deputies in the Lower House (sixty-one Socialists and sixteen Radicals), against an opposition of seventy-one, composed of forty-three Agrarians, twenty-five Conservatives, and three Land Taxers, and since the last three are expected to support the disarmament proposal, Premier Stauning will have clearer sailing than he did in 1926, when his government was wrecked on the question of increasing unemployment benefits and a small capital levy after its disarmament bill had already been put through the Lower House.

One argument used by opponents of the plan to save about \$10,000,000 a year



Danish Times, Nov. 1, 1929.

to the Danish taxpayers by substituting a sort of glorified police force for the existing army and navy, is the contention that, even if little Denmark wanted to disarm, she would not be allowed to do so by the big powers, because of her important geographical position in relation to keeping open the entrance to the Baltic Sea in time of war.

But this point lost a great deal of its weight when Ramsay MacDonald, soon after being named British Prime Minister last June, when asked by a representative of a European Socialist paper what he thought about the Stauning plan, replied that he always had insisted that it was foolishness for a tiny nation to waste money on miniature armies and navies which would not amount to anything in a real war. This statement is being used by the Danish Socialists to reinforce their demand for quick action by Parliament.

What may be considered the official position of the Danish Socialist Party is presented by Alsing Andersen, secretary of that organization, in an article written for the Zurich Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International. It

Danish Times, Nov. 1, 1929.



reads in part as follows:

"When Parliament assembles, the Government will present its proposals in particular, [and it] will, of course, let loose the political fight.

"The 'international' of the militarists functions in such instances quite as well as the international of the working class. In the great and small military States the militarists are already at work to cross with the help of the Danish militarists, in a press campaign, the clearly expressed will of the Danish people. There is a majority of about 100,000 votes for disarmament. International disarmament is still awaited ten years after the establishment of the League of Nations. The great majority of the Danish population has declared by its vote that it can no longer wait for others and bear a burden of millions year after year for the sake of maintaining a military apparatus which all experts have declared to be futile.

"The disarmament proposals, which will again be adopted by the Lower House



Danish Times, Nov. 1, 1929.

before the end of this year, provide for the following new arrangements.

"The army and the fleet will be transformed into a frontier police and a State marine, to enable Denmark to fulfill its duties as a neutral State and member of the League of Nations, in accordance with the existing regulations.

"The new institutions will be subordinated to the Prime Minister. The War and Marine Ministries will be abolished. The fortifications will be dismantled. The general obligatory military service will be done away with. All men over twenty years of age will be registered every year. Those who do not wish to be trained in the frontier police or the marine must inform the authorities. From the remaining men fit for service, the necessary number for training (1,600 men) will be drawn each year. Voluntary military bodies are forbidden.

"The combined strength of the frontier police will be about 13,000 men. The State marine will be composed as follows: Six ships of not more than eight thousand tons in all, twenty-four ships of not more than thirty-six hundred tons

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Danish Times, Nov. 1, 1929.

in all, some mine and depot ships and twelve cutters. The yearly payments for both institutions will be reduced from fifty to sixty million crowns to seventeen million."

[Translator's note: This article created a lot of discussion in the Danish colony, and caused a split.]

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Danish Times, Dec. 28, 1928.

SOCIETY DANIA

Society Dania has laid its final plan for a trip to Denmark in 1930. The entire society will participate.

Danish Times, Jan. 6, 1928.

DANISH-AMERICAN RECEIVES THE CONSTANTIN FUND

The first recipient of a stipend from the Constantin Fund was Ferdinand Anderson, 1626 North Washtenaw Avenue. Anderson has not made a visit to Denmark for the last thirty-eight years, so this trip will be a great pleasure for him.

Mr. Anderson was born in Copenhagen. He became a master mason, and emigrated to America. He came to Chicago in 1890 and soon became a member of all the Danish Societies in Chicago.

He will leave about the middle of May for Rebilo, Denmark, in time for the fourth of July festival.



Danish Times, Dec. 30, 1927.

CONSTANTIN BRUN FUND FOR CHICAGO

The Danish Press Club was the initiator of the new "Constantin Brun Fund" here in Chicago. The following officers were elected: S. J. Heiberg, president; P. H. Kunst, secretary.

The purpose of the fund is to give Danish-Americans in Chicago a chance to go to Denmark, either for recreation or study. In the following issue of Danish Times, we will give a list of those suggested to be the first to benefit by this fund.

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Danish Times, May 27, 1927.

FROM WILKEN TO WIVEL

(Editorial)

"The Round Table," at which the old colonists used to sit during the Eighties and discuss topics of the day in the well-known Wilken's Cellar, on La Salle Street, has at last found a permanent resting place.

From the sand covered floor of Wilkens, the "table" has crossed the Atlantic to be placed in one of the beautiful dining rooms of Wivel's Cafe in Copenhagen, facing the Tivoli Gardens, where it will rest as a memorial to those who have emigrated to America.

The room in which the table will be displayed, is to be called the Danish-American Room. One of the best Danish artists has been engaged to paint murals in the room which will portray his arrival at Ellis Island, and his life in America; a life full of joy and sorrow, success and failure.



Danish Times, May 27, 1927.

It will portray the emigrant leaving the city, his trip West where he picks up the covered wagon on his way to the prairies. The artist will also portray how after a time he longs for his native soil. . . .

In the top of the table, many of the men who had sat at the table, have carved their names; many of the old emigrants have now passed away, but then memories still linger. . . .

Way back in 1878, when the city limits were not very far from State and Madison, few Danes were found in Chicago, and only a small amount of these settlers met in Wilken's Cellar.

A few, whose names will be found in the top of the table, are: Poul Geleff, Louis Pio, William Hansen, Poul Loutrop, Professor N. C. Frederiksen, his brother Frederik Frederiksen, the silent Madsen, Monrad, Doctor Pearson, whose name really was Pedersen, Adolph Boysen, and many others.

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Danish Times, May 27, 1927.

It was in 1881 that Consul Dreyer introduced the then young Max Henius. In those days, they had the never to be forgotten free bench and five cent wine.

The Germans who patronized Wilken's, called the "Round Table," "Der Tisch der Danen."

In its new home, the table probably will not feel at home; it may miss the free bench and ten cent wine.

Whenever Danish-Americans visit Denmark they will always stop to gaze with pride at the table. They will still see in their thoughts those whose names appear there.



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DANISH

Danish Times, June 18, 1926.

FOURTH OF JULY IN DENMARK

Danish-American day, the Fourth of July, will be celebrated as usual by Danish-Americans who travel by the thousands to Rebild, Denmark.

The guest of honor this year will be Charmian London, the widow of Jack London. She has been invited by the Danish-American Athletic Club.



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Danish Times, Mar. 5, 1926.

PRINCE AAGE

Prince Aage, of Denmark, arrived here in Chicago last Sunday. A banquet in his honor was held at Christ Hermansen's Hotel Atlantic, in the penthouse of the Hotel.

Prince Aage is a captain in the French Foreign Legion, in Morocco, and yet he is very democratic.



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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Dec. 11, 1925.

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HONORS' CONFERRED

From the Danish Consulate we learn that Messrs. J. Chr. Bay, George Dupont-Hansen, Soren Corydon and P. H. Linden of Chicago, and Editor Sopus Neble of Omaha, Nebraska, have been appointed Knights of the Danish Flag.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Oct. 9, 1925.

DR. MAX HENIUS

At the concert in the Danish Workmen's Singing Society's hall on Rockwell Street, in which representatives from all our singing societies participated, we found Dr. Max Henius eagerly in action. The Doctor has just returned from his fifty-eighth journey across the Atlantic and has brought fresh greetings from Opera Singer Johs Fons, our world-famous fellow countryman.

After the concert, the singers thanked Dr. Henius for the interest which he has always taken in Danish choruses and congratulated him on the rare badge of honor which he had received in Denmark on his last trip, namely, the Medal of Merit in Gold.

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 14, 1925.

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DEDICATION OF DENMARK'S "HILL OF MEMORIES"

Speech made by Mr. S. Heiberg of Chicago, father of the idea to dedicate a spot of our native soil commemorating emigrants of Denmark:

"From time immemorial Danish men and women have emigrated, leaving their childhood homes and native surroundings, to fight for and win a place in the sun for themselves in other countries. Much has been said and written about the agony of longing they have suffered, and their inability to ignore the feeling that tied them to the homeland. Only earnestness of purpose and hard work along the lines leading from the doorsteps of our childhood homes outward can calm these feelings.

"Every emigrant of conscientious purpose will remain honest with himself. Therefore, he will always remember what he owes the country where he was born, equipped and trained to fill a place of responsibility.

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) Aug. 14, 1925.

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"As more and more emigrants left and became citizens of countries, far off and widely separated, this feeling of connection with the mother country became more apparent, and the idea of giving it visible expression was conceived. A group of Danish born Americans **founded** the Rebild Park, now recognized by all as a rallying place for Americans born in Denmark. It is only natural that the World War strengthened the relation between the mother country and her emigrated sons and daughters.

"In this spirit the Memorial Park outside the city of Aarhus was laid out for the purpose of preserving the memory of Danes whose accomplishments in foreign countries have been recognized as important to civilization and human progress, and also to express our sympathy with those men of Danish extraction who served and died in the World War.

"This 'Hill of Memories,' in beautiful Søndermarken outside Copenhagen, is commemorating the emigrants as a type, constituting a group numbering hundreds of thousands of individuals. It is our token of gratitude and a symbol of the love

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) Aug. 14, 1925.

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we feel for our homeland, and besides, it is meant to preserve the memory of thousands who left and never returned.

"Many are the plans and suggestions that have been submitted as to what the definite purpose of this memorial should be. Location chosen, landscaping and purpose agreed upon is the combined result of successful co-operation. As it appears today, ready to be dedicated by King Christian on behalf of the Danish nation, it represents a gift to Denmark made by Danish emigrants from all corners of the world.

"It is a great pleasure for me to be chosen for the undertaking of representing Danish emigrants from everywhere, whose thoughts are turned homeward today. I know that in spite of marked differences of opinions, and various degrees of social accomplishments, we do heartily agree with each other when we gather to celebrate our precious memories.

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) Aug. 14, 1925.

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"We hereby humbly pray for this spot on which we have erected this little token of loyalty as a visible expression for our feelings. We trust that the symbolic pieces of art adorning this spot will appeal to the hearts of young and old, in such a way as to make them understand that art is a true and symbolic expression of the spirit in which the voluntary contributions to this cause have poured in."

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 24, 1925.

HONORS OR NOT.

Stark Republicans have always taken offense of the popular custom to accept foreign honors when such have been in the offing as tokens of appreciation. Ever so often a proposal to restrict this evil by means of legislation pops up. We have a tremendous faith in laws in this country, you know. The law ought to make the boundaries absolutely air tight, we think, so that nobody would escape. But still the lawmakers do make mistakes, and consequently a dense fog of hypocrisy enshrouds the whole issue.

The constitution prohibits American citizens employed by the government to wear honorary decorations conferred on them by the governments of foreign countries, unless a special permit from Congress is obtained. The identical state of affairs is prevalent in other countries, however, only with the exception that it would be the ruler of the respective country who would grant a permit, not a congress.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 24, 1925.

Now we ought to make it so that it would be impossible for any American citizen to accept foreign tokens of honor without violating some law, sponsors of the movement maintain: We should display our distinct contempt for the old world's gewgaws, they say.

But isn't it a fact that this democratic country of ours is more crowded with people wearing foreign tokens of honor and titles than any other country in the world? If we don't support the idea in one way, we do in some other way. You will not find very many grown-ups in this country who do not possess some sort of a uniform or regalia which to wear at special occasions. Few are the ones who do not use their buttonhole for some sort of decoration, or at least would like to.

One of my best friends, a faithful republican, of course, but nevertheless he holds the privilege of wearing six different uniforms, swords including, two of them are swords of honors.

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 24, 1925.

Fully dressed, he is more elegant than a chamberlain, in fact, judging from his way of dressing you would think he was a Hindu prince.

We have Knights a galore, thirty-two orders, varying in degree, the top one elevating its owner to a position of ultra grandeur, and when wearing them all, you would think he had dressed up for a carnival. Students have their fraternities, and are decorating themselves with jewel studded insignia.

It isn't men only who love to decorate themselves. The women proudly wear their Eastern Star and Red Cross medals as tokens of appreciation for their work of knitting socks for the soldiers; the trade unions have their insignia, etc. It does not at all appear like tokens of honor are disregarded.

And titles! We've gone so far as to have a title called "Imperial Wizard". We surely have the set-up that will show who of us amount to something and how much. Did you ever hear the story about the nigger who was late for work one morning and offered the excuse that he had attended a meeting in the lodge

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Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) July 24, 1925.

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the preceding night where the brothers had a lovely time installing officers. He himself had been granted the title of "The Supreme Ruler of the "Universe;" but that was a minor position, however.

An attempt to chase the honor and title evil out the front door will cause it to enter through the back door in disguised form which in reality is the same thing. As a matter of fact the evil proves to satisfy a need, or rather a very natural human want. At any rate the custom has been popular as far back as our history goes. Every time it was abolished it has promptly reappeared.

In France it was abolished with the fall of the kings; but it re-appeared in the Republic which has its Academy Order, its Legion of Honor, its Medal of Honor, Medal of Merit and Cross of War, (Croix de Guerre) all instituted to satisfy man's natural want and need for official recognition when of service to humanity in general, and the public demand for means of showing appreciation.

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We all want to be recognized in some way or other; some are satisfied with money only, others strive to obtain power and others again enjoy plain public appreciation.

A country is always in need of people whose ambition it is first of all to be of public service, and it is not at all a bad idea to acknowledge such minds by granting them a token of official recognition.

That's why we have medals, titles and tokens of honor in this country too. George Washington and Paul Jones received the two first medals ever given in the United States. The Medal of Honor was instituted in 1861 and was the only medal to be had in the United States for a long time, excepting the silver or golden medal for life saving which Congress is authorized to grant.

After the World War a number of new orders and medals were instituted, the best known of which is "The Distinguished Service Cross, " instituted 1918.

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Of course, such medals are predominantly used as tokens of appreciation for heroic deeds for which a war is opportune.

A soldier who reveals an unusual lack of consideration for own safety is eligible and apt to receive one.

Heroism cannot be appreciated in terms of money, or at least we do not feel it can or should be.

To my knowledge the American army and navy have now sixteen different kinds of honorary decorations, while Civil Service still has but one, the medal for life saving. But there are a number of other medals of merit and honor available for scientists, explorers, etc., people who can't be blamed for being more interested in public recognition than the rest of us. On the contrary they generally consider the cause more important than the reward.

Honorary lodges have been instrumental in the struggle for world progress and many important achievements can be attributed to the psychological effect

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 24, 1925 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of their functions. They should not be regarded as undemocratic unless our conception of democracy is that of a uniform mob suppressed to the lowest standard.

Of course, it can be misused like everything else. None of man's creations are perfect.

Honorary orders are commonly used as tokens of courtesy between nations, and when conferred to a person the honor is meant for the position he holds; for instance, the leader of a social movement would be the recipient of a token of honor granted in consideration of the benefits brought about by the movement. Or a medal can be used to signify an important historic event.

To become a member of the French Academy no doubt would convey the feeling to the person concerned that he belongs among the leaders of the nation's spiritual life. Such feeling may make a person happy and humble at the same time.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 24, 1925.

Where honor leads to arrogance, it has hit a wrong place; but aside from that I do not at all believe that a proposal to do away with medals and the like is an expression for any particular democratic point of view. The benefits obtained through the encouragements, honorary decorations have caused, outweighs the negative results by far. There is hardly any reason to call a halt.

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 18, 1925.

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HONORS CONFERRED

It has pleased His Majesty King Haakon of Norway to confer the honor of "Knight's Cross of St. Olav, 1st Degree" to our friend and countryman, composer and conductor, Carl Bush, in **recognition** of his thirty years of work in promoting Scandinavian music in the United States.

During the Harmonien Singing Society's visit in Denmark it has pleased His Majesty King Christian X to confer the honor of "Knight of the Danish Flag" to the society's conductor, Mr. Joel Mosberg. The King conferred the same honor on the society's oldest active member, Mr. Jac. A. Hoass.

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Danish Times, July 17, 1925.

BERIBBONED AMERICANS

Jens Jensen, an architect to whom no Dane would deny the distinction of being one of the most outstanding American citizens of Danish birth, writes in the Chicago Tribune:

"Ravina, Illinois,
July 8

"I wrote to a friend in the West some time ago suggesting that he urge his Congressman to introduce a bill prohibiting American citizens from accepting decorations from foreign governments--if legislation against this growing evil is at all possible.

"Your editorial on 'Beribboned Americans' was timely and to the point. This evil has grown tremendously since the War, and it seems as if we shall soon

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Danish Times, July 17, 1925.

have a caste of knights, commanders, and other titled persons in this country. The American who loves his native land and its traditions needs no outward indication in the way of medals or ribbons. As far as honor and nobility are concerned he is equal to any gentleman the world over. He belongs to no particular caste or group; he is a freeborn man. We of foreign birth may be tempted to accept such honors from the country in which we were born, but those of us who have learned to love our adopted country and its traditions should hold ourselves above accepting petty decorations that are meaningless and serve no good purpose in this country.

Jens Jensen"

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 29, 1925.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS
(Editorial)

p.5.....Miss Henni Forchammer, delegate to the International Women's Congress in Washington, is at present in Chicago, as the guest of Jane Adams at Hull House.

For several years Miss Forchammer has been one of Denmark's delegates to the League of Nations, and should therefore be in a position to give reliable and authentic information as to what can be done, and what has been accomplished to promote World Peace.

Woodrow Wilson's great thought of such an association received a cold shoulder in this country, therefore the U. S. are on the outside. This, no doubt, has weakened the activities of the League of Nations to some extent, but much more has been accomplished, than the people here realize.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 29, 1925.

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As much political dust has been stirred up over this question, it will do much good to learn something from an authentic source.

Miss Forchammer will give a lecture on this theme this evening, the 29th., at St. Ansgar Church at 8:00 o'clock, and all are welcome. - Admission 35 cents.

We hope, many will avail themselves of this opportunity to come and hear our so well known countrywoman.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 29, 1925.

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ON A TRIP TO THE INDIANS

(Editorial)

Our well-known author and lecturer, Mr. Olaf Linck has recently been in Chicago on his way West.

Mr. Linck has been here before and is usually embarked upon some extensive trip. He is a keen observer and an enjoying and reliable writer. He has written two books of his impressions of America: "Danes under the Stars and Stripes" and "The Chance over there."

This time the trip goes to Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, when he, with the permission from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will reside and study the remnants of the famous Sioux Indian Tribe. Later on he will visit the Indians of the South.

Of his studies he will write a book.

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 29, 1925.

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We wish Mr. Linck success in his undertaking and hope to get a chance to hear him, when he returns.

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) May 22, 1925.

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HONOR CONFERRED

It has pleased His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark to confer the honor of "Knight of the Danish Flag" on Rev. A. W. Andersen, Pastor of Danish Trinity Lutheran Church in Chicago.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

WHY LEARN DANISH?

"Dana College", Blair, Nebraska, a short time ago invited its students to participate in a competition to write a treatise of more than 1,000 words on the above question. Of the many excellent answers received, the one reprinted below was awarded first prize. It has been most kindly lent us for publication, as it is a "Question" with which our readers are confronted time and again.

Should a Danish-American learn Danish - and why?
(by Holger Christensen, Dana College.)

There should hardly be any doubt as to whether or not Danish-Americans should learn Danish; if properly considered most people will agree, that it is of great importance in many fields of endeavor. In short "that is the answer."

Whom shall we include as Danish-Americans?

The best answer to this would be: All Danish immigrants, all born of Danish parents or near ancestors.

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

Many Danish immigrants are possibly of the opinion, that they do not need to learn Danish; that they have learned it already, and now they want to learn as much English as possible. This is altogether natural and proper. The trouble is a foreign born has difficulty in learning English to perfection, particularly so if he throws his mother-tongue overboard. Some people seem to think that it is a waste of time for a native Dane to learn Danish in America; but this is far from being the case. We can assume as a matter of course, that it is well nigh impossible to acquire a good command of another language, if we have difficulty in expressing ourselves in our native tongue, and we must also agree that there is a woeful inexpertness among our immigrants in this respect. Most of these people speak the dialect of their province, which is difficult to understand in other provinces and more so in America.

If every Danish immigrant would polish up on his dialect and acquire an understandable Danish, it would be a whole lot easier to conserve our language down through generations; it would also give the parents more influence over their children, when they use good Danish without an admixture of anything else;

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

WPA (11)

the children will not only lose respect for the "Old Country" language, but also for their parents, when these, largely on account of difficulties with the language, are misunderstood. From the above we arrive at the conclusion that the immigrant should learn Danish as well as the American born.

The American born Danish-Americans are having difficulties in grasping the position of their parents, without knowing something about the conditions which have influenced them. This is best overcome by becoming familiar with the language as well as with its literature; unless one has the opportunity to travel and receive first-hand information, here again a command of the language plays an important role.

Many will perhaps say; we can obtain the different countries' literature in translations; this is true, but no translation from the Scandinavian or German languages into English, however good, can even approximately compare with the Original language.

III H
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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

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Others will claim there are so few opportunities to use Danish as its distribution is somewhat limited. You will find Danes wherever you go in this world and they also retain their language. We go to much trouble and many head-aches to learn the "dead" languages, which after our school-days are quickly forgotten.

It should be the ideal of every Danish-American to know the Danish language and its characteristics. The Danish literature is so encompassing and comprehensive that no one wished to become acquainted with foreign conditions needs be without material for study. Many will say, that they are familiar with these conditions, because they have Danish parents, but here they are wrong; the Danish people and the Danish-American are two very different people both socially and in thought.

The two have much to learn from one another, learning their ways of living, their horizon of life, thereby widening ones own. The same applies to the study of languages. Anyone studying a new language considers it a serious and pleasant undertaking and refrains from mixing the different languages like another "Babylonian Confusion of Tongues." He will also realize that his knowledge of his own native language will materially improve as he proceeds in his

III H
I A 1 b
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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

study.

III H

DANISH

Danish Times, July 29, 1922.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Dr. P. C. Clemensen has been knighted by the King of Denmark.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 17, 1920.

DANISH FESTIVAL AND BANQUET

In commemoration of the reuniting of Denmark and Schleswig, the Danes held a festival and banquet at the North Side Turner Hall, Clark Street and Chicago Avenue. Judge Waldemar Bauer was the main speaker. Ove Knudsen, the Danish actor, read a prologue written in honor of the day. Mr. Jens Jensen, president of the Chicago Park Board, spoke for Schleswig; Peter A. Mortensen, Superintendent of Schools, spoke for America; Dr. Hans Petersen spoke for Denmark; and Christian Baun, author, editor, and educator, spoke on literature and education.

III H
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 6, 1920

THE "DYBBOL" BANNER FROM CHICAGO

The Danish National Committee sent a banner to Premier Marrot, asking him to forward it, and to have it hoisted on "Dybbol Hill" the day Slesvig votes.



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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 5, 1918.

UNITED STATES OF SCANDINAVIA

(Editorial)

A Swedish-Scandinavian recently gave a detailed idea on uniting the four Scandinavian countries into the United States of Scandinavia, with a separate national government for each country, but with a set up of one foreign ministry, one president for the Union, one revenue department, and one army.

All issues that would come under the Union would be decided by the president and a combined parliament.

The president would be elected for five years and would be one of the present kings; the parliament would be from a combined electorate of the parliaments of all the countries. In the event of not having a majority at the election, the oldest of the monarchs would automatically become president.

III H

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 5, 1918.

It was also proposed that the flag of the Union be white, with the flags of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland in a square in the center of the white flag.

This Swedish-Scandinavian believes that his idea will receive widespread support, and that the United States of Scandinavia will be born in time to sit in at the coming World Peace Congress.



III H

DANISH

Salomons Almanak, 1916.

[TO ORGANIZE DANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CHICAGO]

Dansk-Amerikansk Selskab (Danish-American Society) has on its program the organization of a Danish Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, which is to be the connecting link between the Danish exporters and the American importers.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 128.

[THE DANISH-AMERICAN EMBASSY ASSOCIATION]



A new society has been formed. The Danish-American Embassy Association, whose aim is to erect a building in Copenhagen, Denmark, for the American Embassy.

Congress has recently decided to build such buildings in all countries where American state representatives are sent. All such buildings are not to exceed in building cost more than 1 to 1½% of the value of the United States export to the nation in question. Denmark imports from the United States amount to about \$20,000,000; the building of the American Embassy in Copenhagen may thus have a value of \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The president of the society is Karl Mathissen of New York. Jens C. Hansen of Chicago is both secretary and treasurer. On the executive committee we find the following members from Chicago; Dr. P. C. Clemensen, president;

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 128.

Jens Gregersen, Niels Juul, Jens C. Hansen, Edward Petersen, [J.] Christian Bay and Jens Jensen.

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, pp. 200-202.

[THE DANISH-AMERICAN NATIONAL PARK]



The Danish-American National Park, Rebild, Denmark was given to the Danish State by a group of Danish-Americans headed by Dr. Max Henius, at a festival, August 5, 1912, attended by the King of Denmark and his cabinet.

The American Minister, Dr. Egan, spoke and so did the King. Rebild is located a few miles south of Aalbrog, Denmark. It is a piece of heather and hills bought by Danish-Americans. The Park is taken care of by the Danish State. The Park has to remain as it is, a piece of Danish nature unspoiled. It is always open to the public. And on the fourth of July, America's Day of Independence, and other days of importance to American citizens, all Danish-born Americans shall have the right to the free use of the Park for their gatherings.

The deed to the Park was given to the King of Denmark by Dr. Max Henius of Chicago. The Danish poet, Jeppe Aakjaer, had written a cantata which was sung

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DANISH

II B 2 d (3)

III B 3 a

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, pp. 200-202.

IV

by the student choir of the University of Copenhagen. There were also songs written by the Reverend Adam Dan and Ivar Kirkegaard. Max Henius, the leading spirit, also edited the book Den Danskfodte Amerikaner (The Danish-born American) in which the first attempt was made to write the history of Danish-Americans.



III H
II B 2 a

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

[REPORT OF THE DANISH WAR VETERANS SOCIETY]

"De Danske Vaabenbrodre" (The Danish War Veterans Society) started April 2, 1876. Aim: To keep alive the mutual memories from the years in which they were soldiers in the Danish or American army. Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday in Wabansia Hall, 1710 N. California Ave. July 1, 1913, one hundred twenty-five members were present. Cash on hand \$500. The Library consists of six hundred volumes.

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DANISH



De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 61.

[THE DANISH CONSULATE IN CHICAGO]

The Danish consul in Chicago is George Bech, who was appointed in 1908. He is paid by the Danish state. His office is at 154 West Randolph Street, Room 79.

Under the Chicago office are ten vice-consulates [having jurisdiction] in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Revyen, Apr. 26, 1913.

OCKENHOLT HONORED

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, Mr. Henry Ockenholt has been created a Knight of Dannebrog (The Danish flag) by the Danish King.

During the many years he has lived in Chicago, Mr. Ockenholt has on numerous occasions demonstrated his interest in Denmark and everything Danish, and been one of the pillars of Danish culture and tradition on this side of the ocean.

He has particularly given much time and effort in the interest of the society Dania, whose president he was for many years. Right now he is writing the history of this society, a work to which he devotes all his energy and enthusiasm, in spite of his poor health, caused by a heart disorder.

He has also been a staunch supporter of the Danish Old People's Home, and



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 26, 1913.

the Children's Home.

The decoration, which he has just received as an expression of official appreciation, is certainly well earned, and is particularly timely now when his long work-day in America is coming to a close and he is about to go back and spend the evening of his life in the land which was always so close to his heart.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 22, 1913.

FALSE ALARM

Under the heading "Our Country in Danger," we have inserted an appeal elsewhere in this issue. We are, however, of the opinion that the appeal is without merit if not outright objectionable.

We do not question the integrity of the signers, who, we are told, are all ministers of the two Lutheran factions of the Danish Church. They are as much in earnest as the rest who listen to so-called patriots whose real object is a reactionary attempt to destroy the democratic system of government.

The appeal calls for contributions from Danes in America to finance the defense of Denmark in case of a general European war which is believed



Revyen, Mar. 22, 1913.

unavoidable.

We believe it appropriate to let Danes in Denmark take care of the defense of their country. In a couple of months there will be another general election in Denmark. If the public at that time is in favor of an increase in appropriations for fortifications, etc., the question will, of course, be properly settled. But if the public is not in favor of the plans, if it does not elect a majority of representatives sponsoring the plans, which is almost certain, is it then the object of the private fortification collectors to break the rules of the parliamentary system of government by leaving the decision to the minority?

So it seems to us. We believe that the whole system of defensive propaganda is unsound and dangerous and apt to jeopardise Denmark inwardly as well as outwardly.

The Danes in America, their love for the mother country, be it ever so



Revyen, Mar. 22, 1913.

great, cannot be truly in sympathy with such a plan, and far less so as good Americans. The Danish Ambassador, Constantin Brun, has advised Revyen that if the Danish government would accept a gift for that purpose from the Danish people at home, he assumed that it would also accept a similar gift from Danes abroad, but he did not believe the Danish government could or would accept a gift donated and dedicated to the defense of Denmark by citizens of another country.

If this statement made by the Danish Ambassador had been known a little earlier, the good pastors would probably have hesitated a little. Fortunately a number of the most prominent names on that list are missing.



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II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 20, 1913.

DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The Danish-American Association has published a quarterly bulletin containing reports as to its activities. The association has extended its work to comprise what is being called a bureau of "cultural exchange" which, in connection with the press bureau, serves to inform the public about cultural relations between Denmark and America.

The association is now publishing a bulletin containing information about Denmark in general. The title is "Danish-American Bulletin", and it is being printed in English.

In the first issue just published, an article on the subject "Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark" by the Library Commissioner of Wisconsin, John F. Sinclair, appeared. The author has visited Denmark and his report, which has been published in full by the State Board of Public Affairs



Revyen, Mar. 20, 1913.

of Wisconsin, is the result of his observations.

In the near future, the lecture about Denmark by Doctor Egan, will appear in the bulletin.

Further, the press bureau of the association is preparing a "Danish-American Bibliography" purported to be a complete index of all English literature about the Danes as far as possible.

Finally, the bulletin brings a list of fifty new members which is encouraging news.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

NPA (ILL) PRO: 1977

[DANISH ROYALTY VISITS KAISER WILHELM]

(Editorial)

The Danish King and Queen, having ended the official period of mourning, are the guests of the German Kaiser who greeted the royal pair in a most cordial manner.

They were received by the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Commanding Admiral of the Navy with a retinue, and were escorted to the railway station where the Kaiser and his family were waiting. Kaiser Wilhelm ordered every military establishment within the Reich to fly the Danish colors on the occasion and all officers of the army and navy to wear gala uniforms during the entire period of their visit.

Perhaps the brewers of war scares in Denmark will have to look for some new fuel with which to keep the pot boiling.

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II B 2 d (2) (Norwegian)

III H (Norwegian)

IV (Norwegian)

II B 2 d (2) (Swedish)

III H (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 22, 1913.

SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBITION



The Scandinavian Art Exhibition at the Art Institute, will be open to the public from February 28 to March 16.

The exhibition consists of 150 paintings, each of the Scandinavian countries having contributed fifty. The majority are modernistic, the Danish collection being mainly from The Free Exhibition in Copenhagen. Christian Brinton and American art critics made the selections, assisted by experts from the respective countries. Director Karl Madsen and the author Otto Benron represented Denmark. The paintings have attracted a great deal of attention, and the modern expressive form of art, which is still rather unknown and little appreciated in America, has been widely discussed by Americans as well as Scandinavians. For that reason alone, the exhibition is of importance in its function as a fanfare of young, modern Nordic culture.

As a forerunner for the exhibition a rather daringly designed poster has arrived,

Revyen, Feb. 22, 1913.

made by Gunnar Hallstrom, which portrays a viking ship plowing the ocean. A catalogue, with introductory chapters by Christian Brinton, Carl G. Laupin, Karl Madsen and Jens Thus, as well as pictures of some of the exhibiting artists and their paintings, is available.

The exhibition has been arranged by the American-Scandinavian Society which obtained \$5,000 from the American-Scandinavian Foundation for this purpose.

The American-Scandinavian Society was founded in 1908 for the promotion of the exchange of culture with America and the Scandinavian countries and also among Scandinavians in America. For the initial capital stock, the manufacturer Niels Poulsen, of Brooklyn, donated \$100,000. In addition to this, before his death in 1911, he established a fund of \$500,000, known as the American-Scandinavian Foundation, a foundation intended to work in cooperation with the Scandinavian-American Society.

The board of directors of the Foundation, which is self-perpetuating, consists



Revyen, Feb. 22, 1913.

of the following:

Danish: John D. Hage, New York; Prof. Wm. Howgaard, Boston. Norwegian: John A. Gade, New York; Consul G. Haugau, Chicago. Swedish: A. E. Johnson, New York; Rev. Frederick Lynch, president; Consul-General Raon, vice-president; Wm. H. Short, treasurer; Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, secretary.

The board of directors of the Scandinavian-American Society are as follows: John A. Gade, president; Rev. F. Lynch, vice-president; Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, secretary; Hans Lagerlof, treasurer. On the board of trustees are the following Danes: Eckhardt V. Eskesen, John D. Hage, Carl Lorentzen, and Frode W. Rambusch, of New York.

The following are honorary vice-presidents: U. S. Minister to Denmark Egau, Copenhagen; Andrew Carnegie; Governor Eberhardt, Minnesota; Supreme Court Justice Hughes, Washington, D. C.; President Judson, University of Chicago; former president Theodore Roosevelt; Peschke Koldt, wholesaler, Copenhagen.



Revyen, Feb. 22, 1913.

True to its purpose, the society has been instrumental in the exchange of professors in Scandinavian and American universities. It has also done much in the granting of scholarships to Scandinavian students who wish to study at American universities, as well as to American students of Scandinavian descent who wish to study at Scandinavian universities.

The society has begun publishing the American-Scandinavian Review, a periodical now issued every other month, but which in the near future is to become a monthly. The art exhibition, which will come to Chicago via New York, Buffalo, and Toledo and which is scheduled to end in Boston next month, is the latest undertaking of the society. Of course, the society is interested in getting as many members as possible in order to be able to serve its purpose. The membership dues are only \$2.00 annually, and this includes a subscription to the magazine.

Secretary Leach arrived in Chicago about a week ago. His mission is to represent the society in preparations for the exhibition, which will be formally opened on February 27. A group of Chicago members of the society, prominent Scandinavians and Americans, and representatives of the press have been invited to attend the



Revyen, Feb. 22, 1913.

opening ceremonies.

The Norwegian painter Henrik Lund will arrive in a few days to supervise the placement of the paintings.



Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

THE AMERICAN FLAG AND THE DANISH KING

When the Chicago delegates came to the dedication of Rebild Park left for Denmark, they took along an American silk flag, which was hoisted during the festivities, and later presented to the Danish King.

According to a dispatch to American newspapers, the flag is now waving over the Royal Castle Marselisborg, and Mr. Magnus Holm, who was the custodian of the flag during the voyage, has received a letter from the King, expressing his appreciation of the gift and signed "Christian Rex."

It is strongly suspected that Mr. Holm now is on the waiting list as a candidate for the next Cross of the Knight.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 7, 1912.

CHICAGO DANE HONORED BY THE DANISH KING

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, Mr. Carl Antonsen was created a Knight of Dannebrog (the Danish flag), when he and Dr. Henius paid their respects to the King before returning to Chicago.

As you know, Dr. Henius is already the proud possessor of both the Knight's and the Commander's Cross.

Thus, in spite of the fact that "no decorations wanted" is written all over him, Mr. Antonsen did not escape his fate.



III H

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 10, 1912.

THANKS FROM THE KING

Julius Andersen, chairman of the Danish National Committee in Chicago, received yesterday the following letter from the secretary of the King of Denmark: "The king has asked me to convey to you his hearty thanks for the beautiful plaque presented to him by Chicago Danes, and for the detailed report on the National festival celebrated by Danish societies in Chicago.

"His majesty is very happy to see the love and loyalty with which Danes from the homeland, preserved the memory of Denmark."

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DANISH

Revyen, May 25, 1912.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE DANISH KING

On the occasion of the death of King Frederik VIII, Consul Bech invited a number of countrymen for a conference at his office, and it was decided to arrange a memorial service in Trinitatis Church, Cortes St. and Francisco Ave. A committee of arrangements was formed, with Dr. May Henius as chairman, and Pastor Blichfeldt as secretary.



The service took place yesterday in the presence of a distinguished audience, in which were by special invitation, the consuls of foreign countries.

Pastor Adam Dan officiated and spoke in Danish while professor D. K. Dodge, of the University of Illinois, delivered an address in English.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 18, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Dr. Max Henius has received the Commander's Cross of Dannebrog, from the Danish government.

It was sent through the Danish legation at Washington and presented by Consul Bech.

DANISH

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Revyen, Oct. 21, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. HENIUS HONORED.

p.2.....Dr. Max Henius, who lately has garnered much honor and fame as general manager of the great brewery exhibition at the Coliseum has, according to advices from Copenhagen, been named Commander of "Dannebrog" by the Danish king. Coincident with the exhibition, the famous Wahl-Henius "Institute of Fermentology" and "Brewing Academy" have observed their Twentieth anniversary, and this occasion, together with Dr. Henius' never failing work for the promotion of Danish-American interests, have presumably been instrumental in the bestowal of this honor.

As far as we know, this is the highest order ever conferred upon a Danish-American.

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DANISH

Scrapbook, pp. 103-104, of the Harmonien Singing Society.

[DANISH-AMERICAN SOCIETIES VISIT DENMARK]

Dania-Harmonien sailed for Copenhagen, Denmark, on the "Hellig Olav". With them were George P. Jensen, president of Dania, H. C. Ericksen, chairman of the Dania-Harmonien Committee, and many others.

On June 10, 1930, Harmonien gave a concert in the Tivoli in Copenhagen. The chorus has only twenty-two male voices. They sang several Danish and English songs, and were complimented on the excellence of their pronunciation of Danish.

III H
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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 1, 1924.

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MR. GEORGE RASMUSSEN BUYS A MANSION NEAR COPENHAGEN

It was not Prince Diggo who became the happy owner of "Sølust," Gluckstadt's mansion near Copenhagen. Maybe the prince never had such thoughts but - there were rumors.

The property was bought by a Dane of Chicago, and with American money. The buyer was not a prince but one of the common people, who after thirty-three years of hard and persistent work and aided by plain luck has made so great a fortune that he now is able to purchase the beautiful mansion for use as a summer resort.

His name is George Rasmussen, founder and president of National Tea Company, Chicago. He bought Sølust July 15, 1924 for 500,000 Danish Crowns "C.O.D." The seller was Landmandsbanken, Copenhagen.

Says Politiken (Copenhagen Daily):

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II A 2
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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 1, 1924.

We find Mr. Rasmussen at Hotel d'Angleterre. He is husky of build and has an amiable personality. His eyes sparkle keenly under their dark brows but reveal glimpses of joy when the conversation concerns his native country as compared with the land of rugged individualism, where he made his fortune. "- How did you get the idea to buy Sølust?" "- Well; it has been my desire for many years to stay in Denmark during my vacations. I used to come home every once in awhile; but now it is ten years since I was here last, and it is as though Denmark appeals to me this time more than ever so I decided to buy a place of my own. I heard Sølust was for sale, and I have spent a great deal of time inspecting it and - admiring it. The deal was closed this morning, in fact it was closed last Saturday; but I had to wait for my money from Chicago, hence the delay." "- Are you going to stay here permanently?" "- No, I still have my business in Chicago to take care of, and I cannot be away from it for more than two months during the summer." "- You mean to say that you are going to maintain this elaborate mansion and use it only two months every summer?" "- It is worse than that. I am going to stay here one month only. My wife prefers to spend her vacations in Paris, so we made a deal splitting the time equally between Paris and Denmark." "- Isn't this a sort of big house to use?" "- Maybe,

III H
II A 2
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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 1, 1924.

and I will have to spend quite a lot of money too before I have it in first class shape; but we like to have a comfortable home, and this place suits us."

"- Did you buy the property without any household furnishings at all?"

" - Yes, that is: I have made the beginning to an art collection. Cheap by the way; only 200,000 Danish crowns. However, I have in mind to attempt a restoration of Sølust as it appeared in the former owner's days. Through his friends I hope to locate a great deal of the original furnishings and artistic treasures. I am sorry I did not know earlier that Sølust was for sale. Had I acquired title to the property before the public auction, both the mortgage holder and I would have made a better deal."

"- You mean you would have saved some money?" "- Yes, I would have paid two million crowns for it as it appeared at that time. The bank didn't get that much out of it by selling the art collection and furnishings separately, and it will cost me more than that to restore them.

III H

- 4 -

DANISH

II A 2

IV

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 1, 1924.

"- Who is going to take care of the property during the eleven months of the year while you are not here."

"- I have a brother here. He and a lawyer will take care of it. The domestic help, already employed, I expect to keep.

Mr. Rasmussen pulls out a drawer producing the deed to the property, a plainly written document stating that Mr. George Rasmussen is now the owner of Sølust. The contract is signed by Emil Hertz and Oluf Nielsen.

Another document happens to fall from the drawer. By a closer examination it proves to be a bill of sale on a Rembrandt painting bought by Mr. Rasmussen in Belgium and for the sum of 800,000 Franc.

"- Is that one of the Master's best paintings?"

"- Yes, I guess so, although it is not one of the most famous; but it is

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DANISH

II A 2

IV

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Aug. 1, 1924.

WPA 100-10000-10000

worth having. It is called Chevalier Jaris de Caulery.

"- Are you going to keep that at Sølust?" "- No, that one I am going to take with me to Chicago. I have an estate there similar to the one I bought over here. My two sons have their home there."

"- Did your sons ever visit Denmark?" "Yes, while they were small. Now they would not consider taking up residence in this country. They are genuine Americans. When they have graduated from the University I guess they will go in as partners in my business."

III H
II B 1 a

DANISH

Scrapbook, pp. 33-34 of the Harmonien Singing Society.

[HARMONIEN ENTERTAINS DANISH SINGERS]

On June 1, 1911, Harmonien gave a smoker for the Danish Student Chorus from Copenhagen University. This was a male chorus, with fifty singers. The director was S. Levysohn, Choirmaster at the Royal Opera of Copenhagen, Denmark. The soloists of the chorus were Royal Opera Singer Helge Nissen, bass-baritone, and Olaf Holboll, tenor.

These student singers travelled all over the United States during May and June, 1911. They sang in Orchestra Hall, here in Chicago, on May 21 and 22.

Ms. A. 9.3.377

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DANISH

Revyen, May 27, 1911.

THE STUDENT SINGERS IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

The Student Singers' visit in Chicago developed into the greatest triumph ever experienced by Danish-Americans, and forms a brilliant counterpart to the AARHUS-day (4th of July celebration in Aarhus, Denmark), which undoubtedly furnished the incentive to the Students' American visit.

The affair became such an outstanding success, thanks to the unity and coordination, which pervaded the arrangements from start to finish. Practically all of the more than fifty Danish Societies in the city were represented, through their presidents, on the great general arrangement committee, together with a number of the oldest and most experienced veterans within the Danish colony. This set-up functioned very smoothly and efficiently. One purpose! One thought!.

The driving force in the preliminary work was the enthusiastic Dr. Max Henius, who seemed tireless, and who so ably directed his associates. He was assisted

Revyen, May 27, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

by Mr. Carl Anthousen, who together with Mr. Hasselriis succeeded in inspiring the American press; never before has so much flattering attention been paid the Danes.

What particularly impressed us during those stirring days, was the hearty interest with which our Swedish and Norwegian cousins participated in the festivities. We Danes have been deeply touched by the good will and brotherly sentiment thus evinced.

In conclusion, we Chicago Danes wish to bring the students our heartfelt thanks for the honor they, by their beautiful and cultured song, have brought to our nation on both sides of the ocean,

III H
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III B 2

DANISH

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

THE DANISH STUDENT SINGERS

The Danish National Committee has arranged an American tour for the Danish Student Singers. This singing group is making its first stop in Chicago. When the Danes of Chicago do things, then we may be sure that they will be done in a big way.

The Student Singers arrived this morning. Thousands of Scandinavians met them at the station and every one wore a red and white ribbon on hat or in coat lapel.

The reception held at the station was very well planned. When the singers left the train, two Danish orchestras played the Danish national hymn. Then, after many cheers, the local Danish singing societies welcomed them with "Auld Lang Syne".

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3023

III H

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DANISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

The tickets for the concert to be held in Orchestra Hall tonight have all been sold.

WP: Q111 PROJ. 30275

III H

Revyen, May 13, 1911.

DANISH

[DANISH STUDENTS' CONCERT]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Fighting for tickets for the Student Concert last Saturday, Mr. Ackerman had to say no to 150 persons wanting to buy tickets. The house was sold out! last Tuesday at 1:00 A.M. He received two-hundred more tickets. Every day telegrams are received from other states with requests for ten and more seats at the banquet.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 13, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE ARRIVAL

The student singers will arrive in Chicago at 9:00 A.M. Sunday May 21, at the Baltimore & Ohio Depot, 5th Avenue and Harrison Street.

Welcoming speech by the president of the welcoming committee, Henry L. Hertz. Song by Danish Norwegian and Swedish singing societies. Possibly the students will sing.

From the depot, by automobile to the Auditorium Hotel, by the beautiful Lake Michigan.

All Danes in Chicago will meet at the depot before 9:00 A.M.; there is room for thousands. All Danes are requested to wear a red-white ribbon on their coat lapel.

III H
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Revyen, Apr.22, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

MINISTER EGAN SPEAKS FOR THE DANES

p.2.... Last Thursday, the Catholic Order, Knights of Columbus, gave a dinner in Sherman House in honor of Minister Egan. Many of the more prominent Danes were invited. Mr. Flynn acted as toastmaster. Following McCann's speech for minister Egan, consul Lech spoke in behalf of the Danes. He pointed out Minister Egan's great love for Denmark, and his well-known ability as a diplomat and representative of American interests in our homeland.

Minister Egan, greeted with wild applause, then delivered a very pleasing speech for Denmark. Among other things he particularly pointed to our "people's high schools" and the high standard of Danish culture.

He characterized the Danes as a nation with a big heart, and expressed his gratitude over the great sympathy with which he was met everywhere in the country. He took the opportunity to mention the 4th of July celebration in Aarhus, as a beautiful attestation of the strong ties

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Apr.22,1911.

uniting Denmark and America.

Egan professed his love for Denmark and the Danes. Even though he disliked to do so, he found it necessary to take issue with Shakespeare.

Personally he had never found that there was anything very much out of countenance in the State of Denmark.

(Thundering applause from all the Knights of Columbus.)

III H
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 7, 1911.

BOYCOTTING DR. COOK

(Editorial Comment)

(ILL.) PROJ. 30276

p.2..... North Pole Cook, as he is now derisively spoken of, as reported in New York (from Denmark) seems to be laboring under the impression that anything he could say could be of interest to our Danish-Americans. He announces a willingness to give free lectures about his tour to the North Pole but - considering the hoax he perpetrated in Denmark and his brazen affrontery in accepting Danish degrees, honor, and decorations, only to be found out and thoroughly discredited, we can assure him of the kind of a welcome such a colossal humbug deserves. Leaders in Chicago's Danish Lodge, social and religious circles are warning our people against allowing this international charlatan to address their groups.

III H

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 5, 1910.

[DANISH ACTOR ARRIVES]

The Danish actor from Copenhagen, Johs. Herskind, arrived in Chicago November 1. This is the fourth trip to America undertaken by this very popular actor. Many local actors will assist him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 17, 1910.

[DANISH-AMERICANS ESTABLISH NATIONAL PARK IN DENMARK]

On September 1, Dr. Max Henius, on behalf of two hundred Danish-Americans, purchased for 20,000 Kroner a piece of heather in Rebild Hills. The park is to be given to the Danish state and must never be cultivated; it takes in one thousand acres of land. On the deed will be written the names of all persons who sent money for this purpose to Consul C. H. Hansen, Chicago.

Rebild Park is located half an hour's ride by railroad south of Aalborg and fifteen minutes' walk from Skorping station.

Revyen, Apr. 30, 1910.

[DANISH AUTHOR PREPARING BOOK ABOUT DANES IN THE UNITED STATES]

The well-known Danish author, Professor Karl Larsen, is at present working on a book about Danes in the United States, and he should like to get as many letters as possible written by Danish relatives to their sons and daughters in America, and letters sent from America to relatives at home. All letters will be returned and matters of a private nature will be carefully respected. With the letters people are requested to send such biographical information as they are able to supply for the full understanding of the letters that are to be used.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 26, 1910.

[TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL PARK IN DENMARK]

Several Danish-Americans have gotten together with the intention of buying a piece of heather in Denmark to be preserved as a Danish-American National Park, which is to be given to the Danish State. On the deed will be found the names of all persons who gave money for this purpose. The intention is not to cultivate the heather, but to preserve it as an unspoiled piece of Danish nature. Consul C. H. Hansen, Chicago, is the treasurer who stands ready to receive money for this cause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Revyen, Feb. 12, 1910.

[SOCIETY FORMED FOR PURCHASE OF PLANTATION]

A society has now been formed for the purchase and cultivation of a Danish-American plantation to be called Hjelm, located between Skive Holstebro and Herning. The aim is to buy land for 65,000 Kroner and to use another 75,000 Kroner for the cultivation of this piece of heather. Thus about 140,000 Kroner has to be raised. You can buy shares for 100 Kroner each. It will take from 50 to 60 years before the shareholders can expect any profit from their investment. The first meeting of this society will be at Copenhagen, August 10, 1910. Anyone wanting to buy stock can do so by sending money to the headquarters in Viborg, Denmark.

Revyen, Jan. 1, 1910.

[DANISH CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES
AIDED BY HOMELAND]

The Danish Government granted 13,500 Kroner for the advancement of Danish culture among Danes in foreign countries. This sum was distributed in the following manner:

For schools and education: Danish schools received 6,500 Kroner, and of this sum 4,000 Kroner went to schools and colleges in the United States.

For Danish books and libraries: 3,000 Kroner, of which 1,100 Kroner went to Danish libraries in the United States.

For lectures: 3,000 Kroner.

For Professor Paul Verrier, professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Paris: 1,000 Kroner.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Jan. 1, 1910.

[JEPPE ASKJAER MISUNDERSTANDS]

The editor quotes an article by the great Danish poet, Jeppe Askjaer, in which the poet says that he does not want Danish heather cultivated; he finds a beauty here that ought to be preserved. May the editor of Revyen correct the poet; it is not the intention of the Danish-Americans to buy a piece of heather to have it cultivated but just to preserve it as it is, and to make it a park or gathering place for themselves during their visits home. This idea has been put forth by both Revyen and the Pioneer for some time, so the article by the poet is based on a misunderstanding. The Danes in the United States agree with him wholeheartedly.

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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 18, 1909.

[DANES IN UNITED STATES FAIL TO RESPOND]



Some time ago some Danes in New York started a fund to be used for a statue of the late King Christian IX of Denmark. This fund never succeeded. The final total is \$1,950. The intention of the committee was to have a bust of the late king made and give it to the Danish government, but the state refused to accept the bust as they already have statues enough. Only about one per cent of the Danish-Americans in the United States sent in the money for this purpose.

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Revyen (The Review) Nov. 27, 1909.

DANISH

[DISTINGUISHED LECTURE]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p.2.col.4..... Mr. Saxtorph-Mikkelsen, who so endeared himself to our Chicago Danes at the Old Peoples Home Festival, gave his first personal recital last Saturday at D.B.S. No. 17 hall. He was greeted by a large and friendly audience that listened, spellbound, to his masterly interpretations of a wide selection of Aakjoers folk songs and poems. The song-lecture was a masterful presentation of a beautiful, mellow, well-trained baritone voice, of unusually wide range, combined with an artistic and dramatic ability that was refreshing. Even the simplest folk-song took on the guise of a classical composition. Songs to his own lute accompaniment were especially pleasing, moving his listeners at will to either tears or laughter. Aakjoer is popular in Denmark today because of Mikkelsen and the open hearts and ears in America bid fair to make Aakjoer Danish-America's favorite as well.

Revyen, Nov. 13, 1909.

[DANISH-AMERICANS TO ESTABLISH HEATHER PLANTATION IN DENMARK]

At the banquet in the Red Star Inn, Mr. C. Bech of Denmark spoke about the proposal made by a Danish-American, in a paper published in Denmark, for the cultivation of the heather. He wanted the Danish-Americans to buy a heather plantation in Denmark, where the Danish-Americans home on a visit could meet for great festivals. Such a heather plantation had now been picked by Mr. E. M. Dalgas, namely Hjelm. It is now up to the Danes in America to raise the money necessary to buy it.

2011.11.20. 2011.11.27.

Revyen, Nov. 6, 1909.

[DANISH COMMUNITY ENTERTAINS DISTINGUISHED VISITOR]



Kammerherre C. Bech of Engelsholm, Denmark, came to Chicago as the guest of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and at the same time he visited his son, the Danish consul, George Bech. On November 3, some Danes gave a banquet in his honor at the Red Star Inn. C. Bech and E. M. Dalgas have both done much to cultivate the heather at home. He also gave a little lecture on this important means of preserving the national resources.

Revyen (The Review) Nov. 6, 1909.

[FATHER OF CONSUL GEORGE BECK VISITS HERE]

Chamberlain C. Beck of Engelsholm, Denmark, here on an extended visit at the home of his son, Consul George Beck, was the guest of honor at a surprise banquet served at the Red Star Inn on Wednesday evening, November 3rd. The banquet was arranged by a "secret committee" to give prominent Danish-Americans an opportunity to meet this polished and prominent visitor and to make him feel fully at home with his countrymen in a strange land. Mr. Beck brought to light his intimate knowledge of the Danish-American relationship and the great friendship Denmark bears toward the U.S.A. and surprised the assembly by addressing in fluent, faultless English.

Though the banquet was over at 1:00 o'clock, it was 2:00 o'clock before the final farewells had been spoken. Mr. Beck and his daughter, who accompanied him, sail on "Oscar II" from New York on November 11th.

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Revyen, (The Review), Oct. 25, 1909.

DANISH

[KING CHRISTIAN WEEPS]

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.....We would possibly have been moved to great sympathy at the thought of the venerable Danish King in tears over the opposition and criticism created by the reinstatement of J. C. Christensen as Prime Minister had we not known that in spite of the traitor like actions of Christensen the King himself had sponsored his reinstatement. With Christensen came the military legislation as valiantly opposed as unnecessarily expensive and dangerous to the future peace of Denmark.

We would not brazenly assert that the tears shed by the King were crocodile tears though we are beginning to wonder whether it will not soon be advisable by Denmark to raise the banner of pure **democracy** and institute a vigorous campaign to eliminate the expensive and reactionary institution that monarchy shows, more and more clearly, it has become.

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II D 5

DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Oct. 9, 1909.

MRS. JULIA ROSENBERG SIGNS FOR OLD PEOPLE AND ORPHANS WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

p.4.col.3.....Mrs. Julia Rosenberg, who has made such a warm place for herself in the hearts of Chicago's Danish colony) again on Wednesday gained new friends by visiting the Danish Old Peoples Home and the Danish Orphanage. In both institutions she won the love of the inmates with her generous offerings of the songs they love; two whole hours of music in each place. Mrs. Rosenberg's love for her people and their music and her unbounded generosity in the giving of pleasure to the helpless and otherwise unfortunate is strongly reminiscent of - Jenny Lind. Love and sacrifice combined with a wonderful talent cannot but attract and win the very soul of her listners and assuredly the life of inmates of these homes has been made brighter and less lonely.

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DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen (The Review) Sept. 18, 1909.

RELIEF FOR STRIKERS IN SWEDEN

p.4.col.4.....Danish and other Scandinavian organizations, especially the socialistic groups, have been active in raising funds for relief of those affected by the general strike in Sweden. Collections at meetings and by subscriptions, in sums ranging from \$1.20 to \$62.50, have swelled the total to date to \$1,040.53. Many meetings and petitions are still to be reported. We heartily say, "Well done."

Revyen, (The Review) Aug. 28, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

[DISTINGUISHED GUEST FROM DENMARK]

p.3.col.3.....During the past week Mr. & Mrs. F. Koster have, entertained in the person of H. Morkeberg, a brother of Mrs. Koster.

Mr. Morkeberg is one of Denmark's greatest authorities on animal husbandry and dairying and holds an appointment as Stats Konsulent (National Counselor) in matters pertaining to these industries. He was deeply impressed with our own Union Stock Yards and the packing industries.

Mr. Morkeberg is on his way to Canada to deliver a lecture at the annual meeting of "The British Association for the Advancement of Sciences." His invitation to deliver the lecture was extended by the personal sponsor of this seventy-nine year old society, none other than Edward, King of England.

While here, Mr. Morkeberg and a son (who accompanied him throughout the trip) paid homage to the memory of the late Mrs. Molmquist, mother of Mrs. Morkeberg, by placing on her grave, at Mount Olive, a wreath of beech leaves brought from the homeland.

Revyen, (The Review) Aug. 28, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Danes esteem Mr. Morkeberg very highly and are justly proud of the advancement, made by Denmark in bringing dairying and the raising of live stock in its various branches. To Mr. Morkeberg goes much of the honor for the leadership Denmark has taken in these industries among the nations of the world.

Revyen, July 24, 1909.

[DANISH GOVERNMENT DONATES FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
DANISH CULTURE ABROAD]

The Danish government has donated to the development of Danish culture among Danes abroad the sum of 15,000 Kroner, to be used in 1909 and 1910. The aim is first of all to help Danish schools and buy Danish literature; the funds are not for denominational purposes. Danish societies that desire a share of this fund must apply to the Danish consul before October 1, 1909.

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DANISH

Revyen, (The Review), July 10, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JULY FOURTH AT AARHUS FAIR

p. 1. Col. 6. Henry L. Hertz of Chicago, is the recipient of a cablegram from Dr. Max Henius, representing Chicago Danish-American organizations. He advises that the Danish-American Day, July 4th' was a phenomenal success. The celebration of our Independence Day at the Aarhus Exhibition was brought about by resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of Danish-American lodges and singing societies at the annual Danish Constitution Day picnic at Riverview Park where 12,000 Danes were gathered.

Dr. Max Henius, the official speaker of the day, made this statement, "This is, undoubtedly, the first time in history that a group of people, nationalized in a foreign country, had ever gathered to celebrate the national holiday of the land of their adoption in the land of their birth." Other speakers were:

Revyen, (The Review) July 10, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Count Carl Moltke, Danish Ambassador to the U.S.A. who spoke about "The American from the Danish View-point," and Dr. Egan, American Ambassador, to Denmark who spoke forcibly and appreciatively on "The American Citizens of Danish Descent." Ivor Kirkegaard, (Racine, Wis., Editor) announced that there are in America today 300 congregations, 200 churches, 6 hospitals, and over 400 societies (that have disbursed insurance and sick benefits in excess of 5,000,000 crowns) of Danish-Americans. This is a record that should make the mother country as proud as it does her children and grandchildren who are now citizens of the U.S.A.

So well was Danish-American Day received by all Danish Authorities that in the evening a sumptuous banquet was served by the Aarhus City Council to 2,000 guests, a majority of whom were Danish-American visitors to the fair.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 17, 1909.

[THE VISIT OF THE DANISH AMBASSADOR TO CHICAGO]

The Danish Ambassador to the United States, Count Carl Moltke, arrived in Chicago April 13. He was met at the station by Consul Geo. Beck, Dr. Max Henius, and ex-Consul C. H. Hansen. The next evening a banquet was given in his honor at the Red Star Inn, at which about eighty persons were present, among them Consul P. B. Nelson and Ivar Kirkegaard of Racine.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, Apr. 3, 1909.

DANISH

[DANISH COPYRIGHT LAW]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.3.....Through the courtesy of the Danish Consul, Chicago, we have obtained a copy of the new "Danish Copyright Law" which goes into effect July 1, 1909. The new law gives lasting protection to authors of books, magazines, news columnists, drawings, maps etc. Copyright is now granted for fourteen years with a renewal privilege of a like term at a total expense of \$1.00. The old law provided protection for only one year.

A copyright is obtained by application to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C., a copy of the book, article, map, etc., on which the copyright is requested must accompany the application.

Danish-American authors will undoubtedly avail themselves of this protection; thereby definitely stopping the "copy-cat" activities of such offenders as Charles Rasmussen and a couple of other "holy" firms who have excelled in the art of plagiarism.

III H
II D 4
II D 5

DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen (The Review) March 20, 1909.

MRS. ROSENBERG'S CONCERT FEE

p.2.col.3.....The concert tour of Mrs. Rosenberg has been anything but a path of roses. This is due in part to her own temperament and in part to the difficult problems presented in the matter of routing, advertising and contracting such a far Western tour from New York City. Rosenberg's appearance in Chicago was a success in every way and plans were made for a return engagement. Her appearances were to be for the benefit of the Danish Old Peoples Home and as there is another festival arranged for the same purpose the committee advised her that due to the fact that two festivals with the same aim and drawing on the same public they could not see their way clear to pay her over \$50.00 in justice to Chicago talent who were giving their services gratis. Mrs. Rosenberg replied that she would not appear for less than \$100.00 and the tone of her letter was insulting - she demanded the committee pay her this amount in advance. This demand was interpreted as a spiteful insinuation that she was dealing with a group of irresponsibles or crooks. The committee (representing the Danish Brotherhood and the Old Peoples Home Society) promptly discontinued all correspondence with the self important Rosenberg, and she

Revyen (The Review) March 20, 1909.

will, in consequence, make no further Chicago appearances nor do her prospects for the balance of her tour (from Chicago to New York) look any too rosy. The "high hat" attitude and ego of Mrs. Rosenberg have made Chicago Danes disgusted with the idea of presenting artists from the old land to such an extent that many are saying "never again."

Revyen, Jan. 9, 1909.

[DANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED]

The Board of the Danish-American Association has decided to dissolve the society and start a new association with the same name but without stock and "not for pecuniary profit." The society has resolved not to work for export and import trade between Denmark and America, but to concentrate on Danish culture. The old society has been much criticized because the stockholders had as many votes as they had shares, which resulted in the big stockholders dominating the policy of the entire society. The stockholders will be paid the value of their shares, which is between one third and one half of their original value. When the society started \$10,000 worth of stock was sold. Stockholders who want to stay with the new company can become life-members merely by giving up their old stock.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 23, 1907.

[CHRISTIAN MINISTERS IN DENMARK SUPPORT SOCIALISM]
(Editorial)

During the Christian-Socialist meeting which was held in Odense, Denmark, a committee was appointed for the purpose of directing Socialist propaganda for the three years to come. It contemplated having social-minded ministers, who are either members of the Socialist Party or its sympathizers, tour the country and call meetings where social subjects shall be discussed from historical, economic, and Christian points of view.

During the discussion following the meeting it was interesting to note how heartily all the speakers agreed with the Reverend Benzon who presented the above plan. We quote some parts of his speech which clearly indicates that "the ministers are coming":

"My conception of Socialism is that it stands and calls for a just distribution of daily bread acquired through collective efforts, and there is no doubt in my mind that Christian people should be first to respond to and



Revyen, Nov. 23, 1907.

support this demand for justice.

"However, even before an audience of Christians, who respond eagerly to an appeal for charity, it is a thankless task to talk in behalf of justice. Whenever we face an isolated case of need and misery, we feel, involuntarily, it is our duty to relieve the suffering; whereas we are sufficiently dominated by our egoism not to be particularly impressed when we are told of injustice and human suffering in general, that is, if we ourselves are not in need.

"But such injustice and human suffering is evident. There are untold thousands of people who have barely enough to keep body and soul together, and with no prospect of relief. However, these people are rather fortunate compared with other thousands who have not even that much and, for the sake of their pride, fight a desperate battle to keep themselves off charity.

"When it is a fact that our merciful feelings are awake, while justice is asleep, would it not be better then to seek a solution through charitable means than to press a demand for justice? Personally I do not think so, be-



Revyen, Nov. 23, 1907.

cause charity is helpless in the solution of social evils. Direct aid in one case leaves a hundred others unaided who are equally deserving. The demand for social justice must be pushed before we can hope for a solution. It is not much to the credit of Christian people that they, so far, have faced our social problems with indifference. Frankly speaking, it is plain laziness. Or we simply draw the conclusion that social evils are parts and parcels of human life, imperfect as it is, and that we can do nothing about it. To think so would be to blame our God and Father for conditions we ourselves have created. We have created the conditions and it is our duty to improve them. The soulless power called High Finance, reserves the smallest possible reward for labor. It makes life a festival for the few and hell for the many. But when a man is willing and able to work, why should he beg for permission to exist? "The laborer is worthy of his hire" is a phrase generally accepted by Christian people.

"Now it is held that justice is asleep. Let us resolve that justice shall be awakened. It is the demand for justice that will spell progress in the



Revyen, Nov. 23, 1907.

future. Social progress cannot be forced. It will not occur before they, who own our natural resources, realize that they have no right to own these resources. When they relinquish their unjust property rights, social justice will come about as a consequence. Christian people have a good reason to deplore the fact that they were not the ones who raised the demand for social justice. Those of us who have joined in that demand should be ready to disprove the claim that we associate with atheists. We have been indifferent and maintained a reserved attitude entirely too long. Now we come praying for a permit to join the ranks of those, who are veterans in the fight and often times come out as victors--without us."



III H

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

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III A

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Revyen, Oct. 26, 1907.

DANISH

[DANISH TEACHERS WOULD LIKE TO VISIT AMERICA]




(Editorial)

Teachers in Denmark inquired whether they would be given an opportunity to earn the money necessary for a trip to America, by working temporarily among the Scandinavians over here. The idea may seem appealing; it is, nevertheless, hardly practical for one thing, the Scandinavians of America keep themselves segregated along national lines. Each national group maintains its own schools, often in conjunction with the churches, and as a rule, have very limited funds. There are, moreover, plenty of teachers available at anytime the private schools are able to provide the funds with which to pay their salaries. Scandinavian grammar schools in this country will never be anything but an appendix to the American school system. So far as the adults are concerned, they have, at least in the cities, excellent opportunities to learn the English language and add to their knowledge by attending evening courses offered by the Public Schools, they seem to favor this method of learning.

ROJ. 30275

No doubt a trip to America would be beneficial to many schoolmasters of the old country; but why not let the Danish Government make an annual appropriation for the purpose of financing these trips to America for a few teachers each year? In the final analysis, it is the state that will benefit by such educational travels. Students of industry and trade receive scholarships for such journeys every year, not to speak of writers, artists and scientists. Why are not the teachers, whose works of educating the young generation is just as important, given the same privileges? A state, that can afford to spend 25,000,000 Kroner for military purposes every year, should be able to spare a few thousand Kroner for such educational purposes as the training of its teachers. Or is the military extravagance perhaps the reason for strict economy when cultural values are at stake? If it is, the teachers of Denmark are not without means with which to change the situation, which is a deplorable one, to say the least.



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Revyen, Sept. 21, 1907.

DANISH

[ROYAL VISITS TO AMERICA]

(Editorial)

Daily papers in Denmark are publishing articles under such headlines as "Crazy Americans," etc., describing how Americans have been running wild with enthusiasm and engaged in actual fist fights in order to catch a glimpse of a Swedish prince who happened to land on the Eastern Shore. A few days later the same papers copied articles published by royal-minded Danish papers, in the East, suggesting that the Danes ought to be as good and ready for a royal visit as are the other Scandinavian nationalities.

Well, well! Do they want a royal visit for the sake of having the Americans, and those of our countrymen who are yet so ignorant, to act like fools? We presume the majority of Danes in America will be above that foolishness of the old world and will act accordingly, but why incite the more ignorant to go wild with enthusiasm over the sight of a representative of an institution which we believe is neither necessary for nor beneficial to civilization?

III H
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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 17, 1907.

WPA (IL) / 1907.08.17

MORE HONORS

The Messrs. Henius and Hertz were not the only ones, after all, to be knighted. A Dane in New York, by the name of J.D. Hagerup, who is in the wholesale business and was recommended together with Hertz and Henius, has received the same honor.

The three gentlemen were mentioned in Denmark as "three of our most outstanding countrymen in America." We regret to admit that Mr. Hagerup is a stranger, at least to us Danes, in Chicago; but, since he was so greatly "honored," we hope to become acquainted with him.

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Revyen, Aug. 10, 1907.

DANISH

[DANISH-AMERICAN SNOBS]

(Editorial)

Home in Denmark, on the Island of Fyen (Funen), a committee of patriotic citizens has been mercifully granted a permission to operate a small lottery in efforts to raise funds with which to erect a monument for the late King Kristian IX, to which enterprise people do not seem willing to contribute voluntarily.

Royal-minded snobs among the Danes in America, organized for the same purpose, have received even less support and have no chance of getting out of the pinch they are in by resorting to gambling, inasmuch as gambling is prohibited in this country. The question as to what to do for the unfortunate members of this committee is still unanswered.

Months have elapsed since a list of insignificant contributions was published, which contributions presumably went to cover travel and advertising expenses incurred by Chr. Rasmussen in Minneapolis. The business is at a complete

standstill right now. Even the most cordial appeals have had no effect; but, of course, it is hard for the ardent sponsors to face the music and admit they made a mistake. However, we believe there is nothing else to do, because the longer they wait, the worse the fiasco.

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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 10, 1907.

HONORS CONFERRED

We have been informed by telegram that two Danish citizens of Chicago have received the Order of Knight of the Danish Flag; they are, Dr. Max Henius and Henry L. Hertz. They, however, have not received direct confirmation. The crosses have not been received either, but they are expected to arrive at any moment.

Henry Hertz, who is an employee of the Federal government, will receive the insignia through the Department of Foreign Affairs, by means of a special permission granted by Congress. He is not permitted to wear it as long as he is in the U. S. service, and there is no indication that he is going to quit his job for the pleasure of doing so.

We presume the appointments are made as a result of Admiral Richelieu's recent visit to America. If the two gentlemen are the only ones upon



Revyen, Aug. 10, 1907.

whom these honors are to be conferred, several cases of "heartburn" [sic] is likely to result.

However, we are of the opinion that the persons mentioned are worthy of the honor. Both men have reached a high position in American life while at the same time safeguarding the welfare of their fellow Danes.

Neither of them have ever exhibited a radical front or displayed contempt for such honors, as people so often do, and yet accept them at the first opportunity.

They cannot be classed as snobs praising Royalty at every possible and impossible occasion as do so many Danes; and which, for instance, is illustrated in the crazy idea of Danes in America erecting a monument to the Danish king. Therefore, we think that this bit of knickknack is deserved by the two gentlemen. They are not better men than before, but the honor bestowed does not detract from their reputations.



Revyen, Aug. 10, 1907.

Henry Hertz is leaving Chicago Tuesday, to board, the ship "Hellig Olav," for a trip to Denmark, not to express his thanks for the appointment (which he cannot do before receiving it), but to consult Professor Bjerring, the famous oculist. Mr. Hertz's eyes have been bothering him for a long time. Of course, he will maintain his interest in the Danish-American Association on his trip.

He will be accompanied by his wife. They will return to Chicago at the end of September.

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Revyen, July 27, 1907.

DANISH LITERATURE IN ...

DANISH

WPA (1113 FND) 30075

We have received the following communication from Gyldendalske's Bookstore in Copenhagen:

"Increased interest in a closer connection between Scandinavian in America and their respective home countries is being expressed by the demand for Scandinavian literature, both classical and modern. For that reason various attempts to establish connections between literary centers and Scandinavians throughout America have been made. So far, however, the movement has been unsuccessful.

"In order to obtain satisfactory results our company has taken a bold step and has made arrangements with Alb. Cammermeyer's Publishing Company in Chicago to establish a Scandinavian Publication branch.

"Up to now three main obstacles have hampered the progress of selling Scandinavian literature in America, namely;

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

- "1. The difficulty in obtaining the books.
- "2. Too many delays in delivery.
- "3. Prohibitive prices.

"With our new arrangements we are removing the three obstacles all at one time by stocking our branch with an especially large selection of modern and classical Danish and Norwegian literature. Above all we will strive to maintain the original prices as far as possible. But even so the economic result may fail to correspond with our expectations, if the enterprise is not supported morally to fullest extent by Scandinavians all over America.

"Therefore we appeal to all Scandinavians of America, but to the Danish and Norwegian press in particular. We fully appreciate the importance of the great contribution made by the Scandinavian press in its efforts to preserve the language and culture of the mother countries. So do we hope to make our contribution. We also hope for continued support on the part of

Revyen, July 27, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

the booksellers who did a pioneer work in introducing Scandinavian literature to America.

Our veteran representative in Kristiania, Norway, Mr. Knud Lasseu, will be entrusted with the management of the branch and will arrive in Chicago in the first part of August.

III H

DANISH

Revyen, July 13, 1907.

THE OLD COUNTRY AND THE NEW

Upon receipt of Revyen's No. 20, I take pleasure in mailing you a copy of Proletars about which you wrote in your paper. In the fall I will have another book ready for publishing in which Danish-Americans views of life will also be represented.

It is my belief that the new ideals peculiar to America will tend to dominate Danish literature in the future because they are expressed in naturalism and dignity of labor through close contact with material things and actual facts, all of which is somewhat strange to the old countries as yet. I repeat that these ideals will influence the trend in literature of the future, in fact I believe it will dominate modern literature completely, because when writers once turn their attention to realistic subjects they will discover a greater field of sources than we have ever known.

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It is with pleasure I take the opportunity to express myself on this subject, particularly at this time, when so much is being said and written about strengthening the relationship between Danes at home and Danes abroad. At such a time, we should not be overlooking the fact that Denmark is likely to profit most through her relationship with Danish-Americans.

What have we in Denmark that is of actual value for Danes abroad? Some historical memories and brotherly love which do not cease to exist in the old homes, even as time passes. And of course, those who left Denmark will never completely forget the old home; but their present surroundings and circumstances, under which they live, do not allow them to be sentimental. They have become **realists** to their fingers' ends. They know what the world is worth in the practical sense of the word, and

Revyen, July 13, 1907.

are ready at any time to meet the physical challenge peculiar to their time for they know what rewards they can expect. They are absorbed in work, in efforts to develop the possibilities which perhaps were denied them altogether in the Old Country. Perchance, there are quite a few Danish-Americans who have not the very best of reasons to nurse kind feelings towards Denmark, but Denmark is after all their native country.

I only wish to call your attention to the fact that Denmark, the prosperous little country of the North, which most certainly also allows a lot of pettiness and prejudices to exist, and where it is still far from easy even for ambitious persons to make headway - this little country, I repeat, has a lot to learn from Danish-Americans pertaining to initiative, practical sense and concerted action as unfolded in adherence to

Revyen, July 13, 1907.

Democratic principles.

Our contact with Danish-Americans makes us feel the refreshing breath of a new culture, a culture of the future fraught with the roar of machinery, combined with a hymn of labor, which animates and inspires, and coming to us from a land far, far away. It is the land to which our brethen emigrated, those of us who, on account of their ambition and love for freedom, refused to be set aside and humiliated in the Old Country but whose insatiable desire for independence caused them to leave and make good in America

With kind regards

Christian Bundgaard.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 8, 1907.

[SOCIALISM AND POLITICS]

(Editorial)

During an interview with Berlinske Tidende of Copenhagen, Admiral Richelieu reports about his audience with President Roosevelt:

"Our conversation concerned Denmark and, said the president: "There is one thing about Denmark we in America do not understand, How can it be that a people whose standards of education and culture enable it to produce so many outstanding personalities can be so much under the influence of Socialism as is the case in Denmark at the present time? We have an old saying 'that when the mule grows too fat it is liable to kick.' This, it seems to me, is the only way to explain this state of affairs."

So spoke the president of the United States. Whether or not Admiral Richelieu had a chance to comment on his statements the paper does not inform us. It

Revyen, June 2, 1907.

appears as though the president has put up a question and - on the basis of his omniscience - answered it himself.

However, if Admiral Richelieu did have an opportunity to answer the question correctly that the Socialistic movement is prominent in Denmark because the Danes maintain a high standard of education and culture. If the president believes that the progress of the Socialistic movement is guided solely by peoples' material standards he is all wrong. Starvation wages and discontent are not responsible for people going Socialistic. Neither are high wages with consequent arrogance and a liking to kick with the hind-legs the causes, nor something in between these extremes. The cause of Socialism is a realization of the fact that the prevailing conception of a profit system which is able to function only at the cost of wage slaves is inhumane brutal and unworthy of a civilized people. The sponsors of the Socialistic movement are to be credited with the progress it makes in this country. Even the Socialist hater Roosevelt must have a feeling that the Socialistic movement carrying with it a better general understanding of social problems is not entirely objectionable because in the course of the conversation he expressed his desire to have the whole country of Denmark moved to America.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

ADMIRAL RICHELIEU IN CHICAGO

Last Friday evening a banquet was arranged at the Red Star Inn in honor of, and to welcome, Admiral Richelieu, Consul Henius, and estate owner Lassen, directors of The Danish United Shipowners' Society, who are now visiting Chicago. About sixty Danes participated.

The honored guests arrived about 8:30 P.M. and were introduced by Consul C. H. Hansen. At the table Admiral Richelieu occupied the place of honor, with Consul Hansen on his left and Dr. Max Henius on his right side. The consul made a brief introductory speech and appointed Dr. Max Henius as master of ceremonies. Dr. Henius spoke in behalf of the Admiral and the great business enterprise of which he is the head.

The Admiral expressed his thanks on behalf of himself and his associates. He appreciated the hospitality with which fellow Danes received them. He made an excellent speech which naturally concerned the question of immigration,

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

and particularly Danish immigrants in America and their relations with the homeland. The Admiral's speech was particularly interesting, as it was founded on his own personal experiences, gained through years of activity under foreign flags. He mentioned how in earlier days people at home were mercilessly considering the emigrants as lost for the mother-country, and many looked at them as undesirable altogether. Fortunately this attitude has changed and given way to a deeper understanding of the important role played by emigrants in Denmark's relationship with foreign countries. A great share of Denmark's foreign trade has been built up by Danes who have settled in other countries; and it is a fact that huge sums of money are pouring into Denmark every year as the result of the labor of ambitious and hard working Danish emigrants. Therefore the public attitude in Denmark is not either indifferent or hostile towards the emigrants any longer. People are seriously concerned about the establishment of mutual understandings with foreign countries. The speaker wished the emigrants from Denmark all kinds of success and happiness, and continued: "But when emigrants grow old the memory of the old country comes again to the fore, and in many

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

instances they conclude that 'there is no place like home.' Lucky are those who are able to arrange for a return, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and benefit by the experiences they gained abroad!"

Mr. Carl Antonson spoke in behalf of Consul Henius and estate owner Lassen. Pastor Gjorup spoke for Denmark. Playwright Zangenberg sang "Hjemmets Sang" (Song of the Homeland), by Holger Drachmann, and spoke in behalf of the Danish-American Association and of Chevalier Hertz, especially. Mr. Hertz spoke for America and pointed to the fact that America is a country where emigrants go to and stay, yet without forgetting their origin and mother country. Editor Ivar Kirkegaard also made a speech. A song written by the indefatigable Carl Hansen was sung and Mr. Zangenberg gave another solo.

After the banquet Senator Niels Juhl made one of his famous genuine humoristic speeches. Later a speech for the Danish language was made by Dr. Niels Johnson who pointed to the significance of having such celebrities as Mrs. Oda Nielsen and Mr. Zangenberg visit us.

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

Among those participating was old Mr. A. A. Westengaard whose son, the young Professor Jens J. Westengaard, a graduate from Harvard University, has held an outstanding position as counsel to the King of Siam for many years.

Of others participating we mention Mr. Lundberg, the Swedish manager of A. E. Johnson and Co's F.D.S. office in Chicago. There were also American newspapermen who, considering the affair was a purely Danish one, furnished a reasonably good report on the event. Only the Chronicle made the mistake of making Consul Hansen the author of the song that was sung as an alternative for the many speeches, something Consul Hansen could not have done at all.

After a visit to A. E. Johnson's office the honored guests left for Baltimore and from there they continued to Washington, D. C., where they had an appointment with the President. Last Tuesday they returned to New York and in the evening attended a banquet arranged by Danes at a price of ten dollars per

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

plate.

Admiral Richelieu is small of size, but he is one of Denmark's **real great men**. His life history sounds like a fairy tale. He was born in **Schleswig Holstein** where his father was a minister. After military service as lieutenant of the Navy Richelieu entered the Siamese Marine Corps, and was successively promoted to captain, commander, admiral and trusted advisor to King Chulalongkorn during his reorganization of the Siamese Marine Corps. In 1899 he was appointed Minister of the Navy and remained in that office until 1902 at which time he returned to Denmark, partly on account of his wife's health and partly because he longed for the old country. During the twenty-eight years he stayed in Siam he assisted a number of Danes in obtaining excellent positions, and contributed heavily to promote Danish trade relations over there and in other places in the East. In 1905 he was appointed president of the Danish United Shipowner's Society, in which position his outstanding talents as an organizer and administrator soon were felt from the very center to the outermost branches of this world-wide organization. Admiral Richelieu has led the company into



Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

and through one of its most clamorous periods and at the same time managed to make himself almost as popular as his predecessor, "Russian" Braadt, was unpopular because he was feared and hated by the personnel and workers. Only recently, before his trip to America, the Admiral donated an entire year's salary and bonus, about \$5,000 kroner, as a basis for a fund, the proceeds of which are to be used to aid employees of the Company.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 23, 1907.

[GREETINGS FROM THE DANISH KING]

(Editorial)

When the Danish playwright Taugenberg left Copenhagen to visit America, it was solemnly announced that the Danish King had asked him to bring his royal "kind regards" to all Danes over here. We considered the incident a pleasant joke, some sort of superfluous politeness for which we have no respect, and we did not expect Mr. Taugenberg to pay any attention to his "royal commission".

However, we have learned from our "true-to-the-King" paper Nordlyset that Mr. Taugenberg actually pronounced his greeting from "Fatherland and King" at his very first stage performance, and from New York we have the report that he customarily brings "the Danish King's greeting" and proposes "nine cheers for King Frederik".

Presuming that Mr. Taugenberg intends to carry his royal greetings and cheers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Mar. 23, 1907.

with him farther into the country, we hereby take the liberty modestly to recommend that he put his ear to the ground and proceed with caution. Not all Danes in America have so much fondness for royal frankincense as our snobbish colleagues in the East pretend to have Mr. Taugenberg is going to encounter various opinions as to the necessity and the advisability of a country of Denmark's size having royal institutions, and he is going to meet Danes who are so loyal to this Republic that they resent any sort of propaganda pointing in the opposite direction.

Mr. Taugenberg comes as an individual. His personality and his art are sufficient greeting from our native land, its people, and its culture. He has as little business to greet us for the King as Mr. Borgbjerg would have had to greet us for the Socialist party, the circumstances being equal.

If an artist went on a tour in his native Denmark opening and closing every performance with "greetings from the King," people would think he had gone "nuts"; that is, if his audience was not made up of babies or of the inmates

Revyen, Mar. 23, 1907.

of a conservative club. What we want to point out is that our intellectual standard is above that kind of silliness.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 22, 1906.

EX-CHICAGOAN BUYS FARMS IN DENMARK

The Danish papers in Denmark recently told about a Danish-American who bought a couple of farms in Harrestrup near Roskilde, Denmark, for the sum of 150,000 Danish Kroner. The buyer is none other than our old Chicago ex-plumber, A. K. Mose, who left this country a few months ago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Mar. 3, 1906.

[DANISH EXPLORER ENTERTAINED BY CHICAGO DANISH COMMUNITY]

Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the Danish polar explorer, who is now visiting Chicago, was given a reception by the Chicago Danes in the Red Star Inn on North Clark Street. The reception was arranged by Dr. Max Henius. Captain Mikkelsen was accompanied by his associate, Mr. Leffingwell, a geologist at the University of Chicago.

Among the speakers were Henry L. Hertz, Ivar Kirkegaard, Peter B. Noer, and the Reverend K. Gjorup. Carl Antonsen sang.

Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen is only twenty-seven years old. He was born in Bronderslev, Denmark. His father, Axel Mikkelsen, is a teacher of manual training in Copenhagen.

Ejnar attended Snekloth's school in Copenhagen until he was fourteen. He later went to sea.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 3, 1906.

He and Leffingwell took part in Baldwin's expedition to the North Pole in 1901 and 1902. In May they will go on another polar expedition, from which they will return in 1908. The cost of this expedition will be seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars. Most of the money was raised in England by the Royal Geographical Society and the Duchess of Bedford. The Geographical Society in New York has contributed \$3,000, and Harper Brothers have already paid \$2,500 for the book which will be written about the expedition.

111. PROJ. 3027

Skandinaven, Mar. 1, 1906.

[DANISH EXPLORER HONORED]

The Danish Arctic explorer, Captain Mikkelsen, was dined and wined in the Red Star Inn by the prominent Danes of Chicago. Dr. Max Henius acted as toast-master and performed his duties very cleverly. The main speaker was Henry L. Hertz who spoke on the United States, the country with so many possibilities. Carl Antonsen spoke for Denmark very beautifully.

Captain Mikkelsen is a young man, being only twenty-seven years old. He thanked everyone for the wonderful welcome he was given in Chicago by his countrymen. He said that he visited President Roosevelt, and that the President promised him all the assistance he could give him, and so did several rich men of New York.

The Captain will start from San Francisco in May. He has permission to fly the American yacht ensign.

11. 2401.3077

Revyen, Feb. 3, 1906.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO BE HELD FOR DANISH KING

King Christian IX of Denmark died on January 27 at the age of eighty-eight. He was born April 8, 1818, and became King of Denmark in 1883. He was a German prince married to a Danish princess. He had a hard time during the Danish German war that followed in 1864, for the Danes were afraid that in his heart he was pro-German. But after many years he won the confidence of his people. His oldest son, Frederik VIII, is now King of Denmark. He was born January 3, 1843, and is thus sixty-three years old. There will be a memorial service in St. Ansgar Church as soon as King Christian IX is buried in Denmark.

11. 201.377

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 4, 1905.

[DANISH ACTORS TO GIVE PLAY HERE]

The two Danish actors from Copenhagen, Kolling and Herskind, will give a play February 10, in Walhalla Hall on the South Side. They arrived in town February 1. Since their arrival they have been informed that the directors of Enna Conservatory of Music in Des Moines, Iowa, have made both of them Doctor of Music of that institution. Professor Emil Enna, director of the institute, is a cousin to the famous Danish composer Aug. Enna.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, June 20, 1903.

[DANISH ACTOR TO VISIT CHICAGO]

The Danish actor, Mr. P. Fjelstrup, will soon arrive in Chicago. There will be a banquet in his honor at the Bismarck Hotel June 25. On June 27 he will visit the Danish Old People's Home, and on Sunday, June 28, he will make a public appearance at an entertainment arranged by Mr. Emanuel Johansen at Wicker Park Hall. Mr. Fjelstrup is a cousin of Dr. Fenger of Chicago, and his father, Captain Fjelstrup, lived in Chicago for many years, and is still remembered by the very first Danish pioneers in Chicago. Small wonder that his son now wants to greet old friends of his father!

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 28, 1901.

STALE TRUTHS AND FRESH ERRORS

(Editorial in English)



In a letter to the Record-Herald, dated Copenhagen, June 27, William E. Curtis says in part:

"There does not seem to be any public interest in Denmark on the subject of selling the Island of St. Thomas to the United States. The radical and liberal parties favor the sale. The conservative party, which is a very small minority, is opposed, but has the support of the king and the ministry, which has thus far been successful in preventing the adoption of positive instructions for the sale. The king has said that he wishes to hand down to his successor on the throne the same territory he has governed through his life, and that, while Denmark may not need a base of supplies in the American hemisphere at present, no one can tell when such an advantage might be valuable. Therefore, as long as he lives it is not probable that the sale will be accomplished, and the crown prince is usually of the same opinion as his father. It

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is believed that when Frederick ascends the throne he will continue the same policy that Christian has pursued.

"There is not the slightest possibility of the sale of St. Thomas to Germany, as Mr. Lodge and some of our other politicians in the United States have suggested. Denmark will sell nothing to Germany. The Danes hate the Germans as bitterly as they are hated by the French, and for similar reasons.

"The proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States is a commercial speculation originating with and promoted by a syndicate of businessmen and politicians who expect to realize a large commission for their services. Their plan is to secure the passage of an act by the Danish parliament authorizing the sale at a stated price, which is to be kept secret, and then negotiate with the United States on a basis that will give them a profit of \$1,000,000 or more. The scheme is well understood by President McKinley and Secretary Hay, who have repeatedly declined to negotiate with agents sent to



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Washington by the syndicate. At least two have appeared there, and both were told that the United States Government could not consider any proposition that did not come through the regular diplomatic channels, and no such proposition has ever been received from that source.

"Nor has the subject ever been discussed officially with authorized representatives of the Danish Government at Washington. So far as I can learn, the United States minister at Copenhagen has encouraged the syndicate to persevere in its efforts, and a general impression prevails that he has held out hopes of success. He is personally intimate with members of the syndicate, and if he is not careful he will find himself involved in a scandal which is sure to follow a successful conclusion of their scheme. Members of parliament and influential politicians outside, newspaper editors, bankers and speculators, number unknown, are all expecting a large rake-off when St. Thomas is sold, and it is rumored that considerable money has been and will be used to influence the proper persons. A gentleman who is well posted concerning the intrigues,



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declared today that Denmark was threatened with something like the Panama Canal scandal in France."

As will be seen, Mr. Curtis has reserved himself completely upon this question. When, during the first McKinley administration, rumors about a contemplated sale of the Danish West Indies began to fill the press, Mr. Curtis was one of the very first among prominent Washington correspondents to give them currency. He introduced to his readers a certain faker whom he represented as a secret agent of the Danish Government, explaining with much circumstantiality why the Copenhagen Government had found it necessary to adopt such irregular methods of conducting negotiations through the Danish minister at Washington.

Among the Danes here in Chicago these disclosures were regarded with a great deal of amusement. They knew the "secret agent" as an expert bluffer of unlimited cheek, but were somewhat surprised to see him trap, with such apparent ease, an old and trained hand like Mr. Curtis. As explained by the Skandinaven at the time, there was absolutely no foundation for the rumors about an impending sale, the idea of which was obnoxious not only to the old king and the



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 28, 1901.

cabinet, but also to the people of Denmark. The rumors originated with a gang of would-be speculators in Denmark and the United States, who endeavored to deceive and influence public opinion and governmental action in both countries by means of a flood of manufactured or bogus cable dispatches.

It is fortunate that Mr. Curtis has learned the truth at last. But it is unfortunate that he should fall into fresh errors. It is not true that "the liberal and radical parties" in Denmark favor the sale. Nearly all of the liberal leaders have in the most emphatic terms expressed their opposition to any sale, and they are backed by their followers. The businessmen of Denmark are practically a unit in opposition. Nor is it true that Denmark would not transfer the Islands to Germany. On the contrary, the possibility of trading the Danish West Indies for the northern strip of Schleswig, which is still held by Prussia in violation of Article V of the treaty of Prague, is in Denmark looked upon as one of the very strongest reasons why the Islands should not be sold to the United States or any other power.



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What Mr. Curtis has to say about the power and influence of the St. Thomas syndicate is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration. There has been nothing in the discussion of the matter by the Danish press to warrant such sweeping assertions. The active members of the syndicate are people who are not Danes in blood, but men with shady reputations if they have any at all. They have the support of one boulevard newspaper, which makes a business to ridicule everything and patriotism in particular. But their corruption fund is so limited, and the rogues among public men in Denmark are so scarce that the suggestion of a huge scandal, "something like the Panama Canal scandal in France," is utterly unwarranted and absurd.

Mr. Curtis has placed the United States minister at Copenhagen in a rather compromising position. He is, we are informed, personally intimate with members of the syndicate, has encouraged it to persevere in its efforts, and if he is not careful he is likely to find himself involved in the scandal. This is equivalent to saying that Mr. Swenson is a member of the syndicate or has received a share of its alleged corruption fund. No responsible newspaperman



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 28, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

would prefer such a serious charge against a representative of the government unless he felt absolutely convinced of its truth. Yet, the Skandinaven is unwilling to believe, until better evidence is produced, that Mr. Swenson has done anything to justify such accusations. In view of his early associations, his training, and strong religious convictions, it is all but impossible to believe that he should have sustained personally intimate relations with members of a corrupt clique; and considering his tact, discretion, and knowledge of the machinery of our government, it is equally unlikely that he should have "held out hopes of success" to the scheming coterie. It is probable that some irresponsible gossipmonger or some enemy of Mr. Swenson has poured this tale into the ears of Mr. Curtis and thus made him an unconscious talebearer of vicious slander. While it is true that the general superficiality and unreliability of his letters from Copenhagen detract from the gravity of the charge, Mr. Swenson will probably call upon Mr. Curtis for a full and complete retraction.

Revyen, Nov. 24, 1900.

[DANISH COUNTESS IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES]

(Summary)



The Danish countess, Schimmelmann, is in financial trouble. Her trip to America on her own yacht "Duen" (The Dove) cost her \$28,000, and she had to borrow \$5,000 more from Evangelisk Selskab (Evangelical Society). This amount she has not been able to pay back in spite of her promise to do so.

During the winter she was in Chicago, she fed about 50,000 people out of work. When she went to Denmark, she had to leave her yacht here in order to satisfy her creditors. She would not have been able to cross the Atlantic in it during the winter storms.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 15, 1900.

[BANQUET TO BE ARRANGED FOR DANISH VISITORS]

A group of Danish bankers and businessmen are paying America a visit. The Danish colony is arranging a banquet in their honor at the Bismarck Hotel. Forty-three courses are to be served. The committee in charge of arrangements is presided over by Dr. Max Henius; Ditlew M. Frederiksen is secretary, and Oscar Aalberg is treasurer. Consul Soegaard of Louisville, Kentucky, and Consul P. B. Nelson of Racine, Wisconsin, will be guests.

Consul C. H. Hanson will welcome the guests. The number at the banquet is limited to seventy.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

RECEPTION FOR HOLGER DRACHMANN

The **Social** Welcoming Danish Author and Poet
Draws Nearly 1,200 People

The Drachmann social at Central Music Hall drew a good-sized audience, and the guest of honor was awarded thunderous acclaim as he appeared on the platform, which was beautifully decorated with Danish and American flags and with rows of palms.

The social opened with an organ solo by Miss Ingeborg Sorensen.....The Danish Singing Society Harmony sang "Do You Know Denmark?" and "We Gay Fellows" under the direction of Professor Victor Lanskys, and reaped well-deserved applause. After two piano solos by Thorvald Atterstrom, who proved to be an excellent master of his instrument, the guest of honor appeared on the platform and was introduced by the chairman of the committee on arrangements, Mr. Peter J. Noer. The applause began as soon as the author-poet appeared, and continued for a considerable period of time.



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DANISH

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

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Finally, quiet was restored and Mr. Drachmann was given the chance of presenting a prologue written by him for the occasion.

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After the reading of the prologue, the poet had to reappear to receive a laurel wreath. After the storm of applause had subsided, Miss Bokken Lassonsang Danish folk songs.....later offering three "Drachmann songs".

She received much applause and two bouquets of American Beauties.

The Norwegian Singing Society Bjorgvin, directed by Professor John L. Swenson, sang Reisiger's "Olav Trygvason" in a most splendid manner. After prolonged applause, the singing was resumed with Grieg's "Norona kvad"..... and again with "Paul on the Hilltop".

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The social was very successful, though a larger attendance had been expected. Many Norwegians were present in tribute to the great Danish



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DANISH

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author-poet. The net income of the reception was estimated at four hundred dollars.



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DANISH

Revyen, (Extra Edition), Apr. 4, 1900.

[DANISH CHAMPION WELCOMED HERE]

The new world champion, Bech-Olsen, the Dane, was expected in Chicago Sunday, April 1, at 9:30 P.M. Many Chicago Danes went to the Polk Street Station to greet him, but the train did not arrive until 1 A.M. Consequently many had gone home when he did arrive.

Bech-Olsen had changed trains and came to another station. The Danes soon found him and started a celebration at Woer's restaurant. There were many speakers, E. Reehoff, A. W. Hansen, Viggo Danielsen, and Gram. But when the champion sang "Kender Du Danmark" he at once became the special friend of the singers from Harmonien. Bech-Olsen was tired and went to bed at the Palmer House Hotel.

The banquet in his honor that was to take place April 4 was postponed until April 11.

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III H

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 18, 1899.

[DANISH COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE VISITS AMERICA]

(Summary)

The Danish Export Society has sent Andreas Hansen to America to make contacts with American businessmen, and to visit and study the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hansen is sure that this is a very good market for many of the products manufactured in Denmark.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

. Revyen, Apr. 22, 1899.

WHY HELP DANISH MERCHANTS SELL GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES?

(Summary)

Mr. Assens, Danish Vice-Consul in Chicago, is very much interested in a Danish Export Society, which is trying to sell Danish products in America. The Society was founded in 1896. Every month it sends out The Danish Export Review, and every three months it publishes Hjemlandet in Danish. It costs fifty cents to join the Society.

This idea will not have much of a future here in the United States. It is foolish for a Dane to pay fifty cents a year to help Danish merchants sell their products in the United States at a great profit.

III H
I F 2
V A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 11, 1899.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ 30271

[DANES AND SOCIALISM]

Socialism in Denmark. The Danish Social-Democrats started in 1871. At the first Danish Socialist Congress in Copenhagen in 1876, seventy-five delegates were present. They represented fifty-five organizations with 5,500 workers as members. On February 12th, 1876, a labor party was formed under the name: Socialdemokratisk Forbund. (Social-Democratic Union).

(Summary)

(The Social-Democrats or the trade-unions have been in power in Denmark since the war, and have put into effect some of the finest social legislation in the world).

(This information is important in view of the fact that so many Danes came to this country strongly believing in socialism.)

III H

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 14, 1899.

[HOLGER DRACHMANN]

(Summary)

In the January number of The Bookman we find an excellent article about the Dane Holger Drachmann. He is "poet, painter and radical," and "as a poet, has a high place among those wonderful Scandinavian writers who are gradually but surely coming to hold dominion over the modern literature of Europe". He is going to stay here several years and will visit most of the Danish-American colonies in the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 10, 1898.

[NEW DANISH CONSUL HONORED]

(Summary)

A banquet was given in honor of the new Danish Consul, Mr. [C. H.] Hansen. The dinner was excellent, with free wine and cigars, and all at two dollars per plate. Henry L. Hertz was toastmaster. Advocate Bastrup spoke for America, Consul Hansen for the Danish king. Mr. Ockenholt for the guest of honor, P. M. Logoni for former Consul Petersen, C. Rasmussen for Denmark, Senator Niels Juul for Chicago, and James Skallerup for the press. A. C. Nielsen spoke for the ladies.



Revyen, Dec. 3, 1898.

[DANISH COUNTESS COMES TO CHICAGO]

The Danish Countess, Adeline Schimmelmänn, has come to Chicago. Her yacht is anchored near the Rush Street bridge. During the winter she lives at the Plaza Apartment House [Translator's note: The Plaza Hotel was an apartment house then] on the corner of Clark Street and North Avenue. On December 15 she is giving a lecture for the benefit of the Relief and Aid Society. [Translator's note: Four hundred and twenty-five tickets were sold at ten cents a ticket.-- See Revyen, Dec. 17, 1898.]

On November 19 she was to tell her life story in Central Music Hall, but the price of the tickets ran from \$1.50 to \$.50. This meeting was not so successful, as it rained, and not much was given to the private charity of the Countess. Any hungry or starving man can go down to her boat, "Duen," and get something to eat. About three hundred have come every day. The Countess is very religious and tries hard to convert her countrymen to her point of view. She is well known in religious circles at home; her own family have thought she was rather queer.

III H
III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1898.

[HOLGER DRACHMANN TO VISIT CHICAGO]

(Summary)

Denmark's greatest poet, Holger Drachmann, is coming to town. The Danish Central Committee held a meeting and a sub-committee was formed to arrange a program. The arrangements committee has five members, Robert Petersen, H. Orckenholt, Fred B. Snidtker, N. Nielsen, and John Rosenberg. This committee also tried to get all societies outside the Central Committee to participate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Oct. 15, 1898.

[HOLGER DRACHMANN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK]

(Summary)

The Danish poet, Holger Drachmann, arrived in New York on October 14, on the "Thingvalla". An official committee met him; on this committee were George Kirkegaard and Fritz Schumann of Den Skandinaviske Forening af 1844 (The Scandinavian Society of 1844). Present also were Miss Gerda Drachmann of Boston, the poet's daughter, and Carl Antonsen of Chicago.

Holger Drachmann brought with him a young Danish poet, Sten Drewsen, and the young Norwegian singer, Miss Bokken-Larsen.

III H

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 17, 1898.

[HOLGER DRACHMAN PLANS VISIT TO UNITED STATES]

(Summary)

The famous Danish author and poet, Holger Drachmann, is coming to America in October. He will visit most of the Danish colonies in America and will stay here six or seven months. With him will be the young Norwegian actress and singer, Miss Bokken-Larsen. There will be a great banquet for him in New York on Oct. 28, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) FFOJ. 30275

III H
I G

DANISH

Revyen, July 9, 1898.

[MRS. ELIZABETH RIIS MAKES CHICAGO APPEARANCE]

(Summary)

Mrs. Elizabeth Riis, the Danish actress, who has been in America before, was in Chicago for a week. She won acclaim by her singing of the new song, "We Stand by Uncle Sam". This song, inspired by the Spanish-American War, was written by John Volk, editor of Nordlysset, of New York.

When Mrs. Riis appeared as Miss Columbia people simply went wild.

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Revyen, Jan. 22, 1898.

/DANES FROM OLD COUNTRY TO VISIT DANISH-AMERICAN COLONIES/

(Summary)

Some Danes in Copenhagen are thinking of touring America and visiting all the Danish colonies. Their leaders will be the two Danish actors, Moller and Hunderup. With them will also appear Mrs. Elisabeth Riis, who has been in America before. The whole troupe will consist of three men and three women.

III H
II B 2 g

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 2, 1897.

ELIZABETH RIIS NOT THE FIRST DANISH ACTRESS TO APPEAR IN AMERICA

Helga von Bluhme, who now lives in Brooklyn, protests against calling Mrs. Elizabeth Riis the first Danish actress to appear in America. She states that sixteen years ago (in 1881) she came from Denmark as a well-known actress. She was in Chicago eight days and read Drachmann's poem, "Sonderjyske Piger," before Dania, a small and intelligent society. She was introduced by Consul Dreier, whose daughter played the piano when she sang. She also read many of Hans Christian Andersen's stories. She became very popular in the colony.

Later she left for Racine, Wisconsin, where she gave amateur plays with some young people of that town. They often performed before as many as 1,100 people.

Ms. A. 9.2.30.71

Revyen, Sept. 18, 1897.

[MRS. ELIZABETH RIIS RETURNS TO DENMARK]

(Summary)

Mrs. Elizabeth Riis, Danish actress from Copenhagen, who has been visiting the Danish colonies in America, left for Denmark September 11, from New York harbor.

During her stay of three months she appeared in thirty-three towns. She left with a profit of about \$2,000. She is a fairly good actress, but her personality is very winning and she was very well liked by all who came in contact with her. Prominent Danes in the colony monopolized her, which made it impossible for her to get the right impression of the colony as a whole.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 11, 1897.

[THE KOEDT AFFAIR]

(Summary)

In the Danish papers in Copenhagen, Pesche-Koedt, the brother of Vice-Consul C. M. Koedt, has written an attack on Consul Andrew Petersen and Advocate Brastrup, both of Chicago. He is blaming both these gentlemen for his brother's trouble. The Danish Department of Foreign Affairs has declared that Mr. Koedt was discharged because, when he left Chicago, he took with him \$150 belonging to the Danish consulate. The Consul said he had to let him go because of "his arbitrary and unauthorized conduct in official affairs." The brothers are threatening to sue Revyen.

III H
II B 2 g

DANISH

Revyen, June 19, 1897.

[GEORG BRANDES TO TOUR AMERICA?]

(Summary)

The Danish press in America has been writing about inviting Georg Brandes, famous Danish critic, to tour America and speak to the Danes.

WPA (L.L.) PKOJ. 3027

III H
II C

DANISH

Revyen, May 15, 1897.

[DANISH CONSUL LEAVES UNDER CLOUD]

(Summary)

Vice-Consul C. M. Koedt of Chicago has been given a three months' vacation. He is going to Denmark and England. It is pretty certain that he will not return. He was never very well liked among the Chicago Danes because of the manner in which he conducted himself in connection with the Hans Christian Andersen statue affair.

Revyen, June 5, 1897.

Vice-Consul Koedt left a debt of \$1,000. Many Danes had a hard time recovering money owed them from the Consulate. Long before he left, his creditors had garnisheed his wages. The Consul, Mr. A. Petersen, had to go to Washington to clear up the whole affair.



III H
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DANISH

Revyen, May 9, 1896.

MISS VALBORG ANDERSEN

(Summary)

The Danish artist, Miss Valborg Andersen, is in her twenties. She lost both her parents when she was six years old. At seventeen she entered training as a nurse at a hospital in Copenhagen. One of her patients, an old lady, introduced her to the Danish composer and singing teacher, Rosenfeld.

She appeared at the Royal Theater in Copenhagen, where she was popular right from the start. She has a good contralto voice.

She was also well received by the Danish colony here, where she stayed at the home of Niels Juul.

Revyen, July 25, 1896.

After appearing in many American towns Miss Andersen left the country in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, May 9, 1896.

middle of July. Of all the prominent Danes who have visited the Danes in the United States, she was the one best liked. The Danes here in America really took her to their hearts.

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1895.

[THE THINGWALLA LINE]

(Advertisement)

A. Mortensen, 140 East Kenzie Street, General Agent for the Thingwalla Line, a Danish Steamship line, states that during April and May the Line will have six excursions to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and the price from New York to any port in Scandinavia will be twelve dollars per passenger.

ALL: PROJ. 3/27

III H

II B 1 c (3)

DANISH

Skandinaven, May 21, 1893.

BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF DANISH MONARCHS

(Summary)

The Danish consul in Chicago, Otto Dreier, gave a banquet in honor of the Danish King and Queen, who have been married fifty-one years. The Danish World Fair committee was invited. Toasts were drunk to the King and Queen, and to the Fair.

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DANISH

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Chicago Tribune, May 15, 1893.

The Danish Society of Chicago last night gave a banquet to the Danish Commissioners at the World's Fair and officials and workmen of the Danish exhibit. The banquet was given at the Dania Hall, Milwaukee and Chicago avenue. The guests of the evening were: C. Michelsen, President of the Danish Commission; Commissioner-General E. Meyer; K. Arne Peterson, architect; D. Carlsen, chief of installation; H.G.Nielson, decorator.

III H

Chicago Tribune, May 2, 1893.

DANES GIVES A BANQUET FOR AMBASSADOR.

A banquet was given yesterday evening in the crystal dining-room of the Richelieu by the leading Danish residents of Chicago for Count F.W.Sponneck. Danish Ambassador to the United States who came from Washington to witness the ceremony attending the President's opening the World's Fair. During the dinner, music was discoursed by the Danish Orchestra. The following were the toasts of the evening: "The King," August Hyllested; "The Count," Dr. Consul Pearson; "Denmark," C.M.Koedt, "The President," Count F.W. Sponneck; "Sleswig," Pastor Greendting.

III H
II B 1 c (3)

DANISH

Skandinaven, Mar. 4, 1893.

[DANISH EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR]



Politiken writes that the Danish Fair is now packed and being shipped. The shipment consists of 130 paintings and 20 pieces of sculpture all representing the very best in Danish art. It took some time to persuade the Danish government to let these treasures go to America. They are going to be placed in a Danish Hall in the large Art Building at the World's Fair. The Danish government has appropriated 25,000 Kroner for this purpose.

In case a medal is given, the United States suggests that every exhibiting country send a representative man over and give him \$3,000 for expenses.

III H

Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1892.

THEIR MAJESTIES WERE PLEASED

The Danes of Chicago cabled their congratulations to the King and Queen of Denmark on the occasion of their Majesty's Golden Wedding, May 26. The receipt of the cable was acknowledged in a letter written June 3, but which did not reach Chicago until yesterday, when O.H.Knudsen, N. 78 Monroe Street, received a letter from the King's private secretary, Mr. Rosenstandt, of which the following is a translation:

"According to his Majesty's command, I hereby beg to convey the heartfelt thanks of his Majesty, the King, and her Majesty, the Queen, to the Danes of Chicago for their congratulations on the occasion of their Golden Wedding."

The Danish residents of Chicago intend to give a dinner to Clark E. Carr, the American minister in Denmark, while he is in this country. Mr. Carr was asked to name a day in the near future, when it would be convenient for him to accept the honor, the dinner to be given at the Union League Club. An answer has just been received in which Col. Carr says, that business engagements will take him

III H

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DANISH

Kansas and Colorado, but before his return to Copenhagen in September he hopes to have the pleasure of meeting the Danish residents of the city.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily edition), May 23, 1884.

EXPORTS FROM DENMARK TO CHICAGO

Denmark has increased her exports to Chicago, especially in liquors and cordials.

The Danes seem to have an eye for business. In Chicago, today we find several stores and quite a number of industries owned by Danes.



III H

DANISH

Hejmdal, Mar. 18, 1876.

[DANISH VETERANS DECORATED]

Last Sunday a meeting was called of all Scandinavian veterans, who participated in the War of 1848-49 against Germany. The order came from the Danish Government at Copenhagen, which wanted to decorate every man, Dane, Swede, or Norwegian, who fought against Germany. A war medal will be given to every one.

A vote on the question of refusing the medal was lost. A second vote was taken and acceptance was voted.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Hejmdal, July 7, 1876.

ATA (ILL, PROJ 3027)

THE DANISH VETERAN.

The Danish Veterans marched with Dania to the Chicago Ave. Park. The Park was beautifully decorated. We celebrated the 4th of July. A thought was sent to Denmark for it was the day of the battle with the Germans. At the entrance were American and Danish flags.

III H

DANISH

Hejmdal, Apr. 1, 1876.

[DANISH VETERANS HOLD FIRST MEETING]

The first meeting of the "Danish Veterans" was held last Sunday in Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee Ave. Election of officers took place.

A letter of thanks was sent to Hejmdal for its help in organizing the Lodge. Next meeting will be tomorrow, Sunday, April 2nd at Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee Ave.

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DANISH

Hejmdal, Mar. 18, 1876.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. Hamlet Orum of Chicago has been appointed vice-consul for the State of Nebraska by the Danish Government.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS**

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Feb. 25, 1938.

CHIEF LIBRARIAN J. CHRISTIAN BAY

On the eleventh floor of John Crerar Library, seated behind a massive desk with piles of documents representing a wide variety of languages and quoting dizzy figures, we find Chief Librarian J. Christian Bay hard at work. Upon our arrival he lights his pipe, which signifies that he is ready for the interview which he has granted us.

"I was born in Denmark, in the city of Rudkjobing, the center of the world," jokes Dr. Bay, whose honorary titles and degrees are numerous. Looking down at Michigan Boulevard where a steady stream of automobiles and pedestrians hurry by, he exclaims:

"My! how busy people are!"

"When will you let us celebrate your jubilee?"

"Oh yes! Time flies. In 1941 I shall reach the age of seventy." J. Chr. Bay

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DANISH

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Feb. 25, 1938.

was born on Columbus Day. He graduated as a student of plant physiology at the University of Copenhagen but left Denmark in 1892 and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, with \$1.50 in his pocket. There he went to work for the St. Louis Botanical Garden and organized an index system which is used to this day. Later he made an index of known microbes for the board of health of the State of Iowa. From there he went to Michigan, where he accepted a position as principal of Ashland High School. About the year 1900 Dr. Bay began his career as a librarian at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. From there he went to the John Crerar Library of Chicago, where he has been the guiding spirit for the last thirty-three years.

"Have you many Danish books in your library?"

WSixteen thousand volumes besides a number of periodicals. We receive a number of books from the State Library at Aarhus, Denmark, mostly technical literature--some valuable books such as Flora Danica, a masterpiece in colored copper-plate."

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II B 2 a

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Feb. 25, 1938.

Dr. Bay pushes a little button and orders a book from corridor eight to the right, book four on the third shelf on the left hand side--and presto! up comes first volume of Flora Danica, which was published during the year 1761-1883, a real masterpiece at which we look with awe.

The chief librarian opens a safe and produces some specimens of Danish literature, fancily bound in Russian leather, with rare titles such as Title Leaves by Tycho Brahe, in manuscript, dated 1588, a poem by Oehlenschlaeger in the author's own handwriting, with a pressed rose, a poem by H. C. Anderson in the author's handwriting.

"We are the guardians of some 600,000 volumes dedicated to the promotion of science. We have our own printing plant where we make our catalogues to be sent all over the world. Our stock increases by approximately 8,000 volumes annually; besides books we have 4,000 current periodicals. Our library of medicine contains more than 100,000 volumes, very valuable books. Miss Ella M. Salmonsens has charge of that department, and she is as omniscient

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DANISH

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Feb. 25, 1938.

as her father, who was the author of an encyclopedia, and of great service to students of medicine.

Dr. Bay knows everybody, so it seems, and he knows only what is good about people. He preserves and cherishes memories of friends who have passed away, as much as he admires the beautiful copper-plate of Flora Danica.

One of Christian Bay's best friends was the late Dr. Max Henius. "He was a great and unselfish personality," says Dr. Bay. "I remember when we lay basking in the sunshine on one of the Rebild Hills and made plans for the establishment of a special library on the history of Danish-American immigrants. These plans have now been realized, and I am proud of our librarian Svend Waedelin over there. He is now attempting to create the best organized library in Denmark (The Archives at Lohngaardsholm).

Chief Librarian J. Christian Bay has a great name in the world of books and is himself a heavy contributor to it as well as to the Danish-American press.

Interview, with Mr. Kristian Baun, 1739 Whipple St., Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 30, 1936.

MR. KRISTIAN BAUN, TRANSLATOR IN FIVE LANGUAGES

Mr. Kristian Baun was born in Vesting, Denmark, in 1887. He became a school-teacher. In 1887 he left for America. His first position in this country was as editor for two Danish newspapers in Michigan.

Next he preached in a Unitarian Church, which he left to enter a Unitarian college. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Divinity, he secured a position as correspondent for the Danish paper Pioneer, and at the same time became editor of the Scandinavian Farm Journal in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Baun celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 8, 1936. They have visited Denmark four times.

Mr. Baun holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Pharmacy.

Interview, with Mr. L. P. Boserup, 3406 W. North Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 29, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. L. P. BOSERUP

Mr. L. P. Boserup arrived in Chicago in 1890. After working for a short time in several different places, he was employed by the Munson Welting Company, where he worked five or six years.

In 1899 he started a bookstore on Huron Street. In 1906 he moved his store to its present address, at 3406 West North Avenue, where he does a very steady business.

Mr. Boserup belongs to several societies, Danish Brotherhood No. 18, Harmonien, Old Settlers, and Dania.

Mr. Boserup was married in 1897. His wife acts as his business partner.

Interview, with Mr. Jensen Morgan, 3717 W. North Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 29, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. JENSEN MORGAN

Mr. Jensen Morgan arrived in Chicago in 1880. He was employed by Mr. Flint Wallen, for whom he worked ten years. In 1893 he opened a florist shop of his own. After two years he sold out, and started working for the West Park Board as a florist and landscaper. He worked for four years under Mr. Jens Jensen, the great landscaper. He then opened the florist shop on North Avenue.

Mr. Morgan is a member of Dania, the Danish-American Athletic Club, Harmonien, the Workmen's Singing Society, the Old Settlers, and the Royal League.

In 1910 and in 1936 Mr. Morgan went to Denmark, two trips that he very much enjoyed.

Two sons assist Mr. Morgan in his business.

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II A 3 b

DANISH

Interview, with Mr. George Dupont-Hansen, 2407 Kedzie Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 18, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. DUPONT-HANSEN

George Dupont-Hansen was born in Chicago March 16, 1871. His father, a hardware merchant, was a native of Denmark, and had come to Chicago in 1867.

While still very young, Mr. Dupont-Hansen went to Copenhagen, Denmark, to acquire a musical education. In his sixteenth year he became totally blind. In 1892 he returned to the United States, and became organist at the Danish Trinity Church, a position which he still occupies. He teaches piano, organ, and harmony. He has written many compositions, which have been sold in Europe and the United States.

In 1925 he was knighted by the Danish king. He was married to Miss Johanne Nielsen in 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Interview, with Mr. N. P. Jensen, 1929 California Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. N. P. JENSEN

Mr. N. P. Jensen, owner of the Sunset Dairy Company, 1929 California Avenue, was born in Odder, Denmark, in 1882. In 1906 he came to America. He found work in the milk business, and opened his own dairy in 1910. In 1929 Mr. Jensen sold his business to the Bowman Dairy Company, and opened a new dairy on California Avenue.

Mr. Jensen's wife is a Dane. They have two daughters, fifteen and twenty-one years old. The younger is a student at the University of Chicago. The Jensens live in a beautiful home in Oak Park.

Mr. Jensen is a Mason.

Interview, with Mr. Christ Jorgensen, 1945 California Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 14, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. CHRIST JORGENSEN

Christ Jorgensen was born in Ringkjobing, Denmark, in 1871. He and his wife arrived in Chicago in 1892. He was obliged to work at all kinds of jobs--for the railroad, for instance, and teaming.

In 1903 Mr. Jorgensen started his own contracting business, which he still runs. It is now one of the largest in the city.

Mrs. Jorgensen died six months ago. There are four daughters, ranging in age from thirty to forty-two years, all of whom are married. Mr. Jorgensen is very happy with his children and grandchildren. One of his grandsons was a messenger for three years in Congress in Washington.

Mr. Jorgensen is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is a member of several Danish societies, including Dania. He once made a trip to Denmark, but was glad to return to the United States.

Interview, with Mr. Anton Toft Jacobsen, 2616 Kimball Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 11, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. ANTON TOFT JACOBSEN

Anton Toft Jacobsen was born in Ringkjobing, Denmark, in 1875. He came to America in 1906. The first employment he secured here was on a farm. He returned to Chicago, and found work in the cement trade. In 1923 he started his own business as a contractor. Today he has a very successful business.

Mrs. Jacobsen is also Danish. There are four daughters, ranging in age from twenty-one to twenty-eight.

Mr. Jacobsen is secretary of the Danish Workmen's Society. He and his family belong to the Danish Trinity Church.

Interview, with Mr. Jorzen Hubschman, 2220 N. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 9, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. JORZEN HUBSCHMAN

Jorzen Hubschman, president of the Hubschman Construction Company, 2220 North Clark Street, was born in Taftlund, Denmark, August 4, 1897. In Denmark he learned the bricklaying and carpenter trades.

In 1920 he came to the United States by way of Greenland. The first two years he was here he had a hard time making a living. In 1922 he started in business for himself, as a general contractor. He is still in the same business.

His wife is a native of Norway. They have three daughters,* ranging in age from three to twelve years. The family resides at 1659 Nelson Street.

Mr. Hubschman is a member of the Masons, the Danish Lodge, and the Sons of Denmark. He has been a citizen for many years, and loves his adoptive fatherland.

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Interview, with Miss Amelia Aaberg, 1659 Humboldt Blvd., Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 9, 1936.

[MISS AMELIA AABERG]

Miss Amelia Aaberg was born in Lemvig, Denmark, in 1872. She came to the United States in 1911. In 1927 she and her brother established a Y. M. C. A. home at 1858 Humboldt Boulevard. Many Danes coming from the West are very happy to find a place to stop where they will be treated as if they were at home.

Many have written Miss Aaberg thanking her for the good treatment they received while stopping at her Y. M. C. A. home. Miss Aaberg has been a citizen for many years and is very happy here in Chicago.

Interview, with Mr. Walter Ingstrup, 2751-55 Armitage Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by A. Arntzen, Dec. 8, 1936.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. WALTER INGSTRUP

Walter Ingstrup was born in 1882, in Viborg, Denmark. He came to the United States September 1, 1906. The first few years he was here he worked as a painter, until he learned English. In 1884 (sic) he started in business for himself as an interior decorator, and was very successful.

Mr. Ingstrup decorated the Medinah Athletic Club, a one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar job. He has done most of the decorating for Balaban and Katz, and has decorated many churches.

The Ingstrups live in a beautiful fifty-thousand-dollar home at 1522 Forest Avenue, River Forest. Mrs. Ingstrup is also Danish. They have three sons, all of whom work in the business.

Mr. Ingstrup has done some very clever marine paintings. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. He became a citizen in 1912.

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III H

DANISH

Interview, with Mrs. Hilda Holmes, Secretary of the
Max Henius Estate, 7759 Sheridan Road, by A. Arntzen,
Nov. 27, 1936

/BIOGRAPHY OF MAX HENIUS/

Max Henius, chemist, was born June 16, 1859, in Aalborg, Denmark. His parents were Isadore and Emilie (Wasserzug) Henius. He attended Aalborg Latin School, and was then a student in chemistry for three years at Polytechnic University, Hanover, Germany. In 1881 he was graduated from the University of Marburg, Germany, with the Ph. D. degree. In this same year he came to America .

In 1886 Dr. Henius joined with Dr. Robert Wahl in forming the firm of Wahl & Henius, analytical and consulting chemists, in Chicago. From this evolved the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology, incorporated in 1903, which, in 1917,

Interview, with Mrs. Hilda Holmes, Secretary of the
Max Henius Estate, 7759 Sheridan Road, by A. Arntzen,
Nov. 27, 1936.

became the Wahl-Henius Institute. In connection with the Institute, which is mainly devoted to the fermentation industries, the American Brewing Academy was opened in 1891.

Dr. Henius was director and secretary of these institutions and, in 1913, became president of the Wahl-Henius Institute. He is joint author of Wahl-Henius Handy Book of the Brewing, Malting, and Auxiliary Trades (1901; second edition, 1902; third edition, 1908; reprinted 1926). He invented various pieces of brewery apparatus and equipment, and his Art of Brewing was covered by a U.S. patent of the date 1909.

Dr. Henius always supported the complete Americanization of immigrants to this country. He served as director, vice-president, and president of the Chicago

Interview, with Mrs. Hilda Holmes, Secretary of the
Max Henius Estate, 7759 Sheridan Road, by A. Arntzen,
Nov. 27, 1936.

Public Library; as president of the Jacob A. Riis League of Patriotic Service; and as a member of the National Chemists' Defense Council. He served as a judge at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He was a delegate to the First International Brewers' Congress in Brussels in 1910; director-general of the American Exposition of Brewing Machinery, Materials, and Products, in Chicago, in 1911; and secretary-general of the Second International Brewers' Congress, held in connection with the International Barley and Hops Prize Exhibition in Chicago in 1911. He was chairman of the committee for the Independence Day celebration in Aarhus, Denmark, in 1909.

Dr. Henius was one of the founders of the Rebild National Park in Denmark, donated to Denmark by American citizens of Danish descent. This park was established for the sole purpose of celebrating the American Independence Day--the Fourth of July--in Denmark. This has been done every year since 1912.

Interview, with Mrs. Hilda Holmes, Secretary of the Max Henius Estate, 7759 Sheridan Road, by A. Arntzen, Nov. 27, 1936.

Dr. Henius founded the Dan-American Archives in Aalborg, Denmark, in 1930, establishing an American reference library there. He was decorated with the Order of Dannebrog, and was made Commander of the Second and the First Degree of this same order. In 1925 he received the gold medal of merit of Denmark.

Dr. Henius was an advocate of temperance, and wrote several pamphlets on this subject in the years 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934. Among these are Modern Liquor Legislation in Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, The Error in the National Prohibition Act, The Policy to Pursue in Amending the Volstead Act, Stepping stones from Prohibition, and Temperance and Revenue through Four Percent Beer.

Dr. Henius was a fellow of the Chemical Society, London, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Geographic Society, the

Interview, with Mrs. Hilda Holmes, Secretary of the
Max Henius Estate, 7759 Sheridan Road, by A. Arntzen,
Nov. 27, 1936.

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American Geographical Society, the National Economic League, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the Institute of Brewing, London, the Society of Chemical Industry, London, and the Press and Library clubs of Chicago. He was an honorary member of the Master Brewers' Association of America, the Danish Master Brewers' Association, Dania, the Harmonien Singing Society, and Kronborg Lodge No. 208 of the Danish Brotherhood.

Dr. Henius was married in Chicago June 4, 1883, to Johanne Louise Heiberg of Aalborg, Denmark. They had three children, Henry, Emil, and Gerda.

1st Interview - Benson, Mr. Walter, Owner Chain Clothing Retail Stores
1301 Milwaukee Avenue, Nov. 17, 1936

[BIOGRAPHY]

Paul J. Benson arrived in Chicago from Denmark in 1869, and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1884.

In 1887 Paul J. Benson and Albert W. Rixon formed a partnership called Benson & Rixon to conduct a men's and boys' clothing store at 947-951 Milwaukee Avenue, where the sons, George R. Benson and Walter L. Benson, and grandson, Paul B. Benson, are still conducting a clothing store. In 1896, the partnership was changed to a corporation with Paul J. Benson, President and Treasurer, and Albert W. Rixon, Secretary.

In 1914 Benson & Rixon Company originated the idea of selling every suit with two pairs of pants and then opened stores in various parts of the city.

At the present time they are operating stores at 1301 Milwaukee Avenue, (the original location) 4824 Broadway, 1040 Lake Street, Oak Park and 206 South State Street.

1st Interview - Benson, Mr. Walter, Owner Chain Clothing Retail Stores
1301 Milwaukee Avenue, Nov. 17, 1936.

They recently purchased the building at the Southwest corner of State and Quincy Streets and expect to move their State Street Store to the new location in 1937, the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the firm.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 13, 1936.

[CORYDON CLOSSES DEPARTMENT STORE]

Last Saturday the Danish Colony was given a big surprise. Mr. Corydon closed his Department Store. He laid off all his help, paying them two weeks salary. All his merchandise was sold to Sieboldt's.

Mr. Corydon, who is 69 years old, withdrew from business life, going on a trip to Florida for the winter to take a long-earned rest.

Mr. Corydon was a well known person on the Northwest side. He was always very charitable. Once he was knighted by the Danish King.

Danish Times, July 17, 1936.

DR. HENIUS WAS KILLED

The chauffeur in Terndrup, Denmark, who was accused of manslaughter, has been found not guilty. He was the driver of the auto that collided with the car in which Dr. Max Henius was riding.

The defendant was fined sixty crowns, and the court also found that he should pay a property damage of 1,932 crowns for damage to the car in which Henius was riding.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

DOCTOR HENIUS, THE CITIZEN

The activities that Doctor Henius pursued as a citizen, that is, in the service of the community and his fellow citizens, were undoubtedly very near to his heart. It is safe to say that they came next to his interests in his professional duties, and it may well be, that on occasion, his unrewarded public services were allowed to supersede his private commitments and that sometimes the latter suffered in consequence.

It was in his capacity as representative citizen, now more than twenty-five years ago, when he was acting as the official host to a group of Danish singing societies on tour in this country, that I first met him. In the course of the Danish society's visit to Chicago they came to the Public Library with Doctor Henius as their guide, and it fell to my lot to receive them and show them something of the institution. I believe I am quite safe in saying that Doctor Henius's keen interest in the Library and its work dates from that visit.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

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In 1911, he was appointed by the Mayor as a member of the Board of Directors--not we may be sure at his own request or through any effort on his part--for one thing that he would never do, was to ask anything for himself, but simply because he was the representative of a national group.

It did not take him long, not only to become an active member of the Board in full sympathy with the policies and spirit of service of an American Public Library, but also to achieve recognition as a leader in the Board, and incidentally, and enthusiastic protagonist and booster of the American Public Library.

On his annual trip to Denmark in 1913, two years after his appointment, he took with him a set of slides illustrating the work of the Library, and delivered a lecture before the city officials of Copenhagen.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

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In the spring of 1914, when his first term of office expired, his fellow members took an official action unique in the history of the Library before or since, expressing by vote their hope that he would be reappointed, and undertook individually to urge his reappointment by personal representation to the Mayor.

Happily their hopes and wishes were fulfilled and Doctor Henius was duly returned for a second term from July, 1914, to July, 1917, and served two years as its president.

It was then that the full force of his energy and enthusiasm became manifest. He dreamed of a Library service for Chicago so complete as to be within reach of every citizen, and to realize his dream, he announced a plan--still valid and in progress, and still incomplete--of dividing the city into five regional districts with a regional branch in each.

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Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

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But then came the entry of this country into the war, and everything else was submerged in the national emergency. That year Doctor Menius returned from abroad full of the provisions the belligerent countries were making for the welfare of their armies in the trenches. They were among other things, providing a book service for the soldiers, and that appealed to him as a wise and important enterprise.

As soon as he reached Chicago, he proceeded to organize a similar service here with the Chicago Public Library as its center and headquarters. Appeals for gifts of books were issued to the public, and soon the books began to pour in. In Chicago alone we collected four hundred thousand volumes. I shall never forget the first truckloads sent out to Fort Sheridan and Great Lakes one Saturday afternoon with Doctor Menius and some of the rest of us following in a motor car. Thus there began the campaign for "Books for Soldiers," which spread all over the country, and sponsored by the American Library Association.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

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resulting in the despatch of books by the millions to American soldiers and sailors in training camps, in the trenches, and on the high seas.

In 1917 it came to pass that by a turn of the political wheel, Doctor Menius and all his colleagues on the Board were suddenly superseded by new appointees, and for the next eight years, our contacts with him were informal and unofficial, but we continued without interruption on the basis of his friendship for us and the Library, and his keen and permanent interest in its work. In 1925 he again joined the Board, and remained a member for five years. Gradually, under the stress of those difficult years and his increasing desire to spend more time abroad, we noted a decline in his fervor, and a growing preoccupation with other affairs that required his personal attention. In 1930 he resigned from the Library Board, one year before the expiration of his term, and against the protests of his fellow members. After that we saw little of him, and could only cherish the memories of the happy and fruitful years that had passed.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

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This was the only continuous public service that he was called upon to render to his fellow citizens in this city. One may legitimately speculate as to why a man of so much force, enthusiasm, and ability was not called upon more often, and to more important public service. In Denmark, his activities received national recognition. Here in Chicago they were confined to the limited interests of a single community, and a single institution. It was not alone that he never asked nor put himself forward. Neither did he do that in Denmark, and yet he became a national figure. Nor is it merely because the kingdom of Denmark numbers about the same in population as the city of Chicago. It is a difference in attitude toward public service, and the evaluation of life.

I remember once, when he sat for an unreasonable time in the ante-room of the Mayor of Chicago, waiting in vain to be received. He said, simply and a little bewildered, "I can see the King of Denmark in less time than that." And so he could. The King of Denmark knew him as a citizen of his country, and valued the contributions he made to his country's welfare.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Feb. 7, 1936.

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When the Public Library took official notice of his death, it did not employ words of mourning or condolence.

Those who had been associated with him, remember him with admiration for his enthusiasm, energy, and achievements, and cherish the memory of a joyous and lighthearted companion and friend, a leader of his fellowmen.

And so the Board of Directors spread upon its records a Memorial Minute in testimony of its gratitude for the career of a great and useful citizen, and a loyal and devoted friend of the Chicago Public Library.

It is as such that we honor his memory, as a great and useful citizen and a loyal and devoted friend.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

THE GRAND MASTER

We, the Danes, in the United States in general and in Chicago in particular, have lost our Grand Master. Dr. Max Menius was a master because he possessed qualities which set him apart from other men, and he was the Grand Master because he had the courage to trust his inspirations, to believe in his talents and use them for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen.

When people immigrate to a foreign country and immediately are confronted with the task of adapting themselves to unfamiliar conditions and acquiring a new language, they feel the need of fellowship and mutual understanding, because people are like trees, they cannot be transplanted from one soil to another without some disturbance of the inner life taking place.

It is equally true that irrespective of how willing men are to be transformed into Americans, they can only by a slow process change their habits and viewpoints, and while that growth takes place, their hearts are divided between

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

love for the country of their birth, and interest in, and loyalty to, their adopted country.

During that difficult and precarious period of development, a bewildered groping people seek out men who can be their leaders and guides; men who are like sheltering rocks in the storm or shade-giving trees in a thirsty land.

Dr. Max Henius was just such a natural leader, endowed with foresight, imagination, and intellectual strength.

He subscribed to the idea occasionally that no man should lose his identity as a foreigner before the rich heritage of his blood has been transfused into the veins of American life.

Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

He maintained that American patriotism stands, among other things, for tolerance, hospitality and understanding toward foreign-born people.

He also believed that a man need not cease to love the good things of his fatherland because he is being Americanized.

To that end and with that idea in mind, he became a staunch supporter of Danish societies which stood for the maintenance of Danish culture in its various manifestations.

When the discussion is of men who till their last day have retained an undying love for Denmark, the name of Dr. Menius must be singled out. He spared neither time nor effort to foster and secure the things which were dear to his Danish ancestors and which he felt should survive in the hearts and in the minds of men regardless of the distance and years which separated them from the homeland.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

He labored for this principle with such fervor that his enthusiasm was a challenge to other men who perhaps had lost interest, and it moved them to follow his example.

At times he became a solitary dreamer, climbing to heights where we could not follow him, but he always revealed what he saw from his high tower. It can truthfully be said that his visions were not inane reveries or idle dreams. Many of them became realities which brought honor and enjoyment to the Danish colony, glory to himself, and stamped him as a truly outstanding progressive personality.

It was mainly through his initiative that the Danish-American Society succeeded in bringing to this country such celebrated Danes as former Prime-Minister Borbjerg, and the late world-renowned literary critic, Professor George Brandes, as well as the student choir of the University of Copenhagen. He likewise gave not only moral support, but also material aid to various excursions made by several Danish societies to Denmark.

Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

These achievements gave the impetus to a movement resulting in an exchange of scholars between America and Denmark, and strengthened their friendly relationship.

It is satisfying to add that not only was Dr. Max Henius great as the instigator of such momentous events as those just mentioned, or when addressing a large audience presenting and explaining one of his magnificent ideas, but he was equally true and great when engaged in a friendly chat with a fellow Dane reviving dear memories of bygone days in the little charming country of the North.

It is perhaps significant that Dr. Henius died at a time when immigration has practically stopped and the sons and daughters of the immigrants are coming to the front.

They are native Americans to be sure, yet in their souls are left family traits, which although deeply rooted in the old world, now through them have become part of American traditions.

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DANISH

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Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

WPA 11-1-36

Every nationality has its own noble and beautiful characteristics, and whatever the Danes may have contributed to life in this country in the way of material success, intellectual progress, and spiritual advancement can, at least to a great extent, be credited to the influence of that man, to whom we at this moment are paying our highest tribute.

It should therefore be gratifying to us in America to know that that part of his life-work which dealt with Danes and Danish activities, his exhortations not to forget Denmark, its history, art, stories and songs, in the last instance crystalizes in American life.

So while we mourn the loss of our leader, a man beloved by his friends and respected by his critics, our grief is tempered with the joyful realization that he was not removed from our midst before he had performed his duties, accomplished his task, and left his lofty ideals glowing in the heart of every Dane.

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Danish Times, Jan. 31, 1936.

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His life was an inspiration, and if we could learn to live our lives as he lived his, we should be better men.

His memory is a benediction and the echo of his voice will long linger among us.

When the final chapter of the saga of the Danish immigrant has been written, the name of Dr. Henius will stand inscribed as the Grand Master.

Danish Times, Jan. 17, 1936.

MAX HENIUS THE SPIRITUAL MAN

The whole being of Max Henius was saturated with social and ethical impulses, which his clear brain formed into desirable goals, and laid plans in all details for realization in life. He then began a campaign of communication by telephone, correspondence, travel, etc., stretching over weeks, months, or even years, until he had fulfilled his dream in life. Then after a few weeks of seeming relaxation and peace, he would suddenly flare up again with a new ideal, and the whole works started again! He reminded me of the prophet, Jeremiah, who, threatened and prosecuted, once said: "Often I have been tired of it, and often I have said: I will no longer speak in the name of the Lord, but it has become as a burning fire in my bones. I cannot keep quiet!" There was such an inner ethical fire burning in the soul of Max Henius, and his scientific and business genius was permeated by it. I said at the banquet celebrating his seventy-fifth anniversary: "**Max** Henius is a practical idealist. In modern religious language: Max Henius was a great saint."

IV

DANISH

II B 2 d (3)

II A 3 b

POULSEN, A. J. and KAMP, R., DANSKE I UDLANDET

II A 3 c

(RASMUS, NAVERS FORLAG, COPENHAGEN, 1935), pp. 1-518.

II A 1

PROMINENT CHICAGO DANES

II A 2

(Excerpts)

III G

I F 5

History shows that for years Danes have migrated to foreign lands

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and that most of the emigrants have been successful. In the

United States they have made great contributions to agriculture.

The Danes are noted for their dairy products.

The last census, in 1930, showed that of the 170,000 Danes who had immigrated to the United States, seventy per cent have become American citizens. In 1870 there were Danes in every state and territory.....

Gorm Rasmussen founded the National Tea Company, the largest chain store in Chicago. It has 1,600 stores and does an annual business of one hundred million dollars.

POULSEN, A. J. and KAMP, R., DANSKE i UDLANDET, pp. 1-518.

In 1889 S. T. Corydon started a small dry goods store. A few years later it developed into a large department store.

The greatest name among landscape gardeners is Jens Jensen, who is known throughout the United States. His main task is that of protecting 33,000 acres of forest land surrounding Chicago. He also is in charge of the West Park System.

In 1920 the pasteurization of milk was discovered by Julius Moldenhawer.

Henry L. Hertz was in politics from 1847 to 1926. He was Illinois congressman. He had also been the head of the taxation office in Chicago for nine years. Attorney Niels Juul died in 1920. He was congressman for several years and also the director of a customhouse for a few years.

Architect John C. Christensen has built many schools for the Board of Education. Peter A. Mortensen was head of the Board of Education for

POULSEN, A. J. and KAMP, R., DANSKE i UDLANDET, pp. 1-518.

several years. Herman N. Bundensen has headed the Board of Health for many years. John W. Hertz was head of the Income Tax office.

Pastor Adam Dan, of Chicago, died in 1931, at the age of eighty-two. He was the author of several books of a religious character. Pastor Kostergaard Tyler died in 1931. He had written and given to posterity quite a few books.

Professor P. S. V. Blatr , who died in 1929, willed his library to the Udvadreakivet in Denmark. J. Christian Bay was and is a good writer; he is head librarian of the John Crerar Library.

Carl Rohl-Smith was a great sculptor and known for several major works: A Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Des Moines, a monument to General Sherman in Washington, D. C., the Franklin monument in Philadelphia, and an Indian group in Chicago. His work dates from 1848 to 1900. Johannes Gelert arrived in Chicago in 1887. His best works are the Police Monument

POULSEN, A. J. and KAMP, R., DANSKE i UDLANDET, pp. 1-518.

in Haymarket Square in Chicago, the monument to General Grant in Galena, Illinois, the Beethoven and Hans Christian Andersen monuments in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the Danish statue on the customhouse of New York City. He was in America from 1852 to 1924.

Professor P. C. Lutkin was professor of music for forty years at Northwestern University, Chicago. He was born of Danish parents and died in 1930 in Chicago. Before he died he was made rector.

The violinist P. Marinus Poulsen, of Chicago, was director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and also of Chicago's Symphony Orchestra.

Paleontologist Paul C. Miller of the University of Chicago is highly regarded. Max Henius is known as one of the cleverest brewery technicians. Jens Iversen Westengaard was professor of jurisprudence at the University of Chicago for many years. In 1903, he was called to Bangkok as adviser for the King of

POULSEN, A. J. and KAMP, R., DANSKE i UDLANDET, pp. 1-518.

Siam. Dr. Christian Fenger, who lived for many years in Chicago, and died in 1902, was known as a famous surgeon. A hospital in Chicago is named after him.

In 1871 one of the first Danish preachers came to Chicago. His name was Adam Dan. He died in 1931.

Chicago, Illinois, has 12,502 Danes who were born in Denmark.

Interview with Mr. George Rasmussen, Organizing Genius
of National Tea Company, Who Helped Pioneer Chain
Store Industry.

FROM \$4 TO NEARLY \$62,000,000 IN 36 YEARS

The Phenomenal Growth of the National Tea Company Reads Like
a Fairy-Tale

The growth from a first day's sales of four dollars to an annual volume of \$62,000,000 in the course of 36 years is one of the great American advantages, and applies to the National Tea Company. When National Tea opened its first store on December 9, 1899, its first day's receipts were four dollars, while the sales in 1935 were almost \$62,000,000.

Recently the firm's founder, Mr. George Rasmussen, was paid a special tribute by the more than 8,000 men and women operating over 1,200 National Tea Company food stores in eight middlewestern states, and in this connection it is interesting to view Mr. Rasmussen's phenomenal climb in the business world.

Interview with Mr. George Rasmussen, Organizing Genius
of National Tea Company, who Helped Pioneer Chain
Store Industry.

Mr. George Rasmussen, who was born in Denmark, was the second oldest son in a family of six boys. Possessing to an extraordinary degree from early youth the traits of great energy and unswerving determination, it is little wonder that he should seek opportunity where he could find it. He had the blood of a true pioneer. He could have remained at home in comfort and security, but he preferred to brave the dangers of a new land. This characteristic courage and decisive action was to stand him in good stead later on.

IV

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II B 2 f

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DANISH

Scrapbook, of the Harmonien Singing Society.

[MAX HENIUS]

Max Henius was born June 16, 1859, in Aalborg, Denmark. He was the son of Isador and Emilie Henius, nee Wasserzug. The family was originally German, having migrated from Germany to Denmark.

Max Henius married Johanne Louise Heiberg, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E.T. Heiberg.

Mr. Henius's childhood home was in Schnegaarsholm, Aalborg, Denmark. He studied chemistry at Hanover and at Marburg, where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1881.

In this same year he left for America. Here he met Dr. Robert Lahl, with whom, in 1886, he started a laboratory for the study of the use of yeast in the production of beer. In 1891 they started a school for the training of brewers. The Institute was installed in its own building in 1901. Dr. Henius acquainted America with the great discoveries of Dr. Emil Christian Hansen of Denmark as to the scientific

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DANISH

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 f

Scrapbook, of the Harmonien Singing Society.

II B 1 a

II A 1 culture of the different varieties of yeast. The Institute is con-

III H sultant to more than four hundred breweries in the United States.

Dr. Henius was on the Chicago World's Fair board appointed by the Danish government. He was chairman of the committee for the Danish-American convention in Aarhus, general director of the first brewers' exhibition in America, which was held in 1911 in Chicago, and was general secretary of their second exhibition. He was member and president of the board of the Chicago Public Library from 1914 to 1920, and again from 1925 to 1931. He was chairman of the committee that presented Denmark with the Rebild National Park in 1911; member of the board of the American Scandinavian Foundation, Chicago branch; member of the Chicago World Fair committee from 1926 on; member of the National Economic League (1928-1930); chairman of the American Rebild Committee until 1930; president of the Rebild National Park Board from 1930 to 1932; honorary citizen of Aalborg (1929); honorary president (1932) of the Dan-American Archives in Schnegaardsholm.

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DANISH

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 f

Scrapbook, of the Harmonien Singing Society.

II B 1 a

II A 1 He was member of Dania and the Harmonien Singing Society, of Chicago.

III H In 1918 he became president of the Jacob A. Riis League. He arranged the tours of Harmonien to Denmark in 1924 and 1930. He was an honorary member of Harmonien.

Dr. Henius was killed in an automobile accident in Denmark in 1935.

Dr. Henius was joint author of the Lahl-Henius Handy Book of Brewing, and wrote many smaller articles.

[Translator's note: See also Danske i Udlandet, 1935, no. 357-358.]

Logan Square Herald, (weekly) April 5, 1934.

WPA

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BIOGRAPHY OF CHRIST NIELSEN A PIONEER UNDERTAKER

Christ Nielsen, the well known pioneer of Logan Square passed away on Good Friday, March 30th, 6:00 A.M.

Mr. Nielsen has been an undertaker on Fullerton Avenue and Spaulding Street for 22 years. Only five years ago he erected a beautiful apartment building and undertaking establishment on the corner of Spaulding and Fullerton Avenue which made his funeral home one of, if not the largest and most modern in the country.

Many flowers, beautifully arranged, were part of the evidence of friendship displayed by many people. Thousands of friends kept calling and extending sympathy. Some could and did say it with flowers, many by telegrams and mail; but most of his friends were of a type he had at some time or other befriended in time of great need. Many were the favors Christ Nielsen had extended to some very poor families, and that without boasting. As far as Fullerton Avenue is concerned, every business man will admit that he has always been ready to help either

Logan Square Herald, (Weekly) April 5, 1934.

financially or in spirit for the good of the community. The writer has often seen Nielsen reach in his vest pocket to hand alms to a poor beggar, which he kept for this special purpose.

Mr. Christ Nielsen was born in Westerweig, Denmark, 71 years ago, on August 20, 1863, and immigrated to this country at the age of 15 years. At 29 he was united in marriage to Marie Bredal on October 22, 1892. They were blessed with four children and six grand children. The grandchildren were: Robert and Homer G. Nielsen, Marilyn Jean Andersen, Cora Jane Nielsen, Delores Marie and Roberta Sue Olson, who were responsible for many happy hours in the lives of their grandparents.

Many thousands of friends and relatives paid their last respects to Christ Nielsen as the body lay in state. Well over a thousand friends were present at the funeral rites in the Home. Amplifiers were used to send the voices of those officiating into the many rooms which were crowded to capacity. Mr. George Dupont Hansen, for 40 years church organist played the organ. The Danish Lutheran Trinity Masonic Quartette

Logan Square Herald, (weekly) April 5, 1934.

rendered such hymns as "Lead Kindly Light," "The Old Rugged Cross" and several others in most beautiful harmony. Rev. A. W. Andersen of the Danish Lutheran Trinity Church consoled all present with verses from the Testament and touched on the life of the deceased. He was followed by Rev. Lewis Moe of the First Lutheran Church, who told of the departed's favorite chapter, John 14. He also conveyed a message from the Fullerton Avenue Business Men to the family and the assemblage. Rev. Moe was followed by the Masons, who officiated. The many flowers sent by business and professional men (many of the undertaking profession), as well as relatives and friends, were carried out to eight cars necessary to transfer them to the cemetery.

Mr. Christ Nielsen leaves behind a very devoted wife, four children, grand children, relatives and many friends, who all agree that not only they, or Logan Square, but also the world is better for his having lived. Long live his pleasant memory.

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I D 1 b

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 27, 1933.

A WELL DESERVED HONOR

To Mrs. George Rasmussen From the America-Denmark Committee

A Century of Progress, has marked another of the great events in the history of Chicago. Though economic conditions prevented direct participation by most of the nations of the world, this loss has been largely overcome through the active interest of the sons and daughters who trace their descent from these foreign peoples.

So those of Danish ancestry, have joined as one of the many groups representing foreign nationalities to aid in giving an international cast to A Century of Progress.

In contributing to the scientific exhibit, Denmark and the Danish race have



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DANISH

II B 1 c (3)

I D 1 b

Danish Times, Oct. 27, 1933.

been most worthily represented. The story of science, and the contributions made by sons of Denmark to the development of science, and the influence of these developments upon the progress of the world, is told in these exhibits in such a way that has made all those with Danish blood in their veins, feel proud of these accomplishments.

However, the full and proper representation of the Danish people would not have been complete without something of their capability and their accomplishments in the industrial field being also shown to the millions of visitors who came to view the handiwork of the various peoples of the world.

To you, and to you alone, the America-Denmark Committee--the Danish people of



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DANISH

II B 1 c (3)

I D 1 b

Danish Times, Oct. 27, 1933.

Chicago, and of the United States--and also the people of Denmark, are indebted for bringing about this most desired result.

You stepped in when all others failed; you acted when others hesitated, with the result that when A Century of Progress opened its doors to the world on May 27th, the Danish Industrial Exhibit proclaimed to all in the exhibits of your exquisite Tonder laces, the distinctive Royal Copenhagen porcelain, the Jensen silverware, and Sorensen bronzes, that the love of beauty and the spirit of art was part and parcel of the industrial mind of the Danish people.

The members of the American-Denmark Committee, as well as Americans of Danish descent throughout the United States, wish to express their appreciation of your work and your efforts in making the Danish participation in A Century of



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DANISH

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I D 1 b

Danish Times, Oct. 27, 1933.

Progress so marked a success.

As a memento of this memorable event in the history of Chicago, and as a token of our sincere appreciation, the America-Denmark Committee has the honor of presenting to you this small memorial of your exhibit in the Court of Nations in the Travel and Transport Building of the 1933 A Century of Progress. May it ever remain to you a testimonial, not only as an appreciation of this committee for your worthy action in behalf of the Danish exhibit, but also of the high esteem, as well as the love and affection, in which you are held for the many charities you have so liberally supported, and for the happiness and blessings you have brought into the homes of the many who have been in need.

America-Denmark Committee

By

Peter B. Nelson, President.

Jens Eriksen, Secretary.



IV
II B 2 d (3)

DANISH

Danish Times, Mar. 24, 1933.

[INTERVIEW WITH DR. J. C. BAY]

A gray-haired man, reclining in a swivel chair, greeted me. The vigor and snap with which he proceeded to sweep away formalities, even the rings of smoke arising from his pipe, made him a "personality"--Mr. J. Christian Bay!

Mr. Bay is head librarian of the John Crerar Library, located on the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Randolph Street, directly north of the Chicago Public Library. This library (the John Crerar) deals chiefly with, and was organized upon information concerning the natural, physical, and social sciences.

"My weakness," commenced Mr. Bay, "my hobby, my greatest desire is managing a library. I am interested in presenting to the public, easily and promptly, useful books.

"In 1900, the Library of Congress, which is the national library of the country, was reorganized--thus bringing together, people from all over the United States,



Danish Times, Mar. 24, 1933.

who were interested and desired to help in this project. Incidentally, I was one of them. Partly because it was such a large library containing over one million books (now containing about three million), it offered a tremendous opportunity of seeing books gathered from all parts of the world and also of learning methods of library work. Practically all the people who were engaged in this work went out into the world soon after and took charge of other libraries.

"Do you see those two pictures on the wall?" asked Mr. Bay.

"No," I answered, rather bewildered, for a quick scrutiny revealed neat gray drapes adorning three immense windows; two huge bookcases filled with magnificent books, and about nineteen pictures hanging on the wall. Still, my impression was not of overcrowdedness, but on the contrary, everything was arranged with good taste.

"Look again," he commanded. "Right above those books aside from the door. Do

Danish Times, Mar. 24, 1933.

you see them now?"

"Yes."

"Those two men are connected with the Library of Congress. The one is Dr. Herbert Putnam, head librarian; the other, Mr. Charles Martel, chief of the Catalog Department. They are two of my most esteemed friends."

A mediative silence ensued. It was broken when Mr. Bay asked me if I were of Danish descent. When I said yes, he handed me a booklet of magnificent pictures of Denmark. Amidst my cries of gratitude he interrupted rather volcanically and requested that the interview be resumed.

INTERVIEW WITH J. C. BAY
(Continued from Mar. 24, 1933.)

"Did you always wish to be a librarian?"

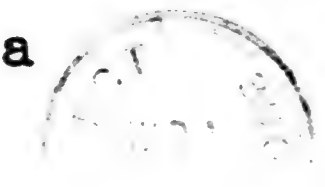
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"No--oh, no! When I was young, I wanted to be a traveler and to explore, especially, the tropics. That was partly because my family had traveled so much. My father was an old "Forty-niner" in the gold rush. He took a steamer to Baltimore and went down to Cape Horn, South America, and then up to California. So you see I have an innate lust for traveling and exploring.

"In 1925, I went to my native Denmark. When I traversed the same fields, climbed the same steps, and reached for the doorhandle of my home, I remembered my childhood days and the times when I could not reach high enough to grasp that handle. A flood of memories overwhelmed me and I was lost in the chaos of loneliness, which fostered a feeling of ennui. Three months later, when I perceived the Statue of Liberty, and the skyscrapers dotting the coast of New York, an exotic thrill ran through my veins; the greatest thrill ran through my veins, the greatest thrill I have ever had! For this was home!"

An interval of silence followed as Mr. Bay drew aside the drapes to allow a



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stream of light, issuing forth, to brighten the room. A beam of sunlight lit upon a gold letter opener, flickered, and, disappeared. We gazed out of the window and saw the steady flow of automobiles wending their way through an endless maze of traffic.

"Shall I tell you how I came to write a story?" asked Mr. Bay, wistfully and dreamily. He continued, "Of all the places I have visited there are none I like so well as I do Kentucky --partly because it is rich with legends, stories of the past, pioneer life, and old relics. It was while I was visiting Kentucky that I came to an old Trappist Monastery so named because the men living there never talk. When I entered the place I felt a cloak of the middle ages shroud me and completely envelop me in darkness, silence, and gloom. A few miles away was civilization, but here was utter wilderness, a replica of the past ages. I was ushered into the presence of an Abbot who was a dear friend of mine. Here the first inkling of an idea for a story was born. On a desk before us stood a magnificent golden



Danish Times, Mar. 24, 1933.

chalice. Four gems: a diamond, a sapphire, a topaz, and a ruby were inserted in the base. The ruby was chipped! How had it become shipped? The Abbot declared that the chip was probably caused by some careless fellow in a factory where the stones had been set or when it was polished. The next morning, as I was sitting in my anteroom, Mr. Young E. Allisen, author of that famous poem "Fifteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest," entered. As he was rather deaf, I wrote on a sheet of paper, "The Chalice of the Chipped Ruby," and immediately retired. We met in the sunny gardens a little later and he said "The Chalice of the Chipped Ruby would make a dandy title for a book." After a heated debate between us, it was finally decided that I should write the story. I wrote it--a book of fancies! Here is a copy. Read it some time and tell me what you think of it."

I read the book. Herewith follows a short paragraph taken from it--a paragraph in which the Abbot is telling what he has learned from the Chipped Ruby concerning the Monastery and people:

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"We may discover any minute some weak spot in our armor of supposed firmness. Now you know the main cause of our silence and seclusion: We live by faith, but our very faith impels us to fear being chipped, as you said, in contact with the world. We may differ on many points, but none of us care to be found with a flaw. Even you men of the world do not wish to expose yourselves. When you are caught unaware, a waste of time is at least involved. To avoid exposure --is one lesson of this Chalice of the Chipped Ruby!"



Danish National Committee, Peter Marinus Nielsen, M.D.
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 97.

BIOGRAPHY

A self-made man if ever there was any is Dr. P. M. Nielsen. Working at farming in Denmark until 1912, and later in America at different places in the Middle West, he decided to become a Doctor and started to study in McPherson, Kansas.

In February 1917 he enlisted in U.S. army and served as Hospital Sergeant with the A.E.F. at St. Mihiel. After armistice was declared he was transferred to the American Army of Occupation in Germany. Back from war, Dr. Nielsen took up study where he had left off at McPherson. In 1924 he came to Chicago and the Cook County Hospital. Was for four years connected with different hospitals, whereupon he graduated as M.D. from Chicago Medical College, and served internship at Belmont Hospital. He is now located as a practising Physician at 6015 Irving Park Boulevard.

Danish National Committee, Peter Marinus Nielsen, M.D.
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 97.

In 1926 Dr. Nielsen married Miss Jean Marie Goodsheller, a graduate nurse. They met at McPherson, Kansas.

Immigrant boy from Denmark, cowpuncher in Wyoming, soldier in France and now a respected Doctor of Medicine, that's Dr. Peter Marinus Nielsens evolutionary record of 20 years.

He was born and attended common school at Lile Skensved near Røge, Zealand, Denmark. Now living at 6015 Irving Park Blvd.

Danish National Committee, P. P. Reisenhus, World's Fair Year Book, 1933, Page 77.

BIOGRAPHY

A very interesting personality is Mr. P. P. Reisenhus, President and Treasurer of the American Glove Co., and also President of the American Tanning Co., Chicago. He has made fortunes and, like many others in these last few years of depression, lost fortunes, but he has not lost his smile nor his alertness of mind and body, he is 74 years old but looks to be 20 years younger.

Mr. Reisenhus travels a lot, east and west, when his many business connections call him, and he loves and reads poetry, that may to some extent account for his hopeful mind and youthful appearance. He was born at Undrup, near Horsens, where he went to a commercial school and afterwards worked as a clerk in a store. His wanderlust brought him to England and later on to America, in 1880 he came to Chicago, and found employment with the Munson Belting Co, His next and more important job was bookkeeping for Mattson and Aeppli Tanning Co., there he worked for several years, till he in 1890, with his now deceased brother Henry, established the American Glove Company. Mr. Reisenhus is, like

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Danish National Committee, P.P. Reisenhus, World's Fair Year Book, 1933, Page 77.

all true Danish-born pioneers proud of his adopted country America. He has not, however, forgotten little old Denmark with its quaint old towns, green woods and blue waters.

P. P. Reisenhus is not of the forgetting kind; he remembers his friends, the poor as well as the rich, and is remembered and loved by them for his unpretentious and genuine character. Riches never gave him a swelled head nor a cold heart. The common people, rather than fashionable society, is the class with which he likes to associate.

His playground is Washington Island, in Lake Michigan, where he has a summer-home and probably his dearest friends--judging by his words of praise for these summer-neighbors of his.

He has paid several visits to his childhood home, the last time in 1930. He likes to muse about the friendly spirit of people and nature in the land of his birth.

Danish National Committee, P.P. Reisenhus, World's Fair Year Book, 1933, Page 77.

On his last trip to Denmark he had the old sunken graves of his father and mother reset and tombstones with words of endearment placed upon them. "My mother was the dearest and wisest teacher I ever had", says Mr. Reisenhus, "she died before I got back to visit. But I still have her dear letters of love and good advice. I love to read them over and over again, because there is new strength and hope for me in the words mother wrote."

Some Danes, when they succeed and win high esteem as American citizens, will forget to associate with their own race. Not so with Mr. Reisenhus, he loves to mingle with his people, and is always willing to support any worthy cause, financially and morally, which the Danes in Chicago may undertake. He is a member of the great Hamilton and Medinah Athletic Clubs, and a Shriner of many years standing. He also is a member and past President, and Treasurer for 20 years of the Danish Odd Fellows, Lodge Norden No. 699, and also a member of the Dania Society.

Mr. P.P. Reisenhus has by his great business ability, his honest and friendly character, given honor and respect to the Danish name in America.

Danish National Committee, Dr. Emanuel Nielsen, World's Fair Year Book, 1933.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. EMANUEL NIELSEN

Dr. Emanuel Nielsen was born December 16, 1902, in Vejle, Denmark, as the son of Mr. and Mrs. N.J. Nielsen. He obtained his early education in the public schools in Vejle and later attended a private academy in Copenhagen.

Dr. Nielsen immigrated to the U.S.A. in 1923 and resided in Evanston, Ill. Following a strong urge to study he entered the Northwestern University in 1924 and received in the fall of 1929 two degrees, namely B.S. (Bachelor of Science) and D.D.S (Doctor of Dental Surgery). One for a foreigner rare honor, that of becoming a member of the Faculty of Northwestern University, was then bestowed upon him. He served as an Instructor in the Dental School from the time of his graduation till the fall of 1931.

He is a member of Chicago Dental Society which is a component of Illinois State Dental Society and American Dental Society, member of "Tylvtten" and D.A.A.C.

Dr. Nielsen has also attained distinction along literary lines, numerous

Danish National Committee,,Dr. Emanuel Nielsen, World's Fair Year Book,
1933.

of his poems having appeared in newspapers here as well as in Denmark. His
"Tribute to America" appears in this volume.

He is married to the former Mary Norgaard and is the father of a seven year
old daughter, Harriet Joy.

Clearness of purpose and persistence in efforts have so far characterized
Dr. Nielsen's successful career.

Danish National Committee, Claus Jensen, 1867-1928,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

BIOGRAPHY

The first president of the first Danish National Committee, (which then had the pompous title: "The Joint Committee Of The Danish Societies For The Arrangement Of The National Festival In Chicago 1909), was Claus Jensen, born in Flade, Mors, Denmark, November 29, 1867. Having served his king and country, Claus Jensen emigrated to U.S.A. and was naturalized as a citizen 1905. Representing the Danish Brotherhood in America, Lodge No. 35 as a delegate to the First Danish National Committee, he, in the year 1920, returned to this representation of Danish Societies in Chicago and vicinity as a delegate from Danish Brotherhood, Lodge No. 298.

It is recorded in the annals of the Danish National Committee, that no more faithful worker for the ideas and ideals, promulgated by said committee, has been found, than Claus Jensen.

His enthusiasm and convincing logic had the effect and inspiration required

Danish National Committee, Claus Jensen, 1867-1928,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933.

to win over the most hesitating and, quite often, intolerant delegates, who could not or would not see the light, but who under his leadership became eager to work, with vigor and vim, for whatever cause Claus Jensen, or "Little Claus", as he popularly was named, thought worthy of support.

His popularity and renown as an indefatigable and honest worker, during eight years as Supreme Trustee carried him, in the year 1927, into office as Supreme Vice-President of the Danish Brotherhood in America, an office he held to his death. When this organization celebrated its 50th anniversary (1931), he was eulogized, in the Jubilee-Book published for this event, as one of the foremost leaders and most tireless workers for the Danish Brotherhood in America.

When the Danish Brotherhood in America in 1925 arranged a Joint-Tour to Denmark for its members, Claus Jensen fared forth on a visit to his "old country". He was knighted by the king for merit, and it was truly said among his friends and associates, that never had a more honorable knight, "without fear and without reproach", been created.

Danish National Committee, Claus Jensen, 1867-1928,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

His never failing love for the art and culture of his native land was given its best expression, when he, in the year 1928, in the month of April, on the 20th anniversary of the Danish Committees, brought the staging in Chicago, Illinois of the famous Danish historical play "Elverhoj" to a triumphal culmination, under the auspices of the 20th Danish National Committee. The remembrance of this literary and histrionic event still lives among his countrymen and women.

On the 16th day of June, 1928, Claus Jensen was stricken suddenly and was brought to the Norwegian-American Hospital for an operation. The operation for gall stone being a success, he was brought back to his home, 4429 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Here he died after a sudden collapse on the 11th day of July 1928.

The Danish Brotherhood in America, by popular subscription, caused a monument to be set upon his grave in Memorial Cemetery, Evanston, Illinois,

Danish National Committee, Claus Jensen, 1867-1928,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

which was unveiled on the 26th day of May, 1929. In the same year his many friends and family associates in Chicago raised his bauta at his birth-place in Denmark.

In the year 1885 Claus Jensen married Mrs. Sophie Rasussen, for whose children: Marie (Mrs. Chr. Worm), Anna (Mrs. Peter Jensen), Hattie (Mrs. Niels Jensen), Petrea (Mrs. A. Freeding), Julie (Mrs. J. Egholm), and Johanne (Mrs. C. Carlson) he became a kind and loving father, whose memory is revered and loved by all and sundry.

The characteristics of Claus Jensen were his honesty of purpose, his ability to make even the most recalcitrant worker see the cause in preferment to the individual, his unselfishness and his unswerving, all-absorbing, friendliness toward his fellow-men. He, whom Claus Jensen called a friend, could not suffer from the feeling of loneliness or desertion--for "Little Claus" had the divine gift to inspire the true feeling of brotherhood--and he never deserted his friends.

Danish National Committee, Claus Jensen, 1867-1928,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

In this year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-three, five years after his death, the name of Claus Jensen, and the remembrance of his all-friendly attitude towards everyone he esteemed and liked, is still kept alive, and the memory of his friendship holds a charm, that carries many a man safely over these days of depression and cynicism, when former ideals and ideas seem to be sunk in the darkness of materialism and selfishness.

And the remembrance of Claus Jensen and his faith in idealistic endeavor shall not die, as long as Danish ideals are honored in this, his and our, adopted land.

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Danish National Committee, Jos. C. Jensen, World's Fair
Year Book, 1933, Page 92.

BIOGRAPHY

Born at Ilskov, Herning, Feb. 12, 1849, served apprenticeship as watchmaker from 1864 to 1866. Went to Hamburg and learned to be a machinist, became an expert maker of knitting machines, and was later on a manufacturer of such machines for 10 years in Copenhagen.

In 1889 he came to Chicago and started, in 1892, a knitting factory with two machines; in 1920 he had a hundred. He sold out in 1928.

To his wife, an expert knitter, Mr. Jensen gives all credit for his great financial success in business. He is a member and ex-president of Dania Society. Now lives at 2430 N. Lowell.

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Danish National Committee, D.J. Voss, World's Fair Year Book, 1935, p. 87-88.

BIOGRAPHY

WPA (11-1) 770-3077

One of Chicago's best known druggists of Danish birth, Mr. D.J. Voss, passed away this year in his beautiful home in Park Ridge.

Mr. Voss was born in Assens in 1868. He began his career as an apprentice in a drugstore and later studied pharmacy at the University of Copenhagen.

In 1895 he came to Chicago and found employment as pharmacist in Christensen's Drugstore at Rockwell and North Ave. Soon afterward he became Manager of same and remained as such until 1902 when he opened a drugstore of his own at Cortland and Washtenaw Ave. Five years later he moved his business to the N.E. corner of Talman and North Ave. Mr. Voss, a first rate pharmacist and business man, was very successful. He bought the building in which his drugstore was located and remained there until 1925 when he sold out, with the intention of going out of business, to rest and enjoy life, after his many years of continuous service in his profession.

He built a fine residence in Park Ridge and moved out there with his family,

Danish National Committee, D.J. Voss, World's Fair Year Book, 1953, p. 87-88.

consisting of his wife, Karen Cristine, nee Scheel, born in Aarhus, and children: Else, Karen and Erik. Else is married to Mr. Sigvald Nielsen, a building contractor; they have five children.

Mr. Voss owned a fine summer home, "Vosshill, " at Carey, Ill., on the Fox River, where he and his family in past years have spent many happy days together.

Mr. Voss' intention of going out on business in 1925 did not last as a reality for long; his vigorous energy and love of work soon forced him into activity again.

In 1926 he bought a drugstore at Keeler and North Ave. and managed same until sickness and death overtook him.

Mr. Voss was a fine, cultured gentleman, a lover of literature and other fine arts. In 1913, accompanied by his wife, he visited Denmark and his beloved home town.

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Danish National Committee, D.J. Voss, World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 87.88

He was a member of Dania Society, D.B.S. Lodge No. 18, The Old People's Home Society, and of the Shriners.

Mr. D.J. Voss was a man of high esteem among his countrymen, and truly a good citizen of Chicago.

Danish National Committee, Augie Louis Hansen, World's Fair Year Book, 1933.

BIOGRAPHY OF HAGGARD, J. M.

Augie Louis Hansen, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Viborg, Denmark, August 3, 1879. His parents were Lebrath Winklemen and Clara (Von Halle) Hansen, who came to the United States of America in 1887.

He graduated from public and high schools in Chicago, Ill., and completed a four-year course in mechanical engineering. He married Agnes Hilegard Stark of Evanston, Ill., Aug 14, 1906. His children are, Virginia (Mrs. George Hoffman), William Stark, Betty Jane (Mrs. E. J. Driscoll), and Jack Augie. At the age of eight he came to America, and despite the handicap of not knowing the English language, Mr. Hansen overcame this obstacle quite readily and developed rapidly in his studies.

He began his business career as a tool and die apprentice with the Western Electric Company 1893. He was with E. W. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y. and Greise Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn., from 1897 to 1905, and with the Acorn Brass Manufacturing Co., Chicago, as works manager from 1905 to 1909.

Danish National Committee, Augie Louis Hansen, World's Fair Year Book, 1933

In 1909 Mr. Hansen organized the Justrite Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., of which he was vice president and general manager. He sold out his interest in the Justrite Manufacturing Co., in 1920 and organized the A. L. Hansen Manufacturing Co., 5037 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, of which he is president, general manager and director.

He is exceptionally versatile and original in his ideas as an inventor, having upwards of 250 patents to his credit. These inventions are used not only throughout the United States but in many foreign countries. Among them are the carbide miners' lamp, automatic liquid measuring machine, tetrachloride fire extinguisher, fireproof chemical container, letter-folding machine, tatting shuttle, hook rug needle, foot pedal refuse container, revolving gum display stand, and numerous other inventions. He has acted as counsellor in the development of inventions for concerns and individuals, but with his varied activities his services in this respect are available only in rare instances. In addition to the wide range of patented products mentioned, Mr. Hansen is also the inventor of a complete line of motor body hardware, including door locks, window regulators, corner braces, etc., and more recently

Danish National Committee, Augie Louis Hansen, World's Fair Year Book, 1933

has developed a variety of refrigerator body hardware, the first of its kind to be produced. During the World war he engaged in designing gas masks and in allied activities.

He is a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, member of the Zoning Commission of Evanston, Ill., and has membership in leading clubs, including the Manistee River Fishing and Hunting Club. His principal recreations consist of golf, fishing and hunting, especially fishing. He is a Republican, Lutheran and Mason. His home is 2129 Central Park Ave., Evanston, Ill. His business address is 5037 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

One of Mr. Hansen's long cherished hopes, namely to revisit his native land, was fulfilled in June, 1932, when he returned to his homeland, visiting his birthplace in Viborg and other points of special interest and significance to him.

Combining in an almost equal degree both executive and inventive ability, Mr. Hansen is one of the few exceptions in this respect. He is not an idle dreamer, but a practical, far-sighted business-man, who has made a success not only as an inventor, but in the manufacture and marketing of his products,

Danish National Committee, Augie Louis Hansen, World's Fair Year Book, 1933

all of which we originated in his prolific brain. Besides being intensely practical and highly creative, Mr. Hansen is at the same time a man who possesses the confidence and friendship of his acquaintances, friends, business associates and employees. The mention of his name, either as an individual or a trade-mark upon his products, is a symbol of integrity, solidity and dependability.

Danish National Committee, Soren Sorensen,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 78-79.

BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT LAMSON

The Marines of the King's Navy of Denmark were on parade. Thirty thousand flashing uniforms marched before the Committee of Selection. Perfect military precision, the inspiring martial music of the King's Band, a perfect setting for the selection of only thirty men who represented the best military perfection out of this army of well-trained men. And--here among you is one of the thirty who was selected.

With this feather in his hat, Soren Sorensen, the genial and capable proprietor of the Union Grove Creamery Company, left for the shores of opportunity. It was just thirty years ago that he first sighted the gleaming Statue of Liberty as he neared the land which was to mean so much to him and his family, yet to come.

Sorensen had served an apprenticeship under the splendid training schools of Denmark in the creamery business. He was well equipped

Danish National Committee, Soren Sorensen,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 78-79.

to enter this field of effort, as Denmark is one of the most prominent of all the nations of the earth in the dairy and creamery business.. But Sorensen was not in a hurry to start. He was waiting for the opportunity that he knew would come. He spent a brief period getting acquainted with the language and customs of the American people, and then embarked in his first business venture, with the enthusiastic help of his young and attractive wife, Ane Kirstine.

The start was a small one, and the discouragements were many. The large powerful dairy concerns of Chicago thought that he would not go far. His single milk route which he operated himself, seemed so small and ineffective compared to the many, many routes that the large dairies were running. But Sorensen persisted. He worked hard--his wife worked hard, and soon their little business began to grow. They were crowded for room at the little place at 1249 Northwestern Avenue, and larger quarters were necessary to house the growing business.

Danish National Committee, Soren Sorensen,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 78-79.

Just four years after the first start, Sorensen moved his dairy business to the modern plant he had built for it at its present address at 1521-1525 North Ridgway Avenue, Chicago, Ill. This was in 1912. His plant, as good as any in the city, although not so large, was then named the Union Grove Creamery, and the dairy products produced for their high quality under the able supervision of Mr. Sorensen, soon became known to the rapidly growing population of the Great West Side of Chicago. He has ever kept pace with progress. As soon as new and better machinery for processing his milk and other dairy products, was developed, Sorensen immediately investigated it. He has always followed this policy and to-day, his plant is modern, scrupulously clean, and up to the minute in efficiency.

Milk, sweet, cool, and refreshing, and all the products that come from milk, the sweet rich cream, the golden butter, the flaky creamed cottage cheese, buttermilk--either cultured or homechurned, are distributed by the trucks and wagons of the Union Grove Creamery Co. The man who was

Danish National Committee, Soren Sorensen,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 78-79.

selected, one out of a thousand, from the King's Naty, has brought the same efficiency to his dairy.

Sorensen has not confined himself altogether to his business. He realizes the necessity of a man doing good things where they can be done. So, he has helped in the Lion's Club, he early became a member of the Danish Old People's Home Society. Dania, the popular social club of the Danes of Chicago has had his name on its roster for years, he is a member of the Medinah Temple, and all that it means in preparation and character, and because of his ability and effective personality, he has been chosen as an active member of the Danish National Committee, and of the Danish group of the World's Fair Committee.

But these are all clubs and societies of a personal nature. They had nothing to do with his business. So Sorensen thought that was a phase of his life that should not be neglected. He belongs to the Milk Council of Greater Chicago, and to the Chicago Milk Dealers Association.

Danish National Committee, Soren Sorensen,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 78-79.

The Dairymen's Country Club, with a beautiful recreation estate in the north woods of Wisconsin elected him to active membership, and the Century Dairy Club, of the Century of Progress of Chicago carries his name on its roster of membership.

Mr. Sorensen's son, Thorwald, has been associated with his father in the business for several years. He is married, and four years ago, his charming wife made it possible to call the subject of our story--grandfather. The granddaughter, Jane Marie Sorensen, appears on the back page of this magazine. Her pretty appearance and rosy complexion, her mother, Gertrude Sorensen says, are the direct result of drinking milk each and every day. Thorwald is a young man in his late twenties who promises to show the startling qualities and attractive personality of his father. Thorwald's sister, Margaret is a Junior at our State University at Urbana, Illinois.

Danish National Committee, Soren Sorensen,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 78-79.

Soren Sorensen, himself, is Treasurer of the Jubilee and World's Fair Book, and we take pleasure in congratulating him in this public manner on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Union Grove Creamery Company, and may his success be just as great in the coming years, as it has been in the past.

Danish National Committee, Andrew H. Greenberg,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

BIOGRAPHY

Few Danish-Born Citizens in Chicago have a more successful career to look upon than Andrew H. Greenberg, retired builder and banker.

Mr. Greenberg was born in 1855 in Hygum near Redding, Slesvig, and in 1881 he arrived in Chicago where he soon found work as a carpenter. Being an able journey-man, he had no difficulty in keeping steady work, and in comparatively short time he had saved enough money to start his own contracting business in which he was quite successful until the depression, following the 1893 World's Fair, temporarily slackened the activities of the building industry.

But the depression could not slacken Mr. Greenberg's energy and initiative, so he made a swift turn from building houses to selling dry goods, for which there was yet a demand. In partnership with S. T. Corydon he started a store on the corner of Fairfield and North Avenues.

Danish National Committee, Andrew H. Greenberg,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

However, his devotedness to the trade in which he was brought up, was too strong, and therefore, when times again were favorable for the building business, he sold his part in the dry goods store to Mr. Corydon, and started in anew as a house builder.

In 1907 Mr. Greenberg bought a section of land at the northwest corner of North and Crawford Avenues where he established a real estate office and started to put up buildings on the land which then was an open prairie. "Wise" friends, well-meaning rather than foresighted, predicted total failure to be the result out of this enterprise in a section of the city far away from all transportation save horse teaming; but Mr. Greenberg, possessing an unfailing instinct for business developments, unaffected by the opinion of others, carried out his plans and finished within the first year not one but six buildings, which, to the astonishment of his many "wise" friends, were fully rented even before they were fully completed.

This was pioneer work in the best sense of the word, and attracted by Mr.

Danish National Committee, Andrew H. Greenberg,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

Greenberg's success, others soon followed in his footsteps and covered the adjoining sections with modern homes and business buildings. For this new settlement Mr. Greenberg became a much honored and trusted adviser and financier compelling him to add banking facilities and a safety vault to the real estate office.

Then, in 1913, advised and backed by his trusting friend, James R. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, Greenberg founded The Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank of which he became president. This bank has been a most valuable support to the entire neighborhood, and it is well worth noting that this is one of the very few banks, in the outlying districts of Chicago, that stood the test under the 1929-1933 economic and financial depression.

Mr. Greenberg, now a widower since his good wife, Bodil Kirstine, passed away on April 29th, 1932, resides in one of the first houses he built

Danish National Committee, Andrew H. Greenberg,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933

more than 25 years ago, and he is yet busily engaged in managing his properties in the district, which, to the honor of its founder, today is recognized as one of the finest and most prosperous business centers in Chicago.

His time having been fully occupied by his business, Mr. Greenberg has seldom taken part in social activities; but in all fairness it must be said that few men in the Danish colony in Chicago have more cheerfully and liberally contributed to charitable and other worthy causes than Andrew H. Greenberg.

Danish National Committee, Andrew Benson, World's Fair Year Book.

[BIOGRAPHY]

Born in Hundborg near Thisted, Denmark, a son of Peter Bengtson and wife, poor, honest, hardworking country people, Andrew Benson began to work for a living at the time he became of school age. His work, attending sheep and cattle in the broad fields of Thyland, kept him busy in the summer time. Winter time was school time for poor country boys in Denmark those days. This condition did not, however, deter the youngsters in spiritual or physical development.

In America we find thousands of them in responsible positions, some as first class farmers and dairy men, others as merchants, contractors, doctors, and teachers in the cities. Mr. Andrew Benson is one of the many poor Danish immigrants who have made good in this adopted country. When 17 years old, he left Denmark, 1892, and came to Plano, Ill., where he found employment in the Harvester Co. factory. Later on he tried his hand at farming and creamery work.

Danish National Committee, Andrew Benson, World's Fair Year Book.

Four years after his arrival he started the teaming and hauling business which he still, on a much enlarged scale operates, at 1723 W. Monroe St.

Andrew Benson is today one of the most successful grading, excavating and cinder contractors on Chicago's west side.

He is highly esteemed and a leading citizen. He has held several offices in the Chicago Contractors Association of which he was President for two years, refusing nomination for re-election a few months ago but accepting the office of Vice-president which he now occupies.

Mr. Benson is a Shriner and belongs to several clubs and societies, such as the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the Hamilton and Medinah Country Club. He also belongs to a number of Danish-American societies and is a staunch supporter of any important and worthy cause sponsored for the good of the Danish colony.

He is Vice-president of the Danish Old People's Home, member of Dania Society, and of the America-Denmark World's Fair Committee. Mr. Benson has a brother Jens, and a sister, Mrs. M. P. Boysen in Chicago.

Danish National Committee, Andrew Benson, World's Fair Year Book.

In 1924, Andrew Benson and his wife, Trine, nee Spolum, daughter of Danish parents, took a trip to Denmark to visit relatives and the graves of Mr. Benson's parents, a trip of much joy and interest to both.

"When we were aboard the steamer in New York, ready to leave, I regretted our leave-taking with American shores very much, and would have cancelled the trip if I could have done so," Mr. Benson said afterwards.

"But now I am indeed glad that Mrs. Benson and I had the opportunity to visit our many relatives and friends and to see beautiful old Denmark.

I had seen very little of the country before I left, and my wife was born over here, so it was really a new and strange land to both of us. But strangers we were not very long. Our relatives were very accomodating and dear to us and we made a host of friends in this very friendly and democratic country of our fathers. God bless them!"

The Bensons have two daughters, both married, Carol--the oldest to James F. Millard, choirmaster in the Trinity Espicopal Church, and Evelyn to George

Danish National Committee, Andrew Benson, World's Fair Year Book.

Cameron, Estimator. The Millards have three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson reside at 5351 Crystal Street.

IV

DANISH

Danish Times, May 13, 1932.

A MONUMENT FOR REV. ADAM DAN

A granite monument has been erected for Rev. Adam Dan. The inscription is as follows:

1848 - Adam Dan - 1931.
Minister and Poet
of the
Danish People
for nearly sixty years.



Scandia, July 31, 1930.

SOREN J. HEIBERG

A well-known Dane, Soren J. Heiberg committed suicide last Sunday by shooting himself with a rifle.

Mr. Heiberg was one of the leading figures in the Danish colony. He was a member of a great many of the most important Danish organizations.

IV
II A 1
II D 3

DANISH

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

[BIOGRAPHY OF DR. PETER C. CLEMENSEN]

page 7 column 6-7. "Dr. Peter C. Clemensen came to Chicago in 1893 as a poor boy. He had practically no education when he arrived. For a time he worked in a minor capacity on the Chicago Daily News. He was very studious when a boy and his constant aim was to improve himself. Eventually he took up medicine and has now reached the pinnacle of success in his chosen profession."

"Dr. Clemensen was a member of the board of education for several years and also member of the park board. He built the Jackson Park hospital.

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1830.

WPA (ILL) P031.2027

[PETER T. ALLEN]

page 7. "Danish identity with Chicago has been continuous since the city was incorporated in 1837. In that year, the first Dane came. His name was Peter T. Allen, who accumulated considerable wealth, but lost it all in the great fire. He was unable to recover and died in the Danish Old People's Home.

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

CARL BUSCH

Carl Busch, who is generally considered one of the great composers of his age, sits behind a small table in his studio at the Homer Institute.

In a soft voice, almost inaudible at times, he says, "I have been trying to think of anything that might be a turning point in my life." He smiles naively. The very movement of his hands as he fingers a pencil on the table is quite and deferential.

Lying about the studio wherever there is room for them, are antique band instruments, the beginning of a collection to which he adds from time to time. On the walls are pictures--memories. He delights in all of them. With the simplicity of true greatness, he finds as much pleasure in the one which recalls the time he conducted a group of high school bands as in those which recall his contacts with the great orchestras of the world.

IV
II A 3 b

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

NY 100-1074-1074

"We don't make much money out of music," he says, "but we have other compensations."

For the turning point in his career, we must go back to the Denmark of nearly fifty years ago, and Copenhagen, its capital. Here were more than one hundred thousand persons. the handsomest palaces the country could afford, theaters, and music **rendered by the best artists in Denmark, as well as by** the great visitors from Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

In one of the large rooms of the Copenhagen Conservatory of Music, a young man with a blond goatee and a sensitive smile played and played his violin. It was a selection from Mozart. To him his gray-stone city throbbed with music, and he loved it.

With his back to the window, stood Valdemar Tofte watching the young student. Tofte was a little man with long hair combed back off his forehead after the fashion of the German musicians.

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

"Mr. Busen," he said slowly, when the young violinist had paused, "you have feeling in your music, soul; but it seemed to me that you played not quite so well as last week. This technique you must master if you will be a violinist."

The smile went out of young Busen's face. He looked around the bare room, with nothing in it but three straight-backed chairs, a grand piano and cases for music. He looked at the little man before the great window, who gazed at him intently. And then his eyes shifted to the violin in his hand, to the fingers that clutched it, and up from them a little way to the wrist where it joined the hand. There should have been nothing there but smooth skin and the veins showing slightly blue. But there was something else, a small hard lump. It was very definitely there and it was painful, the result of practising on the violin eight hours a day.

"Yes, I have not been careful enough of my technique," Carl Busen said; and he left to go to the room where he studied the beginnings of composition

Danish Times, June 21, 1939.

under Niels W. Gade, the greatest composer in Denmark.

He had thought at times that he would like to give some serious thought to composition. One day he might be able to produce a great symphony out of his head. That would be fine. The only trouble was that you couldn't count on anything like that. Whereas he knew that he could play the violin; not unusually well, perhaps, because he had got a late start. But he had learned a lot in the last two years.

It wouldn't do for him to take any chances with his music. He might have to go back into the law business as his father, George Ludvig Busch, had originally planned. He did not want to go back to Bjerre, the little village on the east coast of Jutland, where he was born. He did not want to go back to Aarnus, where he had worked in a bank adding up rows and rows of figures day after day. Ugh! How could a man live like that!

These were the thoughts that passed through Carl Busch's mind as he walked along the corridors of the old palace that was the Copenhagen Conservatory

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

of Music. From distant parts of the building came sounds of music, the strains of a violin, a far off piano, a singing voice. And his footsteps struck echoes in the great barren halls. Copenhagen, the seat of music in Denmark! He loved it. He felt a twitch of pain in his wrist and looked down. It was with a deadening sense of helplessness that he remembered his handicap. He had played less well today than he had played a week ago.

That night at his rooming house he dreamed that his hands were cut off at the wrists and that he could not play at all. When he woke up he could hear an orchestra playing in his own head. Short passages took definite form with each instrument playing its allotted part.

Two weeks later Carl Busch again walked through the corridors of the great building, going from the room where Valdemar Tofte taught him to play the violin to the room where Niels W. Gade taught him harmony and counterpoint and other fundamentals of the technique of composition. Gade was a handsome old man, with silver white hair and a vague reserve in his eyes.

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

"Professor Gade," said Busch, "I have a lump on my wrist that makes me play the violin worse every day."

"Is that so? It is bad," said Niels Gade.

"I will not be able to play any more for six months or a year. Do you think I could ever learn to compose music?" asked Busch.

"It is possible," said the greatest composer in Denmark.

And through misfortune, Carl Busch turned to the work that has occupied him for nearly fifty years and the worry passed out of his mind. A violinist was lost, but a composer was gained.

A year later this turning point in his career was clinched. He had won a scholarship to the conservatory of music at Brussels, where he was dismissed because he worked on his compositions instead of coming to rehearsals.

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

With a violin under his arm, he took to the open road leading out across the land of the Flemish in the general direction of Paris.

That evening when the sun was setting he came to a small village. He "didn't give a hang" for the serious worries of the world. He stopped in front of a small shop playing his violin. The freedom of the road and the peace and beauty of the countryside were in the inspired music. A crowd gathered; small pieces of money fell around him. Later a tall man who seemed important in the village, asked him to his house to spend the night.

This was the first of many similar evenings. Joyously without any money of his own, he made his way to Paris. There, through his Alsatian landlady, he met Benjamin Godard, the most celebrated composer of France. Besides giving him a place in his orchestra, Godard looked over some of his compositions and advised him from time to time. Carl Busch also played under Charles Gounod in the first performance of his famous oratorio "Mors et Vita"

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

71 JUL 7 1929 PROCL 30275

(Life and Death). Carl Busch was definitely a composer for the rest of his life.

Paris was Copenhagen glorified. It was a musicians' paradise. It was only because a fire destroyed a summer resort in Southern France after he had agreed to play there, that he found himself temporarily unable to make a living from his music.

Then he heard stories of gold hanging on the trees in Kansas City. What he found, when he got off the train at the old union station, was a gay day and a clay bank.

His "A chant from the Great Plains," a symphonic episode, which won a national contest ten years ago for the best original composition, illustrates the fact that he has caught the spirit of America. That he has been twice knighted, once by the King of Norway and once by the King of Denmark, is evidence of how well he has reproduced the soul of the region of his birth.

IV
II A 3 b

- 9 -

DANISH

Danish Times, June 21, 1929.

"I don't put music out of my mind when I am through with my work for the day. It still clings to me," he says.

IV
III H

DANISH

Danish Times, June 17, 1929.

[HONORED]

(By Cable)

Dr. Max Henius made "Honorable Citizen" of Alborg, Denmark. We here in Chicago send our best wishes to Chicago's "Old Eagle."



IV
I F 5

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 4, 1929.

EARL JUUL, COMMITTEEMAN

Earl Juul, the son of Congressman Niels Juul, has been appointed Committeeman of the 35th Ward. He fills the office because of the death of his brother Herbert Juul.



IV

DANISH

Scandia, Sept. 29, 1928.

DR. MAX HENIUS

Dr. Max Henius has submitted his resignation to the Chicago Public Library. The board of directors refused to accept the resignation, stating that Henius had done such good work; they requested him to reconsider. Henius replied, "We'll see."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 27, 1928.

J. C. BAY

On January 19, J. C. Bay was appointed Chief Librarian of the John Crerar Library.



IV

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1)

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 7, 1927.

CHRISTIAN RASMUSSEN

Last Sunday, Editor Christian Rasmussen passed away, at the ripe old age of seventy-five.

He was born in Saeby, Denmark, in 1852. When he was twenty-three years old, he came to America, spent two years in Pennsylvania, and then settled in Chicago. He went into business here, and later organized the Christian Rasmussen Publishing Company. In 1881, he published Illustreret Ugeblad (Illustrated Weekly), which is in existence under the name Ugebladet (Weekly Blade).

In 1887, he moved his plant to Minneapolis, where he organized several Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish papers, a bookstore, and an advertising bureau.

In 1907, he published the first volume of Danes in America. His Farm Journal



IV

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Danish Times, Jan. 7, 1927.

and several other papers were edited by Kristian Baun, who later became part owner.

Christian Rasmussen was a Danish-American pioneer, of the old rugged type, who helped make Danish-American history.

When he visited the office of the Danish Times, last summer, he remarked that "he would want nothing better than to die in harness," and this he did, because he was active until his last day.



IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Aug. 6, 1926.

RICHARD NIELSEN

Last Friday afternoon, Richard Nielsen passed away after three weeks' illness. As a tenor, he was considered excellent.

He was born in Horsens, Denmark, in 1887; went to Norway at the age of twenty, where he lived about twenty years, and in 1916 came to Chicago, where he was a member of most of the larger Danish societies.



IV

III F

III D

DANISH

Danish Times, July 9, 1926.

HENRY L. HERTZ

Last Sunday Henry L. Hertz passed away at the age of 78. Born in Copenhagen, where he took his examinations at the University of Copenhagen in 1869, he came to Chicago the same year, where he became active as a banker.

In 1872 he was appointed Recorder; in 1876 he became West Town clerk; in 1884 he was elected Criminal Court clerk, with a majority of 10,000, and later elected coroner, a post for which he was re-elected for an additional four years.

In 1896 he was elected State Treasurer. From 1899-1901, he was Chief Clerk of the Board of Review.

He was then appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President McKinley, and again appointed for the same post by Theodore Roosevelt.

IV
II B 2 d (1)
III F

DANISH

Danish Times, July 2, 1926.

VOLKMAR JOHNSEN .

Volkmar Johnsen passed away last week at the age of 79. He was one of the oldest settlers in the Danish colony.

Our oldest colonists will remember him from 1870, when West North Avenue was one big prairie and the colony was around Milwaukee and Grand Avenues. He was the man that started the first Danish paper in Chicago, the old monthly Ha Ha, that later was bought by Christian Botker in 1895, who later changed the name to Revyen.

He was co-editor for many years, in the early seventies, of the Danish paper Spogefuglen.

IV

DANISH

Danish Times, May 21, 1926.

ANDREAS LARSEN

Andreas Larsen, 92 years old passed away last Friday. Mr. Larsen was the oldest Dane in Chicago.

It is said that he came to America in 1850.



IV

II B 1 e

II A 3 b

DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1926.

PROFESSOR MARINUS POULSEN
A Biography

Professor Marinus Poulsen, violinist, composer, and conductor, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, and at an early age came to Chicago, where he received his education, which he supplemented afterward by a short finishing course in Europe. His teachers were Rabe, Listerman, Falk, and in Europe, Svendsen of Copenhagen. One of his larger compositions is a sacred cantata, "Love Triumphant." In 1923 he won the one-thousand-dollar prize offered by the Chicago Theater for the best tone poem, with "Four Oriental Sketches," conducting its first performance in the Chicago Theater, May 6 of the same year.

Symphonic Poem "Savonarola." This is the first performance of "Savonarola." It pictures the life of an Italian monk in Florence, Italy (1452-1498), who was a reformer and one of the most powerful purifying factors of the Roman Catholic Church. In advance of his time, which was basely corrupt both politically and



IV

II B 1 e

II A 3 b

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1926.

ecclesiastically, he proclaimed his ideas with unswerving fidelity to his convictions. He was tried upon false evidence with two companions and hanged, and immediately upon death the scaffold with the bodies was burned. The dramatization upon which the musical setting is placed, is by Charles Landrup, and in the execution, the dramatist pictures them as being burned at the stake, the music portraying this sort of violent death. He was later canonized by the church for which he gave his life, and was the direct cause of extensive reform and profound good.

The outlines of this work were sketched in Copenhagen a number of years ago, but the work was not completed until the present time. Mr. Poulsen has given free rein to his imagination in the writing of this work. The work is written in sonata form, and begins with quite an extended introduction and an adagio movement in which some of the themes later developed in the allegro con fuoco are heard. The andante in C Major represents the Savonarola theme, and it is the intention of the composer to picture the sturdy fidelity of the Italian monk to his ideals in spite of all opposition, even death itself. During the



IV

- 3 -

DANISH

II B 1 e

II A 3 b

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1926.

turmoil of the development, one can hear this theme running throughout distinctly, even as the pure character of the man was indestructible in success, in opposition, in life and after death.

Four Oriental Sketches. This number is in the shape of an introduction to the numbers that follow. The original inspiration was found in the following verse:

 "Just in the hush, before the dawn, a little wistful
wind is born,

 A little chilly errant breeze that stirs the grasses,
thrills the trees,

 And as it wanders on its way, while yet the night is
cool and dark, ere the first carol of the lark,

 Its plaintive murmurs seem to say, I wait the sorrows
of the day."



IV

- 4 -

DANISH

II B 1 e

II A 3 b

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1926.

The Caravan. The intention here is to convey the motion of the caravan, as it stately winds its way across the desert. The swinging motion of the camel is found illustrated in the underlying harmonies. This number ends with the Arab's cry to Allah, as they pitch their tents to rest.

The Temple of Allah. The gongs toll incessantly. This number should be imagined as a prayer to Allah.

In the Balaban and Katz's one-thousand-dollar-prize Symphony Contest for American Composers, ninety compositions were submitted from thirteen different states, including Porto Rico.

Nathaniel Finston, conductor of the Chicago Theater Symphony Orchestra; Richard Hageman, associate director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, and Adolf Weidig, noted teacher of musical theory, spent months deciding upon the five best for the public performance at which the judges were to select the winner of the one-thousand-dollar award.



IV

II B 1 e

II A 3 b

- 5 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1926.

The five selected were:

"The Sea God's Daughter," Franz E. Bornscheim; "The Song of Chibiabos," Carl Busch; "Orchestral Suite," Louis Cheslock; "Four Oriental Sketches," Marinus Poulsen; and "Overture Fantastique," Herman Hand.

Professor Poulsen, conductor and composer of "Four Oriental Sketches," was awarded the prize for his orchestral suite. Mr. Poulsen conducted his composition at the final symphony performance of the Chicago Theater Symphony Orchestra of eighty men, on May 6, 1923.

Just a word about the sketch, "A Desert Song." A wandering Arab minstrel happens into the camp of the Caravan, precluding in strange and bizarre harmonies a theme of weird outline, following which he sings an impassioned love song, returning at length to the prelude and ending with a wild dance and loud flourish.



IV
III D

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 29, 1923.

NIELS JUUL RESIGNS

Niels Juul resigned from his post as Collector of Internal Revenue. He was appointed about two years ago. His career as senator and congressman has been long and interesting. He was also a special representative, sent by the United States to study the harbors of Copenhagen and Hamburg.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

DANISH

Scandia, Jan. 6, 1923.

CHRISTIAN BAUN

Christian Baun, while editor of the Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) increased its circulation from 300 to 7000. How could this be done? Baun wrote his own editorials; they were masterpieces of journalistic art. His readers are often spellbound by his simple method of describing things in his writings, whether they be scientific, social, or otherwise.

Baun is always tolerant; he never criticized anyone harshly, but he brings out certain facts that never offend the individual. He never tries to "show off" his knowledge and make the other fellow feel "small".

Baun writes in a free and flowing style, using simple language that everyone understands. He waxes poetic even in prose. A certain professor at the University of Chicago said: "He (Baun) uses the most unique language I have ever seen." Yes, both style and language are unique.

IV

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 2 d (1)

Scandia, Jan. 6, 1923.

We feel it was a mistake that he left the Times (Danish Times); the paper has not been the same, and probably never will be.

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IV
II A 3 b

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 30, 1922.

P. MARINUS PAULSEN

P. Marinus Paulsen has been so long before the public as a Composer, Violinist, and Conductor, that it seems almost superfluous at this time to mention the qualities that have made his success so pronounced. Yet the readers of Danish Times and the colony in Chicago have not had the opportunity to come in immediate contact with this Danish-American artist. Mr. Paulsen has recently returned to us fresh from the professional triumphs accorded him in the large cities of the country. He has conducted the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra for the past three years, besides directing the largest and best known choral societies of Indiana. Among them are: the Marion Civic orchestra, and the Fort Wayne Symphony orchestra, and his art has met with instant recognition everywhere.

Numbered among his violin students are the best younger artists of the Central States. One of his pupils and proteges, Miss Andry Call, was the winner of the first prize in the National American Music Festival at Buffalo in October.



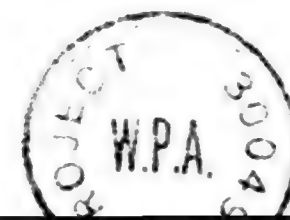
Danish Times, Dec. 30, 1922.

Miss Call competed with representative violinists from all parts in America, so the event was a distinct reflection of credit on her teacher.

Mr. Paulsen is well-known as a composer, and his works for orchestra have been played by the Chicago Symphony orchestra and many other large orchestras. The Choral work from his pen has received performance everywhere, notable among these was the performance in New York of his Cantata, "Love Triumphant," at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which time the musical critics were unanimous in their praise.

In 1921, the Indiana Music Teachers elected him president of the State association, and he was recently elected a member of the National Association of past State presidents.

At present, Mr. Paulsen is a member of the faculty of the Sherwood Music School, with headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, here in Chicago.



IV
II A 3 b

- 3 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 30, 1922.

The Danish Colony will, no doubt, again include this prominent musician in their musical activities.



Danish Times, July 15, 1922.

HENRY L. HERTZ

About thirty-five years ago, Henry L. Hertz, who then had a summer home at Pistakee Bay, near McHenry, Illinois, organized the Pistakee Yacht Club and was for many years Commodore of this organization. He is still an active member.

At the last annual meeting he was elected an honorary life member of the club and it was decided to celebrate July Fourth of this year as Henry L. Hertz Day and the Commodore and his wife were invited to be the guests of the Pistakee Yacht Club.

Commodore Hertz says that these four days spent at Pistakee were some of the happiest vacation days he has ever spent; the weather being just fine and the country and the lake being perfectly beautiful.

A reception was tendered the Commodore and his wife on the Fourth of July,

IV
II B 3

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, July 15, 1922.

at the residence of Mrs. Schills and between two and four in the afternoon there was a perfect stream of visitors, who called on their old friend, the first Commodore of the club.



IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Mar. 11, 1922.

TRIBUTE TO NIELS JUUL

To say something about Niels Juul that has not been said before is very difficult. If we should try, it would be something like this:

"Niels Juul has good old Danish soil in his makeup, with an alloy of good American cement. Together, they have made a solid concrete example of the strength that lies in a blend of correct proportions."



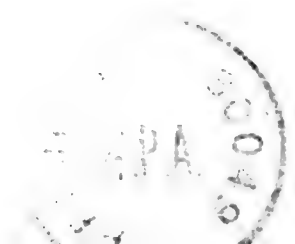
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 2, 1921.

[DANE APPOINTED REVENUE COLLECTOR]

Henry L. Hertz has been appointed Internal Revenue Collector in Chicago at a salary of ten thousand dollars per year.



IV
II A 3 b

DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 7, 1920.

ALFRED PAULSEN RETIRES

Alfred Paulsen who for thirty-five years has been the director of various singing societies and orchestras is to retire. He made this decision public in a letter to the Norwegian Glee Club. Mr. Paulsen's musical career has been long and fruitful. Today his compositions are played by orchestras all over the world.

WPK (11.1.1920)

Revyen, May 22, 1920.

THE VIKING TENOR

Mr. Paul Bjornskjold, a real dramatic tenor, with a voice of purity and a tone of much beauty, surprised a large audience at a concert given by him at the Auditorium on April 10. Mr. Bjornskjold, in that true Viking appearance, presented a very interesting program. He has had a large operatic career in Europe, singing in most of the musical centers, largely in Wagnerian roles. However, his program at this time was one of Scandinavian folk songs, unknown to most Americans, but greatly enjoyed by most Scandinavians who had gathered to hear him. Several songs and arias in English and Italian showed his linguistic abilities.

A later appearance of this artist in Wagner and Puccini numbers emphasizes the very good impression made at the concert that he is a tenor of rare ability and acquirement, and one who is a valuable acquisition to American musical circles. His appearance in a larger background, with a symphony orchestra, will be awaited with pleasing anticipation.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

III H

I G

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 24, 1920.

FRITZ FRANTSEN PASSES

Fritz Frantsen, president of Dania, died suddenly last Monday in the club rooms, of the society, Kedzie and Wabansia Avenue.

Fritz Frantsen was born in Horsens, Denmark, May 25, 1835. He would have been 85 years old had he lived until next May.

In the War of 1864, he served as Lieutenant. In 1865, he emigrated to America, and at once came to Chicago. In Denmark, he had been a mill builder, and on reaching America, he worked as a carpenter. In about two years, he saved enough money to operate a Cigar Store and ticket brokerage on Kedzie Street, near the old Northwestern Station.

Later, he moved his business to the Danish colony, centered around the old Danish hotel, Dannevirke, on Milwaukee Avenue, where he also did a little job printing, published a paper, and sold real estate and insurance.

IV

- 2 -

DANISH

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Revyen, Apr. 24, 1920.

III H

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After about fifty year's activity in his business in the "old quarter," where he was the last Dane left of the old colony, he sold his business. But he felt he could not lay idle, so he again started to sell tickets and handle the colony's large business in forwarding money to the old country.

The year before the War he was knighted by the Danish king, which though rather late, was a reward for distinguished service in the War of '64.

Before the great fire, on July 1, 1871, Frantzen became president of Dania Society. So it was, forty-nine years ago next July. After the big Chicago fire Frantzen being a member of the building committee, partly due to his wonderful activity that a new building for Dania soon was built on the ashes of the old one.

All through his life he remained the soldierly looking figure of his youth, and he still retained his young, brilliant mind.

IV

- 3 -

DANISH

II B 2 d (1)

Revyen, Apr. 24, 1920.

II A 2

III H

He was a member of Society Dania, the Masons, and several smaller

I G

organizations.

Dania has lost in Fritz Frantzen one of their most active and highly respected members.



IV
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 7, 1920.

[GEORGE RASMUSSEN]

Twenty years ago, George Rasmussen quit Wieboldt's Lion Store and started the National Tea Company.



Scandia, Jan. 5, 1918.

HENRY L. HERTZ

Many anecdotes are told about Henry L. Hertz. One of the best is the one about "Hertz's wooden leg". This leg has become an "institution" in Chicago. There is never a banquet where Hertz's wooden leg has not been served. And it certainly isn't a dry fare.

Hertz loves to demonstrate what he says every one-hundred-per-cent American should be able to do; namely, to stab his leg with a knife without blinking. There is always great applause when the "Borneo Doctor," Dr. Niels Johnson, proposes a toast for "Hertz's wooden leg"; this is the signal for telling several stories about this famous leg.

It has been told that Hertz demonstrated the "knife trick" at the court of Christian IX, and that Queen Louise promptly fainted. Yes, Henry would do something like that.

Scandia, Jan. 5, 1918.

For many years, while he had his office in the City Hall (where the weather forecaster's office is), he would compete with Professor Cox in forecasting the weather. Hertz said that he could always feel, days in advance, any change in the weather. And when Cox resigned Hertz applied for his job.

The local writers often referred to Hertz as the "Chief with the broad blue nose". He had many such titles. Those he liked best were "The Old Eagle" or "The Bridge Builder"; it was said that Hertz had built a bridge of culture between Denmark and the United States.

It was Hertz who conceived the idea of an American National Park in Denmark. It was he who bought the broad acres of heather at Rebild, Denmark, and donated it for this purpose. He is on the board of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. He is a member of every worthwhile Danish society or lodge. He is always in the lead.

Hertz is eighty years old, but still very active. Yes, he may live to be a hundred. He has never been ill, except for a couple of times when he was

IV
III H

- 3 -

DANISH

Scandia, Jan. 5, 1918.

run down by streetcars.

Yes, may the "Old Eagle" live long!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3071

IV

DANISH

Scandia, Jan. 5, 1918.

HENRY L. HERTZ

Henry L. Hertz was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, November 19, 1847. He came to Chicago in 1869. He was, for a while, employed in a bank; a few years later he was Clerk of the Criminal Court.

In 1886 he was elected State Treasurer. From 1901 to 1912 he was connected with the Chicago Tax Department.

He operated the only "Brewers School" in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

IV

DANISH

Revyen, July 7, 1917.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Ex-Consul P. B. Nelson, has returned to Chicago, where he will become State Representative for Regal and Abbott automobiles.



IV

I F 4

I F 5

DANISH

Revyen, May 12, 1917.

HONORABLE NIELS JUUL

The last number of the American - Scandinavian Review brings a picture and an interesting article about the newly elected Congressman, Niels Juul. The article faithfully describes his life and his activities as State Senator, and also as secretary of the much discussed Wage and Vice Commission.

It is said that even with all public activities, Niels Juul has not forgotten his mother tongue. He is an honorary member of the Danish Singing society, Harmonien, and also ex-president of the United Scandinavian Singers of America.

In his four terms of public service in Illinois, many years of which he held

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I F 4

I F 5

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, May 12, 1917.

the responsible position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Niels Juul has shown himself a statesman of marked ability, a statesman who looks upon his office as an opportunity of serving his fellowmen, and of righting the wrongs of the oppressed. It is only safe to assume that he will serve his state and his country in their national relations with the same measure of sincerity, honesty, and loyalty.

IV

DANISH

Revyen, May 5, 1917.

PROMINENT DANE LEAVES FOR THE EAST



A small group of friends was present last Sunday at the boat, "Atlantic," to say good - bye to Mr. C. H. W. Hasselriis, who will leave for New York to take a position in one of the largest export firms there. It was mainly the members of Dansk Arbeider Sang Forening, (Danish Workers' Singing Society) and the District committee who were present, and who wanted to show their gratitude to Mr. Hasselriis for the work done by him, as cashier and president for the societies. This was brought out in the speeches by the following: Henry Hertz, Doctor Max Henius, and Carl Antonsen, at the affair held for the guest of honor.

Mr. Magnus Holm spoke in few, well chosen words of the assistance given him

Revyen, May 5, 1917.

on a recent trip returning from Denmark upon the unfortunate death of Jens Fuglsang.

On behalf of the guest, Mr. Frank A. Phillipson presented Mr. Hasselriis with a silver shield. It was a festival that proved during the eleven years of his activity in Chicago, Mr. Hasselriis had made many good friends.



IV
III H

DANISH

Revyen, July 15, 1916.

DANISH FOURTH OF JULY

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Rebuild Park, Denmark, by nearly five thousand Danish-Americans. Dr. Max Henius carried congratulations from Danes in America who were unable to participate. Henry Ford offered to pay for the trip of two thousand Danish-Americans who made the trip to the festival in Denmark.



IV
II A 1

DANISH

Revyen, June 3, 1916.

JENS IVERSON WESTENGAARD

Prof. Jens Iverson Westengaard, son of A. A. Westengaard, was born in Chicago in 1871.

He has had quite an interesting career. As a very young man he was a professor at Harvard University, later becoming advisor to the King of Siam, where he lived for twelve years. Last fall he again took over his old post at Harvard.

He holds the Cross of the Honor Legion and the Grand Cross of Dannerrog.



IV

DANISH

Revyen, May 27, 1916.

TWENTY YEARS AGO (1896)

The Danish Charley Woodman, who for two years played at being a congressman, was kicked out by the political machine.



IV

II A 3 d (2)

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 22, 1916.

Ballet Dancer with Opera Company

Miss Anna Petersen, the ballet dancer, is touring Canada and the West Coast with an opera company.



IV
II A 3 d (2)

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 18, 1916.

CHICAGO BALLET DANCER

The ballet dancer, Miss Anna Nielsen, just returned home from her engagement in Cuba.

She will leave shortly to complete her engagement in Argentina.



IV
I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 4, 1916.

DR. MAX HENIUS

Dr. Max Henius was elected president of the Chicago Public library.
Mayor Harrison appointed Henius to the Board about four years ago.



IV

I F 5

I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 19, 1916.

TWENTY YEARS AGO (1896)

The Danish Congressman Charles Woodman, late Chicago judge, was noted for the many legislative proposals he made.



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II A 2
II D 1
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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 205.

[ROLF RASMUSSEN]



Rolf Rasmussen, owner of a shoe store, was born at Silkeborg on October 8, 1869. He came to America in 1891, and started his own business in 1896. He was Supreme Treasurer for the Danish Brotherhood in 1906, and was re-elected in 1910 and 1915. He represented the Brotherhood at the dedication of the Rebuild National Park in 1912. He is director of the Dansk-Amerikansk Selskab (Danish-American Society). His address is 3155 North California Avenue.

IV
I F 5

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 205.

[CHARLES J. RYBERG]



Charles J. Ryberg was born May 24, 1858, in Copenhagen, Denmark. He was for several years member of the Illinois legislature. Has been very active in all Danish affairs.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

DANISH



De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 203.

[CHRISTIAN NIELSEN]

Christian Nielsen, Chicago editor of Den Danske Pioneer, was born at Wivild near Hadsten, July 19, 1861. He started his insurance business in 1888. He has been with The Pioneer since 1892. His address is 1452 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago.

IV
II A 3 b

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, pp. 201-202.

P. CHRISTIAN LUTKIN

P. Christian Lutkin, music director and pianist, was born March 27, 1858, in Racine, Wisconsin. For many years he has been organist at St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago. He is teacher of music at Northwestern University. He has written many compositions and melodies for well-known hymns.

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II D 10
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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 202.

EMIL MARCUSSEN

Emil Marcussen, is a colonel in the Salvation Army and secretary at the main office in Chicago. He was born at Logumkloster, Denmark, August 1, 1858. He attended Melchior's School, in Copenhagen. He was graduated, and then went to sea for eight years. He joined the Salvation Army in San Francisco in 1888, and started social work for the Salvation Army in Denmark in 1890. He returned to America in 1903.

Translator's note: Emil Marcussen was sent to Denmark in 1937 to represent the Salvation Army in America at the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of the Army in Denmark.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 201.

[THE REVEREND N. P. LANG]

The Reverend N. P. Lang, Lutheran Minister, born at Ostofte near Maribo, Denmark, January 3, 1868. He was graduated in 1894 from Dana College, Blair, Nebraska. He studied theology at Trinity Seminary, Blair, Nebraska, and at Lutheran Seminary, Chicago. He was ordained in 1897. He has been professor of theology at Trinity Seminary, Blair, Nebraska, since 1909.

[Translator's note: The Reverend N. P. Lang is now the head of the United Danish Church here in Chicago, and lives at 2911 Logan Boulevard.]

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 201.

P. KRISTENSEN

P. Kristensen, who is in the dairy business, was born in Staevnostrup near Randers, Denmark, March 1, 1865. He is a cabinetmaker by trade. He came to Chicago in 1886. He started in the dairy business in 1893. He was president of Dania for several years.

IV
II A 3 b

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 200.

VOLKMAR JOHNSEN

Volkmar Johnsen, editor of music and composer, was born at Kerteminde, Denmark, October 31, 1850. He was clerk at an office in Hartlepool, England, in 1864, and bookkeeper on Swan Island, Central America, in 1868. He came to New York in 1869, and to Chicago in 1870. He was a Dutch comedian and violinist 1871-73; salesman 1874-76; bookkeeper for a seed firm in Rockford, Illinois; gold-miner in the Black Hills 1876-1877; printer and owner of his own press in Chicago 1879-1886. Since 1886 he has been a publisher of music, composer, and music teacher. His address is 1364 West Madison Street, Chicago.



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II A 1

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 199.

JENS JENSEN

Jens Jensen, famous Danish landscape gardener, was born on the farm Dybbolsned in Schleswig, September 13, 1860. He has planned many of the public parks of Chicago.

111 L. PROJ. 30275

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 198.

[HENRY L. HERTZ]

Henry L. Hertz, Republican politician, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, November 19, 1847. He was a student at Metropolitanskolen 1866, and Cand. phil. (PH.B.) in 1867. He came to Chicago in 1869. He was clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for 6 years; elected Town Clerk of West Chicago 1876; clerk in the Criminal Court for 7 years; elected Coroner in 1884; and re-elected in 1888; elected State Treasurer of Illinois in 1896; Director of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District 1901-1910. Mr. Hertz is now president of the U. S. Audit Company, Public Accountants.

[Translator's note: Mr. Henry Hertz died in 1926.]

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 197.

JENS GREGERSEN

Jens Gregersen, owner of Englewood Dairy Company, was born at Ryde near Holstebro, Denmark, March 10, 1856. He came to America in 1891. He now has thirty-two men working for him. He is a member of the church board of St. Stefan's Danish Church. He lives at 1140 West 63rd Street.

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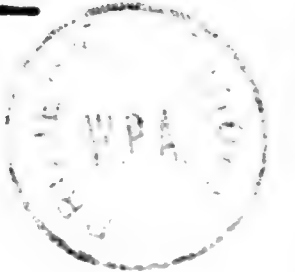
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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 196.

P. C. CLEMENSEN

P. C. Clemensen, surgeon and physician, was born at Bedsted, Thy, Denmark, July 11, 1873. He matriculated at Northwestern University in 1894, started to study medicine in 1898, and received his M.D. degree in 1902. He has also studied in Denmark, England, Germany, Italy, and France. He is Park Commissioner of the Chicago Small Parks and Playgrounds and a member of the Chicago Board of Education. He has worked for the introduction of Danish gymnastics in the public schools. He founded the Danish Hospital Association (Det Danske Hospitalselskab) in 1911.



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DANISH

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 a

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 195.

II D 1

III D

[CHARLES P. DITLEFSEN]

Charles P. Ditlefsen, an employee at the Chicago Post Office, was born April 29, 1877, in Copenhagen, Denmark. He came to America in 1891. He has been with the post office for fifteen years. He is a good speaker and writer of songs, and has been president of Harmonien, the Danish singing society, for three years in succession. He is editor of a little monthly paper published by the Danish Brotherhood in Chicago.

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II D 10

II A 2

III H

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 195.

[S. T. CORYDON]

S. T. Corydon, owner of a great department store, was born February 27, 1868, in Schleswig. He learned his trade in Haderslev. He came to America in 1889, and started his own business in Chicago in 1899. He is very patriotic and was treasurer for the committee for help to the people of Schleswig.

[Translator's note: Mr. Corydon closed his store on North Avenue in 1936 and retired to his estate at Miami, Florida.]

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II B 2 d (1)

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 194.

[CHRISTIAN BOTKER]

Christian Botker, Danish editor, was born at Gunslev, Falster, Denmark, March 4, 1866. He was graduated as a public school teacher from Blaagaards Seminarium at Copenhagen, in 1885. He wrote for Aftenbladet. He was assistant editor (Redaktionssekretaer) at Soro Amtstidende and Venstrebladet, Copenhagen, 1889-91. He worked at a terra cotta factory at Perth Amboy, 1891-92. He was editor of Chicago-Posten, 1892-1894, and has been publisher and editor of Revyen since 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 194.

[MICHAEL F. BLICHFELDT]

Michael F. Blichfeldt, Lutheran minister, was born September 4, 1875, at Balling Parsonage near Skive, Denmark. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at Aalborg Latinskole, 1893, and that of Bachelor of Divinity in 1899. He taught at Lyngby Realskole in 1900. He was ordained for the ministry in 1900. He was pastor at Sheffield, Illinois from 1900 to 1902, and served in other Danish churches until 1909. He was teacher in the public schools of Copenhagen, Denmark, from 1909 to 1911. He was assistant at the Newberry Library in 1911. He has been pastor of St. Ansgar's Danish Church, Chicago, Illinois, since May, 1912.

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III B 2

II D 10

II A 1

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 193.

WALDEMAR BAUER



Waldemar Bauer, lawyer, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 10, 1864. He came to America in 1880. He was Assistant Sanitary Inspector of Chicago 1891-93; received his LLB in 1900, was justice of the peace in Chicago 1893-1901, president of the Danish National Committee, 1910-1912, founder of the Danish Aid Fund (Det Danske Hjaelpesamfund), and ~~its~~ president, 1910-1911.

IV

II B 2 d (3)

II A 1

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916, p. 193.

J. CHRISTIAN BAY

J. Christian Bay, librarian, was born at Rudkobing, Denmark, October 12, 1871. He was student of natural science at the University of Copenhagen; assistant at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, 1892-94; with the State Board of Health, Iowa, 1894-1899; president of Ashland Peoples High School, 1900-01; assistant librarian at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1901-05. He has been medical reference librarian and supervising classifier at John Crerar Library in Chicago since 1905.

He has published many scientific and bibliographic articles and several books both in English and Danish.

Translator's note: Mr. Bay is now the chief librarian of the John Crerar Library. The reference librarian, Mr. J. Mose, in the general reading room, is also a Dane.

IV

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 18, 1915.

DR. CARL NIELSEN

Dr. Carl Nielsen passed away last Monday, at the age of 58, in his home, 4125 Drexel Boulevard.

Nielsen was born in Taasinge, Denmark, and came to Chicago in the early nineties, where he passed a medical examination in 1898 and became attending physician at the American Hospital. Later he became president of the Scandinavian Medical Society.

He was a member of all the large Danish societies.



Revyen, July 31, 1915.

EASTLAND SINKS

The following Danes lost their lives in the Eastland disaster:

Arnold M. Green, 1323 N. Artesian Avenue; Niels Pedersen; Adolph Locke, son of Christ Locke; Anna Clausen and her daughter Ella (Mr. Clausen had stayed home to care for their youngest child); Rose and Carrie Hasen, sisters; Harald Hansen, son of Theodor Hansen; Martha Fick.

Emil Meilstrup was saved. He was in the water for a long while. His watch had stopped at 7:30, which showed that that was the time the accident happened.



De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 121.

[JENS HYLDAHL]

Jens Hyldahl, former alderman in Chicago, died in 1914. He was born at Vestervig, Denmark, and has been in America for twenty-eight years. He was alderman for the Twenty-seventh Ward.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 119.

MARTIN R. ACKERMAN

Martin R. Ackerman, the owner of a large bookstore which imported Danish literature, died November 18, 1914. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1873. He was a member of numerous Danish societies here in town.

WPA (IL) PHOJ. 30275

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III H
III D

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, pp. 118-121.

[CHRISTIAN H. HANSEN]



Mr. Christian H. Hansen, former Danish Consul of Chicago, **died** in his home here in town.

He was born in Fredericia, Denmark, July 1, 1842. He came to America when he was twenty years old. When the Civil War started he joined the Northern Army and saw service until peace came. After the war he came to Chicago, where in 1866, he started his own engraving business. He became Danish Consul in Chicago in 1898, and did splendid work in that capacity for ten years.....

Mr. Hansen died May 12, 1914.

Danish National Committee, Edward C. Bunck, World's Fair Year Book.

[BIOGRAPHY]

Among the most widely known and respected citizens of Danish birth in Chicago is Mr. Edward C. Bunck.

He came from Thisted, 1890, and found employment in his profession, painting and decorating.

In 1899 he opened a paint store at 4648 Calumet Ave. and started contracting, his ever growing paint-store business demanding all his time and energy.

Three years ago he moved his business to new and larger quarters at 4645-47 South Parkway, where he now operates one of the most complete stores, with paint, wallpaper, glass, window shades and artists materials, in Chicago.

Mr. Bunck can this year celebrate his 40th anniversary as a useful and unselfish worker for the best interest of the Danish colony in Chicago.

In the Danish Brotherhood Lodge No. 35 he has served in all offices from outer guard to President and delegate to the convention in Fresno 1910.

Danish National Committee, Edward C. Bunck, World's Fair Year Book.

He also served as treasurer, vice president, and president in the once flourishing Danish-American Association.

In 1915 he acted as chairman for the Chicago Committee of the San Francisco World's Fair.

In 1915 he acted as chairman for the Chicago-Olympia Committee.

During the World War Mr. Bunck was, by appointment of President Wilson, chairman of the Danish Branch of the Liberty and Victory Loan Organization in Illinois; he served at the same time as treasurer of the Chicago branch.

He is trustee of thirteen years standing for the Danish Old People's Home Society, and has served same society for three years as director and three years as president; he is also an active member of the World's Fair American-Denmark Committee. Mr. Bunck and his good wife Christine, born in Viby near Aarhus, reside at 4710 Drexel Blvd.

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II B 2 e

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 3, 1914.

GERDA HOLMES

The Movie Pictorial of August 29 contains an article and a large picture of Gerda Holmes, daughter of the Chicagoan Max Henius. The article, "An Actress of Viking Land," gives an excellent description of this talented young woman, who in less than two years became the leading lady for the Essanay Film Company here in Chicago. Her husband, Rapley Holmes, is engaged by S. N. A. Her best picture was, without a doubt, "A Song in the Dark," where she had the leading role, the blind girl, which was considered as one of the best portrayals of the season. Miss Holmes is considered a match for Clara Kimball Young, Lottie, and Mary Pickford.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 22, 1914.

[CHICAGOAN KNIGHTED BY KING OF DENMARK]

The beloved old Dane, Fritz Frantzen, has been knighted by the King of Denmark. There are several reasons why "Old Fritz" was made a Knight of Dannebrog. First, because of the heroic battles he fought in 1864 [in the war between Denmark and Prussia], and also for his activities here in Chicago. It is the highest honor that can be bestowed on any man to be knighted by the Danish King. We can be sure that he upon whom the honor is bestowed has done many things worthy of mention.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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III D

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DANISH

Revyen, May 16, 1914.

DEATH TELL C. H. HANSON

Former Danish Consul in Chicago, Christian H. Hanson, passed away last Tuesday in his home, 520 Surf Street.

Mr. Hanson was born in Denmark in 1848 and came to America at the age of 20. He enlisted in the Civil War, and at the end of hostilities came to Chicago, where he established an engraving and stamping concern which is now one of the largest in its line in the country, employing some 200 people. Many are the unemployed Danes that he put to work in his factory to help them over a critical period until something better turned up, and he was particularly helpful toward elderly and infirm people, whom nobody else would hire.

In 1892 he was appointed Danish Consul in Chicago. It was at that time an honorary office, without pay, and for ten years he spent time and money for the promotion of his countrymen's interests in the consular district, which comprised several middle western states, and where he found an outlet for his generosity, courage and kindness of heart.



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DANISH

Reyren, May 16, 1914.

He was a valued member of Danil, the Danish old People's Home Society,
and other Danish organizations.



Revyen, Apr. 18, 1914.

DANISH-AMERICAN FILM ARTISTS

While Dr. Henius sticks to his lantern slides and has made quite an enviable record in that line, his daughter Mrs. Gerda Holmes and her husband, the well-known actor Rapley Holmes, have signed a contract with the Essanay Film Mfg. Co. of Chicago and will in the near future be seen here on the silver screen.

And furthermore, as one of the youngest disciples of this new art, the doctor's grand-daughter, little Miss Elizabeth Henius has already had roles in several films.



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II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 g

I B 1

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 18, 1914.

BEER AND BEER GARDENS

Danish Beer and Continental Beer Gardens is the title of a little book by Dr. Max Henius, which has just been published.

Our readers will remember that Revyen a few months ago gave a summary of the lecture which Dr. Henius delivered before the American Brewer's Association at its convention in Atlantic City. Henius's book is this lecture, which has now been printed and bound in an attractive little volume with numerous pictures illustrating the Danish brewing industry and the system under which beer is being retailed in various European centers.

The booklet presents strong arguments for sound temperance, and a severe indictment against the American bar system and the abuses which go with it.



Revyen, Apr. 18, 1914.

DOCTOR HENIUS HONORED

At its last meeting, the board of trustees of the Chicago Public Library went on record with a resolution which is particularly pleasing to us Danes, expressing as it does an unusual appreciation of a countryman's valuable contribution to the city's cultural progress.

At the suggestion of Frank T. O'Connell, the board resolved to constitute itself as a committee and, in a body, petition Mayor Harrison that he reappoint its present vice-president, Dr. Max Henius, whose 3-year term expires next July, when he will be absent from the city on a trip to Denmark.

At a festive gathering the same night, his colleagues presented the doctor with a silver cup, as an expression of their gratitude for his able work on the board. On this occasion the librarians J. C. Bay, of the John Crerar Library, Carlton of the Newberry, and Legler and Roden of the Public Library were present, in addition to the board members,



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 18, 1914.

and several speakers, in very complimentary terms, expressed the hope that Dr. Menius on his return, may again take his place on the board, for the benefit of the Chicago Public Library and its patrons.



Revyen, Apr. 4, 1914.

LECTURE

The chief librarian of the John Crerar Library, Christian Bay, lectured last Sunday in Dania Hall about "The Prairie, its Nature and Forms of Life."

With a profound knowledge of and deep interest in the topic, the lecturer described the geography and geology of the prairie and its plant and animal life, which during the last half century has been on the retreat before the onslaught of the pioneer in his never ceasing battle to conquer the earth. Almost unbelievable hardships had to be endured by the early pioneer, whose first shelter was usually a cave or an earthen hut and later on a primitive log cabin, miles from the nearest neighbour, and who would think now that in 1853 the voyage from New York to Illinois took 27 days over land and water? The interesting and instructive lecture was made even more vivid by accompanying lantern slides.



Revyen, Apr. 4, 1914.

In conclusion, Mr. Bay reviewed the literature inspired by the prairie, mentioning such writers as Hamlin Garland, Carl Hansen, Kristian Ostergaard, Adam Dan, and others, who in poetry and prose have erected literary monuments in tribute to the endless plains.

The rather disappointing attendance was probably due to the fact that Dania's lecture committee had decided on a moderate admission charge, which undoubtedly acted as a deterrent, considering the many worthwhile free lectures now offered in Chicago.



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II A 3 b

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanake, 1914, p. 133.

[GEORGE DUPONT-HANSEN]

George Dupont-Hansen, composer and pianist, was a pupil of August Winding, Carl Attrup, and Orla Rosenhoff. His works include six pieces for the piano, edited in Denmark and Germany. "Thema med Variation," dedicated to Otterstrom; "Julekantate"; "Bornehjems kantate," and "Kantate ved Trinitatis Kirkes Indvielse".

Since 1895 Mr. Dupont has been organist at the Danish Lutheran Trinity Church, Chicago.

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 131.

DR. CARL NIELSEN



Dr. Carl Nielsen was graduated from the Medical Department of Loyola University on May 10, 1898. His office is at 648 East 43rd Street. He is vice-president of the Scandinavian Medical Society, attending physician at the American Hospital, and lecturer at the Training School for Nurses.

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

[DANISH CHURCH MINISTERS IN CHICAGO]

The Danish Church has the following ministers in Chicago: Rev. A. W. Andersen, 2846 Cortez Ave., pastor of Trinitatis. President of the church board is Mr. S. N. Nielsen.

Trinitatis was organized in 1872. It has two hundred and twenty-one members and six hundred that attend church. The building is valued at \$32,768. There is a debt of \$2,500.

Rev. Adam Dan, 510 E. 64th St., is pastor of St. Stefans. St. Stefans was organized in 1875. The president of the church council was J. Hvass. The congregation had 114 paying members and two hundred sixty whose names are on the record. The value of the church is \$18,600 with a debt of \$5,000.

St. Ansgar was organized in 1890. It has one hundred fifty members and six hundred fifty on the books. The value of the church is \$16,000 with a debt

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

of \$2.800. S. T. Corydon is the president of the church-board. Rev. M. F. Blichfeld is the pastor of the church.

Chicago South, a little preaching place, was organized in 1874. There are seventeen paying members and thirty-five on the books. The building is valued at \$1,800 with a debt of \$200.

De Forenede Staters Dansk Almanak, 1914.

[GEORGE BECH, DANISH CONSUL]

The Danish consul in Chicago is George Bech, who was appointed in 1908. He is paid by the Danish state. His office is at 154 West Randolph Street, Room 79.

Under the Chicago office are ten vice-consuls in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Revyen, Dec. 27, 1913.

TAKEN BY DEATH

Former Alderman Jens N. Hyldahl died last Thursday after an operation.

Hyldahl was born in Denmark in 1873, and came to Chicago fourteen years ago.

In 1910 he was elected alderman from the 27th ward, a job which he performed very creditably. When he was defeated for re-election in 1912 by his Democratic opponent, he established himself as a cement contractor, and at the time of his death had built up a considerable business. He was a member of Dania and also a Free Mason.

The large funeral procession, numbering at least 1,000 people, bore witness of the high esteem in which he was held.

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II B 2 g

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 13, 1913.

DR. HENIUS IS ACTIVE

Last night Dr. Max Henius gave an illustrated lecture in Danish before members of the society Sons of Denmark, during which the audience, with the doctor as a guide, visited interesting places both in America and in Denmark. Particularly did we enjoy the side trips to quaint out-of-the-way places, where old culture and traditions still live and also the beautiful Danish landscapes.

Last Tuesday Dr. Henius lectured in English in Germania about the Danish brewing industry, and the following day, in the German language in the North Side Turner Hall about the Chicago Public Library.

The good doctor certainly keeps busy.



Revyen, Nov. 23, 1913.

SCANDINAVIAN DOCTORS MEET

At the meeting of the Scandinavian Medical Society of Chicago last Thursday in the Swedish Glee Club, one of America's leading medical men, Professor Frank Billings, of the University of Chicago, gave a lecture on a technical subject, at the conclusion of which the medicos partook of a first class supper.

In the table Professor Billings in a deep-felt speech paid tribute to the memory of our countryman, the late Dr. Christian Fenger, who he said had modernized American medicine, and he further stated that what he himself is today, he owes to Dr. Fenger.

Other speakers were Dr. Svenning Dahl and Dr. Holmboe. Dr. Carl Nielsen presided.



Revyen, Nov. 22, 1913.

DR. CLEMENSEN HONORED AT BANQUET

A banquet in honor of Dr. P. C. Clemensen was given last Wednesday in Grand Crossing Masonic Temple by the Grand Crossing Business Men's Association. Among the speakers was Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools in Chicago, who complimented the doctor on his able work as a member of the Chicago Board of Education.

Other speakers were State Senator Clark, Senator Niels Juul, Alderman Vanderpoel, and a number of school principals.

It was a very pleasant and festive affair, and we are of course, particularly pleased to note that an American organization thus wanted to honor a Dane.

IV

I C (Jewish)

II B l c (1)

II B l e

DANISH

Revyen, May 3, 1913.

M. SALMONSEN PASSES AWAY

(Condensed)

M. Salmonsens died last Thursday in his home on Newgard Avenue after a few days illness, at the age of seventy.

He came to Chicago forty-two years ago, and for the last thirty years held the job of clerk at the marriage license bureau of Cook County.

Besides assisting young couples in getting married, M. Salmonsens found time for considerable and successful literary activity and was noted as a keen observer and student of human nature and human relations. His From the Marriage License Window had a large sale, as had a play, "We Mortals," and a selection of short stories under the title Among Jews, written with tender feeling and a classical mastery of form.

IV

- 2 -

DANISH

I C (Jewish)

II B 1 c (1)

Revyen, May 3, 1913.

II B 1 e

While the above mentioned works were written in English, and catering to the general American public, he has, from the time of his retirement, a couple of years ago, been working on his memoirs, which shortly are to be published by Glydendal in Copenhagen under the title Mixed Memories from a 40-Year Sojourn in Chicago, particularly addressed to the Chicago Danish colony and to the Danish public in general.

The author had a wide acquaintance among the Danish-American leaders and an intimate knowledge of Danish activities in Chicago, and the Memoirs will be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the city's Danish colony from its earliest days and up to the present time. It is only regrettable that he should not live to see it published.

Mr. Salmonsén was an honorary member of the society Dania.

IV

DANISH

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

I F 4

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 2, 1913.

MAURICE SALOMONSEN

Maurice Salomonsen was born in Copenhagen, January 25, 1843. He came to Chicago in 1872. About a year later he began to publish the Danish weekly, Heimdal. He became city editor of Skandinaven while the paper still had its office and pressroom on Franklin Street, and the late Professor Svein Nilsson was editor in chief. Salomonsen left Skandinaven in 1881, when he was appointed clerk in the Marriage License Bureau by Carter H. Harrison, Sr. In 1911, he resigned because of a change in the city administration.....

He wrote three books: The Marriage License Window, We Mortals, and Among the Jews. He was always active in Danish lodges, clubs, etc. He was one of the charter members of the Dania Lodge.

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I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 19, 1913.

Dr. Max Henius has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Public Library.



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II A 1

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 18, 1913.

NEW LAW FIRM

Our countryman State Senator Niels Juul is planning to return to law practice when his term in the State senate expires, and for that purpose he has, together with his son, Attorney Herbert V. Juul, and his nephew Attorney Roy A. Juul, established a law firm under the name of Juul & Juul, with offices at 19 So. La Salle Street.



IV

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

TAKEN BY DEATH

(CONDENSED)

One of the oldest and best known Danish businessmen in Chicago, Rasmus J. Jensen, died last Wednesday at the age of 62.

Mr. Jensen, who was born in Denmark, came to Chicago about 1870 and for 20 years conducted a jewelry business at the corner of Milwaukee and Morgan, from where he later moved to Milwaukee and Robey.

He was an interested member of many Danish and American societies and very popular, due to his straightforward and jovial character.



IV
III D

DANISH

Revyen, June 25, 1910.

[HENRY L. HERTZ RESIGNS]

Henry L. Hertz by request has resigned as Internal Revenue Collector, a position he has had for more than nine years.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 12, 1910.

[CHARLES RYBERG NOMINATED FOR ALDERMAN]



Charles Ryberg has been nominated for alderman on the Republican ticket in the Seventeenth Ward.

Revyen, Jan. 15, 1910.

MR. AND MRS. CHRISTENSEN CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Christensen celebrated their silver wedding in Dania Hall January 11. Many of their friends came. Waldemar Bauer, the lawyer, is the brother of Mrs. Christensen.

Mr. Christensen was born in Ribe, Denmark. He came to Chicago in 1872. His wife, nee Agnes Bauer, came to Chicago in 1882 and met her husband in Dania. He has been a member of the Socialist party in Chicago for many years. He is a tailor by trade. He has been the Socialist candidate for alderman in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

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II B 2 g

I D 2 a (2)

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 4, 1909.

MRS. LYCINKA HANSEN TO LECTURE



Mrs. Lycinka Hansen, who has been engaged by the Scandinavian Socialists in Chicago to give a series of lectures, is old in the service of Socialism; she is a bookbinder by trade. In 1890 she started to travel and speak for the working class. She is a very good speaker and organizer. For three years she was president of the Women's Bookbinders' Union, and when this organization later joined with the men, she became a member of the board. For four years she was the president of the seamstresses' union. She has for many years written for the Social-Democrat in Copenhagen. Her husband died some years ago, and they both have done some hard pioneer work for Socialism in Denmark and Scandinavia.

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II B 2 d (1)
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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 14, 1909.

[JOHN GLAMBECK ENJOYS FARMING]

John Glambeck, the former editor of Arbejderen and a mail clerk in Chicago, has been farming in Alberta, Canada. He is well satisfied. Three years ago he bought a homestead in Snake Valley and paid five dollars an acre. Now the same land costs from twelve to eighteen dollars an acre.



Revyen, Aug. 14, 1909.

JENS IVERSEN WESTENGAARD, ADVISER TO KING OF SIAM

Professor Jens Iversen Westengaard, son of agent A. A. Westengaard, Chicago, who was appointed assistant adviser to King Chulalongkorn of Siam in 1902, together with Professor Stroebe, also from Harvard University, has now been appointed General Adviser to the Siam government at the death of Professor Stroebe. Mr. Westengaard is now negotiating a trade agreement between Siam and England as well as France.

Professor Westengaard is only 38 and married to an American lady.

Revyen, Aug. 14, 1909.

[A. W. HANSEN DEAD]

A. W. Hansen, also called Sorte Hansen, died in his home on August 12, at the age of fifty-five. He was born in Copenhagen in 1854, and worked at Bing & Grondahl's porcelain factory. In about 1875 he became unofficial secretary to Louis Pio, one of the first Danish Socialist leaders. When the Socialists tried to hold a meeting without the consent of the police, Pio had to flee. Pio was paid 5,000 Kroner by Police Inspector Hertz when he left for New York, and when he arrived at New York he was paid another 5,000 Kroner. Povl Geleff, another Socialist agitator, was paid only 1,500 Kroner in Copenhagen, and he was very much dissatisfied.

Both Hansen and Geleff felt that they had been cheated by Pio. In fact, they claimed that he had sold himself to the capitalists. But when Pio went to Kansas to start a socialist colony, Hansen went with him as his secretary. The project had to be given up within a few months.

Hansen came to Chicago where he got a job with Falker & Stern's porcelain

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I E

Revyen, Aug. 14, 1909.

factory. In 1904 he had been with the firm for twenty-five years. He was married twice.

He had a keen mind and a warm heart, and he always was true to the love of his youth, Socialism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Revyen, May 29, 1909.

[HENRY L. HERTZ ANTICIPATES TROUBLE]

Henry L. Hertz does not like the political earthquake that occurred May 26, when William Lorimer was elected United States Senator. The Irishman and Mr. Hertz had been good friends; they belong to the same party, the Republican, but recently they became foes. Mr. Hertz for many years has been Internal Revenue Collector. There is little doubt that he will soon lose his job. We hope that when he retires without pension, Mr. Hertz will have more time to devote to the interests of the Danish colony in Chicago.

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Revyen, Jan. 23, 1909.

[PETER J. NOER]

Peter J. Noer was born in Sonderborg on Als in 1862. For some time he had an employment office, but he soon became a mail carrier, and then a clerk under Washington Helsing. He took his Civil Service examination, was made money order clerk, and finally became superintendent of several post offices. His wife was Marie Petersen.

1909. Jan. 23

Skandinaven, Mar. 25, 1907.

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES THORSON

Mrs. James Thorson, the founder of the Danish Old People's Home in Chicago, died March 23, and was buried March 25. Mrs. Thorson was the one who, in 1891, originated the idea of a home for the old Danish people. With a small flock of Danish women and the blessing of God, she realized her dream before her death, sixteen years later.

Mrs. Thorson will always be remembered as the mother of the Home.

Revyen, Jan. 20, 1907.

DEATH

Mr. A. B. Larsen, 2835 N. Maplewood Ave., passed away last Friday evening. He suffered from stomach inflammation and pneumonia, and was ill only a short time. Mr. Larsen who was born in Ulfsborg near Holstebro, reached the age of 57.

He came to Chicago in 1886 and two years later went to work as carpenter for Deerings staying with the firm for 29 years. He lived for 29 years in the home where he died, and was one of Maplewood Avenue's oldest and best known pioneers. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Thora Larsen, nee Sorensen, and four sons, of whom the oldest is married.

Mr. Larsen was one of the organizers of the Sons of Denmark, serving for twelve years as its president. He also represented his organization for many years on the National committee. He was a member of D. B. S.



Revyen, Jan. 20, 1907.

No. 18, and was often a guest of the Ladies Society of Illinois, of which his wife has been an active member for many years.

The funeral was held last Tuesday from Mr. Christ Nielsen's chapel. Interment was in Mt. Olive cemetery. There was an unusually large funeral procession and many flowers from fraternal organizations, neighbors, friends and fellow-workers from Deerings. The Illinois Society members sang hymns and Mrs. Mathilde Huseby sang a solo in the chapel by the grave.



IV

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II D 4

I F 5

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 17, 1906.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES RYBERG CELEBRATE
SILVER WEDDING

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ryberg gave a banquet in Dania Hall November 17, on the occasion of their silver wedding day. This popular couple has done a great deal of work for Chicago Danes.

Mr. Ryberg was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 24, 1858. His father, a paint contractor, died in 1859. Charles Ryberg came to Chicago in 1881 and was married the same year to Miss Anna Nielsen, who was born in 1861 at Brons in Schleswig.

In 1884 they started a restaurant, which soon became the favorite meeting place of Danes in Chicago. This restaurant they ran for six years. In 1894 Mr. Ryberg became president of the Quadrigal Manufacturing Company, a job he soon gave up for a position in the Recorder's Office, where he is now superintendent in the map department.

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II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

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Revyen, Nov. 17, 1906.

II D 4 During the nineties he started the Aid Society and arranged the big
I F 5 concert in Central Hall which provided this society with \$800. He
has also done a great deal for the Danish Old People's Home. Recently
he organized the Hans Christian Andersen jubilee that brought \$8,000 to the
Danish Children's Home. He is also president of the Danish-American Associa-
tion. Mr. and Mrs Ryberg have two daughters, Daisy and Frances. Mr. Ryberg
is a Republican.

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II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 28, 1906.

[MR. GORM RASMUSSEN TO MARRY]



Mr. Gorm Rasmussen of the National Tea Co. has become engaged to Miss Nanna Hansen. They will be married May 19, and will then go on a wedding trip to Denmark.

[Translator's note: Gorm Rasmussen is the late president of the National Tea Co. His widow is still living on Lake Shore Drive in Chicago.]

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II B 2 d (2)

II A 1

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1904.

[CLEMENS PETERSEN LEAVES FOR DENMARK]

The well-known journalist and literary critic, Clemens Petersen, left for Denmark August 17, to spend the rest of his days in the home of his brother, Valdemar Petersen, who is the chief of the police detective bureau in Copenhagen.

Clemens Petersen lived in America for thirty-five years. He was a famous literary critic in Copenhagen before he came over here. He was the first to discover the now famous Norwegian writer, Bjornson. Mr. C. Petersen is a master of both Danish and English. In New York he worked for several years with the editors of Johnson's Encyclopedia and Schaff's Biblical Encyclopedia.

Clemens Petersen lived in Chicago for some years, where he wrote leading articles in the monthly periodical Scandinavia. In the nineties he went to New York, where he and his friend, John Volk, started a Danish weekly newspaper Nordlyset (The Northern Light). Mr. J. Volk died this year, and the paper was taken over by someone else. C. Petersen's articles were read by all Danes with great interest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV
II A 2
II D 5

DANISH

Skandinaven, July 16, 1904.

[C. H. HANSEN DECORATED BY KING OF DENMARK]

The Danish consul, C. H. Hansen, was decorated by the King of Denmark with the cross of the Knights of Dannebrog. Consul Hansen was born in Denmark in 1842. In 1865 he started an engraving and rubber stamp factory on South Water Street. After the Chicago Fire he moved his business to Clark Street. He employed about 125 men.

Mrs. [C. H.] Hansen, who was also born in Denmark, is the president of the Danish Old People's Home. Mr. Hansen is on the board of directors. They have two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Hansen was appointed Danish consul after the death of Consul Dreyer. Consul Hansen is very much liked by all his countrymen. He is an excellent representative of the Kingdom of Denmark, and is always ready to help newcomers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, June 1, 1904.

[VIGGA A. DANIELSEN MONUMENT UNVEILED]

The Danes have just unveiled a monument for Vigga A. Danielson, who was the Supreme secretary of the Danish Brotherhood in America. The monument was made of granite; on the front was engraved: "Erected by the Danish Brotherhood," and underneath, "Memory of Viggo A. Danielson."

The procession started from Lagoni's Hall on the corner of Western and North Ave. Six lodges were represented by 800 members. Near the monument was erected a pulpit from which L. G. Cornelius bid everybody welcome. H. H. Vogt, the Supreme President of the Danish Brotherhood made a fine speech in which he reminded all of the great work V. A. Danielson had done for the Brotherhood. Today the Brotherhood has 10,000 members spread all over the United States.

Skandinaven, May 4, 1904.

[J.A. RIIS ATTENDS ROOSEVELT BANQUET]

(Summary)

J. A. Riis from New York, a personal friend of President Roosevelt, was invited by Dania to attend a banquet in his honor. On this occasion he was also made honorary member of Dania. J. A. Riis is a Dane by birth and a correspondent for The Sun, New York. He is well-known for his work among the poor of that city.

(The Danes of Chicago were later to name a park after him.) J.E.

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II A 2
III H

DANISH

Skandinaven, Mar. 12, 1904.

MR. AND MRS. FRANTZEN TO VISIT DENMARK

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Frantzen are taking a four-month trip to Denmark, where Mr. Frantzen was born sixty-eight years ago.

Mr. Frantzen has been in the real-estate business in Chicago for the last thirty years. He was an officer in the war of 1848, and is planning to meet his old comrades April 6 for a fortieth anniversary celebration in Copenhagen.

Mr. and Mrs. Frantzen (nee Michelsen) have four sons, Arthur, George, Henry, and Walter. All hold good positions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Skandinaven, Feb. 12, 1904.

[PETER M. LAGONI SELLS PROPERTY]

Peter M. Lagoni sold his property at 691-693 W. North Avenue, to Dr. W. T. Jacobs and Herman Muehlen for the sum of \$19,000.00. Mr. Lagoni is the oldest settler on the Northwest side. When he arrived at W. North Avenue it was all prairie.

Skandinaven, Jan. 26, 1904.

[OLAF OLSEN DIES]

(Summary)

Olaf Olsen died last night at the Merchants' Hotel, 411 Milwaukee Avenue. He was thirty-five years old and associated with the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. He was well liked by all who knew him.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 23, 1904.

[JENS AMTOFT DIES]

Jens Amtoft died January 21, only 51 years old. He was born in Thy, Denmark. He came to Chicago in 1893. Before that date he had been a farmer in Erwin, South Dakota, for seven years. In Chicago he became timekeeper at the Deering plant.

Mr. Amtoft, who never married, was an eager Socialist, and in his will gave \$1,000 to the Socialist party of Illinois and \$1,000 to the Socialist party of South Dakota. He was an active member of The Young People's Society on the West Side.

Revyen, Nov. 14, 1903.

TRINITATIS CHURCH MOURNS DEATH OF PASTOR

The Reverend Mr. P. Eriksen, pastor of the Trinitatis Evangelical Lutheran Church, died November 11, at the age of thirty-eight. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters. His brother is Mr. R. Knudsen Eriksen, the well-known musician.

The Reverend Mr. Eriksen was born in Bogense, Denmark, where he spent his childhood. After he received his theological degree he became pastor of the Danish church in Lansingburg, New York, where he labored for four years.

He was the pastor of Trinitatis Church for eight and one-half years, and was well liked by all. He took much interest in the school for Danish children and the Danish Children's Home. He had many friends outside the Church, being very liberal and friendly to all.

The funeral will take place in Trinitatis Church, at the corner of Bikerdike and Superior Streets, on November 16.

Skandinaven, Nov. 13, 1903.

[PASTOR ERIKSEN DEAD]

Pastor [P.] Eriksen of the Danish Trinitatis Church, died November 11 in his residence at 106 Bikerdike Street. He was born in Denmark, in 1865. He is buried at Mount Olive Cemetary.

Revyen, Oct. 31, 1903.

[PROFESSOR WESTENGAARD LEAVES FOR BANGKOK]

Professor Jens Iversen Westengaard, LL.B. and A.M. of Harvard University, left last week for Bangkok, the capitol of Siam, where for a year he is going to be the legal adviser to the king of Siam. He has a one-year leave of absence from the Harvard School of Law. At the end of last semester the degree of Master of Arts, honoris causa, was conferred upon him. This is the first time a degree of this kind has ever been given to a Scandinavian in the United States.

Professor J. I. Westengaard is a young man. His parents are Danes, still living in Chicago. He writes and speaks Danish fluently, and has visited Denmark twice.

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II B 1 a

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 24, 1903.

H. W. ROCATIS DIES

Henry William Rocatis, one of the old settlers, died October 20. He was sixty-four years old. He was a machinist by trade. He was the very first president of the Harmonien Danish Singing Society, and he and Professor T. Weberg did a great deal of work to keep this chorus working down through the years. He was a man with great intelligence and had read widely both in Danish and English.

IV
II A 2
III D

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 24, 1903.

[DEATH OF COLONEL AUGUST JACOBSEN]

An old Chicago Dane, Colonel August Jacobsen, died last week in Washington, D.C., where he had gone to see the unveiling of the Sherman monument. He was born in Middelfort. As a young man he served with the Union forces in the Civil War; he became a colonel and a member of the staff of General Sherman. Later, he married a very rich girl in St. Louis, and then came to Chicago, where he made a fortune in real estate. Together with the banker, Winslow, he bought and sold a great subdivision near Humboldt Park. He had no children and lived as a widower at the Union Club here.

A small part of Colonel Jacobsen's large fortune is going to his brother's and sister's children; the greatest part is donated to different institutions of higher learning in America. Not one Danish institution was remembered in his last will. He did not associate much with the Danish colony while he lived in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Skandinaven, Sept. 10, 1903.

C. H. HANSEN MADE DIRECTOR OF WESTERN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

(Summary)

The Danish Consul, C. H. Hansen, was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Western Trust and Savings Bank. At the same meeting it was decided to pay the usual quarterly dividend of one and one-half percent.

Revyen, Sept. 5, 1903.

[DEATH OF JORGEN BENSON]

Jorgen Benson, who was the father of the late Paul Benson, and who owned the Benson & Rixon Company, died on August 28. He was eighty-two years old.

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II B 2 d (2)

III C

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 15, 1903

MR. J. V. BROCHSENIVS DIES 7

Mr. J. V. Brochsenius died August 8. The board of the Danish Old People's Home had just decided that he could be admitted to that home.

Jens Valdemar Brochsenius, M. A., was born in 1831 in Nestved, Denmark, where his father was a merchant. He studied at Herlufholm's Laerde Skole from 1845 to 1850. He took his A.B. in 1851, and his Ph.B. in 1852. For four years he studied philology at the University of Copenhagen. He was teacher at a school in Tonder, Schleswig, but had to give that up when the war between Denmark and Germany broke out in 1864. Then he taught school for some time in Storehedinge, Denmark.

Soon after, he left for America to visit his brother, Hans Brochsenius, who had a political job in Madison, Wisconsin. His brother tried to get him a position as teacher of old Scandinavian languages at the University, but this position was filled in 1869 by the Norwegian professor, R. B. Anderson. Two years later

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II B 3 d (2)

III C

DANISH

- 2 -

Revyen, Aug. 15, 1903.

Mr. J. V. Brochsenius took his M. A. degree from this university. He came to Chicago in 1881, and was for some time teacher at a German academy; later he was editor of Illustreret Ugeblad.

Mr. Brochsenius was with Den Christelig Talsmand for fifteen or eighteen years. He worked for the Methodist Church and edited four books on Biblical geography, biography, natural history, and biblical costumes; these books were widely read. He never married. He loved to study; he was a fine poet and a good lecturer. He tried to reconcile Brandes' ideal with Christianity. His fate was too proofread sermons and devotional literature. The only Danish society he joined was the Young People's Society on the West Side, where he gave many a splendid lecture.

He was always poor; just recently the young people, headed by the well-known contractor, S. N. Nielsen, started to collect some money for him. A brother in Copenhagen sent 2,000 Kroner. All the money was put in the bank, and out of this \$300 was to be paid for admittance to the Danish Old People's Home, but now it will be used for his funeral.

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II B 2 d (2)

III C

DANISH

- 3 -

During the eighties Mr. Brochsenius published a collection of excellent poems under the title, Ved Oresund og Mississippi.

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II B 2 d (1)

DANISH

Revyen, June 20, 1903.

[JOHN GLAMBECK WINS NEW RECOGNITION]

Mr. John Glambeck, formerly editor of Arbejderen, and now a mail clerk at the post office, has become a member of the editorial committee of The Union Postal Clerk.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I F 5
III D

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 16, 1901.

[THE DEATH OF GEORGE HOFFMANN]

George Hoffmann was buried last Sunday, November 10. His casket was carried from his home to St. Ansgar's Church by the following members of Dania:

N. C. Barthody, R. J. Jensen, Louis Hansen, H. H. Henrichsen, H. Ockenholt, and L. M. Hoffenblad. The Reverend Mr. Eriksen paid a fine tribute to the old Dane.

Mr. Hoffmann was almost sixty-eight. He was born in Hjorring, Denmark, and came to America in 1859. He lived for a short while in Franklin Grove, Illinois, and came to Chicago in 1861. He took part in the Civil War as a soldier in the Northern Army, and he later received a small pension. He first had a cigar store on Kinzie Street. After the Great Fire he moved to Milwaukee Avenue. In 1871 he was elected County Commissioner, and his name is now to be found on the County Building near the Clark Street entrance.....

Mr. Hoffmann leaves a widow and three daughters, of whom one is a public school teacher and another a teacher of music.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1901.

VOLKMAR JOHNSEN

Volkmar Johnsen, Danish author and composer, has for more than a generation been a well-known figure in Danish social life in Chicago. He was famous for his wit and sarcasm, and for years no party was complete without his presence or a poem or two from his pen. He was also very active in all amateur plays in the colony.

Suddenly he went into business, beginning as a salesman for a piano firm. Then for several years he ran a tobacco and music store on Milwaukee Avenue. Later he moved his store to Western Avenue, near Peter Madsen Lagoni. Here he published for half a year his little paper, Ha! Ha!, but he soon became tired of the paper, and Mr. C. Botker took it over and started a Danish paper under the name of Revyen.

Later Mr. V. Johnsen became a teacher, composer, and publisher on Madison Street. He has invented the Gypsy system of music for self-instruction.

IV
III D

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 30, 1901.

HENRY L. HERTZ MADE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR

Henry L. Hertz, who for many years has been Chief Clerk of the Board of Review was appointed last Monday (March 25), by President McKinley to the post of Internal Revenue Collector for the First Illinois District. His predecessor was Fred E. Coyne, who, beginning April 1 is to be the new postmaster of Chicago.

Mr. Hertz is appointed for four years at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

III H

I E

Revyen, Mar. 2, 1901.

/MOGENS A. SOMMER DEAD/

Mogens A. Sommer is dead. He was a preacher, Socialist agitator, and journalist. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean more than seventy times. Although he hated the Lutheran State Church and all ministers, he was very religious, a fact which was not so well liked by the old Socialist leaders, who were all atheists.

After the arrest of the leaders in Denmark in 1872, Mr. Sommer, who was then in Chicago, wrote letters to Pio in order that he might be incriminated when the letters were opened by the police. That his plan was unsuccessful was not the fault of Mr. Sommer.

Mr. Sommer also hated the Danish King. He was the one who wrote the articles in Den Danske Pioneer, of Omaha, Nebraska, which fiercely attacked

Ms. A. 11.1. 1505

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- 2 -

DANISH

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II B 2 d (3)

Revyen, Mar. 2, 1901.

III H

I E the King of Denmark, with the result that the Pioneer was banned from Denmark for several years.

For more than forty years Mr. Sommer travelled all over the United States, going wherever there was a chance to speak to Danes. His last years were spent in Chicago, where he practiced as a homeopathic doctor and druggist.

In 1893 he wrote a book about his work and life in Chicago. The book is now very scarce.

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II B 1 a
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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 29, 1900.

MR. AND MRS. DANIELSEN CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Viggo A. Danielsen celebrated their silver wedding December 25. Mr. Danielsen has been a **faithful** member of Dania, De Danske Vaabenbrodre (The Danish Brothers in Arms), Harmonien, and the Danish Brotherhood. He has been supreme secretary of the Brotherhood for the last twelve years, and has played his part in the great success which this organization enjoys today.

Early in the morning Harmonien came and sang. Committees brought gifts from Lodges 17, 18, 35, and 107, of the Danish Brotherhood, and from Lodge No. 4 of the Danish Sisterhood.

The Danielsens' only son, Axel, died last summer. Their only daughter, Mrs. Clawes, just had a son, which made the grandparents very proud.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Nov. 10, 1900.

[DR. CHRISTIAN FENGER]

(Summary)

Dr. Christian Fenger was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on November 3, 1840. As a young student he participated in the war of 1864. In 1867 he received his medical degree. For two years he worked as an assistant at V. Meyer's ear clinic and at Frederik's Hospital. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, he was an ambulance surgeon with the Red Cross. From 1871 to 1874 he was resident physician, and from 1873 to 1874 lecturer, at the Municipal Hospital in Copenhagen. In 1875 he went to Egypt, where he became a member of the sanitary board and physician for the district of the caliph in Cairo.

In 1877 he came to Chicago, where, a year later, he became a member of the staff of the Cook County Hospital. In 1880 he became curator of the Rush Medical College Museum. He was made professor of clinical surgery in 1884 at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1893 at Chicago Medical

IV
II A 1

Revyen, Nov. 10, 1900.

College, and, in 1899, at Rush Medical College.

He is also on the staff of the Cook County Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Norwegian Tabitha Hospital, the Lutheran, and the German Hospital.

Dr. Fenger was the man that introduced to the great Northwest the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

Revyen, Nov. 10, 1900.

DR. CHRISTIAN FENGER HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

(Summary)

On November 3, Dr. Christian Fenger's sixtieth birthday, five hundred doctors, of whom more than one third were from out of town, gave a banquet in the Auditorium in his honor. There were many speakers. Dr. Fenger himself spoke on the subject, "The Period of Awakening and the Period of Progress".

Dr. C. A. L. Reed of Cincinnati was the toastmaster of the evening. Dr. W. W. Kean of Philadelphia gave Dr. Fenger a beautiful silver cup as a token of respect for the famous Danish physician.

Dr. Fenger is well known as a fine teacher. His special field has been anti-septic and pathology. Many are the young doctors who have been inspired by his life and teaching.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 8, 1900.

[CARL ROHL-SMITH]

Carl Rohl-Smith, the famous Danish sculptor, died at St. Josef's Hospital in Copenhagen on August 22. His wife was at his side when he died. His last thoughts were for the still uncompleted Sherman monument in Washington. He was buried at Veter Kirkegaard in Copenhagen on August 26.

Revyen, Aug. 25, 1900.

[CARL ROHL-SMITH DEAD]

The famous Danish sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, died in Copenhagen, Denmark, at the age of forty.

He studied at the Royal Academy of Copenhagen and later in Berlin and Rome. He came to America in the eighties and secured work with the terra cotta factory in Perth Amboy. Later he moved to Chicago, where he became famous for his statue of Franklin at the Chicago World's Fair. He also made the monument commemorating the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812. This monument is now located at the foot of 18th Street; it depicts an Indian chief saving a white woman. He also made the statues for the Iowa monument at Des Moines. These statues were modeled here in Chicago. His last piece of art was the Sherman monument in Washington. He was well liked by the Danes who visited him in his studio in Chicago.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[DOWN NIAGARA FALLS IN A BOAT]
Peter Nissen of Chicago Passes the Rapids Safely

Peter Nissen, of Chicago, who prefers to be known under the name of "Mr. Bowser," went safely down the Niagara Rapids and the Whirlpool Rapids yesterday, in his boat the "Foolkiller."

The trip over the rapids lasted two minutes and a half, and during about one-third of this time both Mr. Nissen and his boat were hidden by the waters.

Mr. Nissen wore his business clothes as usual and outside these he wore a coat of cork. He was not tied to the boat, since he wished to be free so that he could swim in case the boat were to overturn without righting itself again. Mr. Nissen stepped into his boat at four o'clock in the afternoon and was pulled out into the current by two men in a rowboat.

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Having arrived in the middle of the stream, his dangerous course was beginning.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1900.

Almost at once the boat was buried in the foaming waves. The keel of the boat, weighing 1,250 pounds, shot straight up into the air as if it had been a little stick of wood, and the boat literally turned topsy-turvy. Both man and boat disappeared beneath the waters, and the people along the shores and upon the bridges believed that he had expired. Suddenly, man and boat shot out of the foaming waters, however; clearly Mr. Nissen had not lost his courage. With his left hand he clung to the boat while with his right he pulled off his cap, waving it to the people.

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When finished with the rapids, Mr. Nissen yet had to pass the dangerous Whirlpool Falls. Here the waters circulate at a terrible rate of speed. One gets the impression as if the waters, in an immense fall, are dropping straight into the center of the earth.

The boat was pulled down into the whirling deep; then it reappeared, and again did Mr. Nissen wave his cap. The whirlpool kept him prisoner for forty minutes, but little by little he managed to work his course out toward the outer edge of the

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1900.

pool, and three men, fastened by ropes to stones at the side of the river, swam out toward the whirling waters as far as they dared, and finally succeeded in getting hold of a rope which Mr. Nissen threw to them, and he was pulled ashore.

Women rushed up to Mr. Nissen to shake his hand; men applauded him. He complained that he was freezing; the water was ice cold, and he was almost palsied after the icy bath.

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The boat used by Mr. Nissen for his dangerous feat is twenty feet long and four feet deep, built of pine with frame and keel of oak. In addition to the ordinary keel, the boat has an iron keel weighing 1,250 pounds, and the total weight of the boat is over two tons. There is a screw driven by foot power, and the boat has six airtight compartments, two in the bow, two in the stern, and one on each side.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 26, 1900.

/POEMS BY S. CHRISTIAN BAY/

/Translator's note: This issue of Revyen contains two poems, "Ensemhed (Loneliness) and "Syng din Sang", (Sing Your Song), by S. Christian Bay, head librarian of Crerar Library.

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III A

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 24, 1900.

DEATH OF CARL MUNK

Carl Munk, 883 North Mozart Street, died February 20, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the son of a school teacher of Soesmarke, Lolland, Denmark. For some years he was a grocer in Slagelse, Denmark. He came to Chicago in 1853 and lived here longer than any other Dane. He was a grocer in Chicago for a while, and then for many years was a saloonkeeper on East Chicago Avenue, which soon became the center of the Danish settlement.

For many years he wrote free of charge for Hejmdal, Fremad, and Den Nye Tid. The last twenty-five years were the happiest in his life; this was all due to his good wife Mathilde, with whom he recently celebrated his silver wedding.

He was one of the founders of Dania and became its president in 1865 and 1866. He was also one of the organizers of Dania's first masquerade, which took place in German Hall on the North Side.

DANISH

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Revyen, Feb. 24, 1900.

He never took the streetcar, but one could often see him walk all the way out to South Chicago or Pullman to discuss the topics of the day with old friends. Lagoni, George Olsen, and Hoffenblad were among those who came to his funeral.

Revyen, Dec. 2, 1899.

[FORMER CHICAGO SOCIALIST STARTS NEW PAPER]

The old Danish socialist, P. Geleff, has started to edit a new paper, Illustreret Bibliotek (Illustrated Library).

[Translator's note: P. Geleff was one of the first socialist agitators in Denmark. He had to leave the country when he, with several others, tried to hold a public meeting in spite of the police. This led to a clash between the police and the crowd. The leaders got the choice between jail or exile.]

IV

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 4, 1899.

[CLEMENS PETERSEN CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY]

(Summary)

Clemens Petersen, M. A., recently celebrated his birthday in New York, where he and John Volk founded and have published for eight years a very good Danish paper, Nordlyset.

Mr. Petersen is well known in Chicago, where he lived for many years and has many firm friends.



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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 11, 1899.

J. C. BAY NOW IN CHICAGO

J. C. Bay, author, has come to Chicago, where he has obtained a job at an insurance office.

MPA (ILL.) 9907 307

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II B 2 d (1)

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 27, 1899.

[BARON VON LILLIENSKJOLD COMMITS SUICIDE]

(Summary)

Baron Aug. von Lillien skjold has committed suicide by hanging in Flatbush, New York. He was thirty-nine years old and had been in this country eighteen months. He was editor and manager of the Chicago-Posten for some time. In New York he landed a job as bookkeeper on the Freie Presse. He was fired after one of his monthly sprees. His only relation in Chicago is Rudolph von Lillien skjold, 144 Oakland Street, Greenpoint.

VPA 114.2105.500

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 21, 1899.

ARTICLE BY CLEMENS PETERSEN ACCEPTED BY NORTHLAND MAGAZINE

(Summary)

Clemens Petersen, who for many years has lived in Chicago, has written in the January number of The Northland Magazine about "German Policy in North Schleswig."

IV
II A 2
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 21, 1899.

[ANDREW PETERSON DEAD]

(Summary)

Andrew Peterson, ex-consul and former president of the Western State Bank, died in his apartment in the Union League Club January 19.

Mr. Peterson was born in Kolding, Denmark, in 1829, and came to the United States in 1847. He opened a store in Watertown, Wisconsin, where he helped to organize the Chicago, Watertown & Northern Railroad, which later was merged with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

In 1872 Mr. Peterson moved to Chicago, where he and George P. Bay started a bank. He was president of the bank until 1894. In this year he was made Danish Consul for Illinois and fifteen other states, a post he held four years. Mr. Peterson then became ill and retired. He was decorated with the order of Dannebrog.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II A 2
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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 21, 1899.

Mrs. Peterson died two years ago. There were no children.

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 58-59.

JOHN L. PEDDERSEN

John Ludolph Peddersen, one of Chicago's self-made business men, affords a notable example of what pluck and perseverance will accomplish in all the affairs of life. He was born November 25, 1853, in the kingdom of Denmark, and is the third child of Andrew L. Peddersen, who died when his son was but five years of age. The latter remained in his native town until he reached the age of fifteen years, getting his education in the schools of Aventoft.

Having inherited that love of the sea which made his Norse forefathers rulers of the deep, he secured a position as cabin boy on a sea-going vessel at the age of fifteen years. His first trip was from Hamburg to the West Indies; the journey occupying six months. The next trip was to Rio Janeiro, which also consumed six months. He then started for China and, six months later, after arriving at Hong Kong, he was made a full sailor. He remained there three years trading on the coast of China. Subsequently he was promoted to second mate of a Norwegian ship, and in that position followed the sea about

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 58-59.

three years. His last cruise was from Hamburg to Philadelphia, and he landed in the latter city in 1875. He worked on a farm in Pennsylvania two months, receiving twenty-five dollars per month, and then started for Chicago, which was the goal towards which many of the emigrants journeyed. He arrived in that city July, 1875, and, taking whatever work was offered, was employed about two months in a brick yard. He then worked for the same employer on a farm, and in the winter returned to the city, where he found work of various kinds in the Union Stock Yards. He then went to Lake View and hired himself to a gardener, with whom he remained a year.

In 1877 he married and, during the hard times incident to that year, found it hard to make both ends meet, but he persevered, establishing in that year a wholesale fish business. This was the first effort at doing business on his own account, and though at first he had many discouragements, his trade gradually increased, and in the course of two years his reputation as an honest dealer drew to him a lucrative patronage. Three years after his opening the fish market he added oysters to his stock, and has built up a large trade in

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 88-19.

both lines. He has been ruled throughout his business career by the same careful methods which made it possible for him to build up a successful business, and has acquired a comfortable property. Besides the house at No. 22 Potomac Avenue, where he lives, he also owns a two-story flat building at No. 14 Mormon Street, which is rented.

Mrs. Feddersen, whose maiden name was Anna Christensen, was born in Denmark and came to America at the age of twenty-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Feddersen have been born five children, namely: Louis, who is married and in business in Chicago; Christina, living at home; Andrew, who assists his father; and Jens and Ludolph, both residing at home. The subject of this notice is a member of Wicker Park Lodge No. 181, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has received all the honors which the subordinate lodge can confer. Politically he is a Republican.

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 51-56.

JOHN P. HANSON

John P. Hanson, the well-known cigar manufacturer of Chicago, was born March 22, 1843, in nor Bonnder, Schleswig, Denmark. His education was such as the common schools of his locality afforded, and he remained in the vicinity of his birthplace until he reached his majority. In 1864 he resolved to seek his fortune in America, and following the footsteps of many of his countrymen, emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Racine. Thence he wandered West and was employed by the Government in the building of Fort Lyons, Colorado. In 1867 he came to Chicago, where he worked as a mason until 1869. During that year he suffered from a disease which affected the bone of his left ankle and was obliged to undergo an amputation.

This misfortune disabled him for continuing the work in which he had been engaged and, after due consideration he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a cigarmaker, with Mr. Burckhart, at what was then No. 33 Milwaukee Avenue. He worked faithfully to learn the business until October 4, 1872, when he had

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 55-56.

made sufficient progress to open a factory of his own. This he did, at what is now No. 361 Milwaukee Avenue. His business prospered, showing that he had made good use of his apprenticeship, and in 1879 he was able to build a factory and residence at No. 351, in the same street. In this building he has since continued his business, and has aimed to have the model cigar factory of Chicago. In fact it was so pronounced by three experts who were visiting this country from Germany. His output has greatly increased as his product gained reputation and, as early as 1883 he manufactured and sold four million cigars. He employs from sixty to seventy-five hands, and has two men on the road disposing of the product.

Mr. Hanson has invested his savings to good advantage in various business enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the American Varnish Company, and still owns stock in that concern, which is in a prosperous condition, having in 1897 transacted business amounting to \$230,000. He was also a promoter of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, is one of its largest stockholders and on its board of directors. Among the other concerns in which he has stock might be

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pp. 55-56.

mentioned the North Side Street Railroad, the National Biscuit Company and the Chicago Heights Land Company.

He has always taken a lively interest in the affairs affecting the city, and especially the portion in which his home is located. Mr. Benson has always been a very industrious man, and this, coupled with the most rigid economy in the beginning, accounts for his success in life. While still an apprentice, he was able to accumulate three hundred dollars, and during the first three months of his business career he doubled his investment three times. During the first six years that he conducted business for himself he worked almost night and day, allowing himself no more rest than nature absolutely demanded.

In 1866 the subject of this notice was married to Miss Katie Kasrussen, the ceremony taking place at Racine, Wisconsin. Their union has been blessed with twelve children, six of whom are living, namely: Anna, who is her father's bookkeeper; Freda, residing at home. Rudolph, a salesman for his father's

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 51-55.

factory; Carrie, a teacher in the public schools; Jennie, who graduated in 1898 from the Wicker Park School, having the highest standing of any pupil in her class; and Robert, who is still attending school. Since 1889 the family has resided at No. 24 Ewing Place, in the elegant modern residence which the father built in that year. Mr. Hanson has been an honored member of the Knights of Pythias since 1873. In politics **he** is a Republican.

IV

DANISH

I D 2 a (2)

II D 2

I D 1 a

Album of Genealogy and Biography, 1899.

[JAMES SKALLERUP]

pp. 601-602... James Skallerup, was born in Thisted, Denmark, January 4, 1858, the son of Jens Nielson and Anna Jensdatter Skallerup. In 1869 they emigrated to America with their seven children, of whom five are still alive. James took up the trade of cigar maker, and in 1890 he won the gold medal offered by the Daily News to the speediest workman. He has his own business at 869 N. Whipple St. He is a stirring member of the Cigar Makers' Union, in which he has served as treasurer and president. In 1891 he became fourth vice-president of the Cigar Makers' International Union. Mr. Skallerup is a Republican and the party made him County commissioner for 1891 and 1892, but he lost the job when the Democrats came into power. He is a member of Walhalla, the largest Danish society in America.

On October 1, 1880, he was married to Midde Jensen from Aabenraa, Germany. They have six children.

IV
II A 2
I F 5

DANISH

Album of Genealogy and Biography, 1899.

/H. OLUF HANSEN/

p. 722-723... H. Oluf Hansen is very prominent in the manufacturing of tobacco into twist and snuff; he is also one of the most prominent politicians and workers for the city in his vicinity. He was born in Denmark, on November 30, 1844, and here he learned the trade of sailmaking. He served in the Danish navy for eleven months in 1864; and came to America in May, 1867. He came direct to Chicago where during the first year he sailed on the Great Lakes. In 1873 he became foreman at the factory of David McCollum. Soon he engaged in business for himself at 206-208 Milwaukee Ave.

In 1877 he was employed in the County Agent's office, as special agent to examine applicants for aid, being able to speak the German and Scandinavian languages. In 1879 he was water inspector and later division clerk, and then was appointed chief inspector, having 50 men in charge. 1890-1891 he was West Town Collector. He refused re-nomination. For ten years he was on the County Democratic Committee. He established his present business in 1885. He is a member of Denmark Lodge No. 112. He is also a past officer of the order of Knights of Pythias.

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II D 2

II D 10

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DANISH

Album of Genealogy and Biography, 1899.

[CONCERNING HENRY OCKENHOLT]

Henry Ockenholt, born in Denmark April 14, 1845. Arrived in Chicago in 1873, where he now is running a carpet cleaning establishment, at 952 Milwaukee Ave. Has been a member of the Society Dania for twenty years, and has held the office of president for seven years. He is also one of the founders of the Danish Aid and Relief Association. He is also an influential member of the Danish Lutheran Church. He was married to Bertha Liese in Denmark in 1873. They have only one daughter, Ida, who has just graduated from Wells School. Mr. Ockenholt is a Democrat.

LaSalle Book Company, Album of Genealogy and Biography, LaSalle Book Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1897. 11th Edition, Revised and Improved, pp. 439-440.

ERIK PEDERSEN.

Erik Pedersen. The subject of this sketch is a native of the village of Hundtofte on the island of Fyen, Denmark, and is the youngest of the seven children of Peter Knudsen and Maria Christophersen, both natives of Fyen. Both parents, spent their lives in Fyen, his father dying in 1861, and his mother in 1876.

Mr. Pedersen was reared and educated in his native village, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, and was engaged in farming for a time; then, becoming desirous of following the sea, he shipped as a cabin boy and for many years was employed on board a ship in various capacities. From

LaSalle Book Company, Album of Genealogy and Biography,

his native land he sailed to Scotland and Prussia, then to Liverpool, and there shipped aboard a Dutch vessel and sail to Riga, Russia. From there he went to Holland, then took a position on a South American vessel and went to New Orleans, landing in America for the first time in 1860. After a short visit in New Orleans he was employed on the American vessel "Scranton," on a trip to Liverpool. He then shipped on board a Swedish ship, which was bound for Shields, England; and went to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The ship being southern property, could not get a clearance, so the captain represented that they were going to Cork, Ireland, for orders. Instead he went into St. Thomas, in the West Indies, to learn how the Rebellion was progressing. Then they found three Northern men of war, and the "Globe" was held there eleven months. Mr. Pederson remained on board the "Globe" eight months and then got a berth on board a Danish vessel and went to San Domingo, from there to Hamburg, Germany, thence to his native village and found that his father had died. He then went to Hamburg and shipped in an American Vessel bound for Shields, England.

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Later he embarked on a Prussian vessel, came to New York and cruised along the eastern coast, visiting Baltimore, Jacksonville and Galveston, and then went on a trip to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Returning to New York he shipped on a German vessel for France, touching at Marseilles. On going to New York, they were detained in the harbor at Gibraltar by a head wind for about twenty-four hours. The captain did not know that the law required every ship that had been lying at anchor in the bay to hoist its flag while passing the Spanish fort. Neglecting to comply with this regulation, his ship was fired at from the forts and the twenty-four pound shot struck the railing, passing through the side of the ship, broke the cook's leg, knocked off a leg of the stove and lodged in a sail locker. The Government sent a tug to take them back into the harbor at Gibraltar, where they had to report to the Consul how the trouble happened, after which they returned to New York. Mr. Pedersen then shipped on a Nova Scotian vessel, called "Lillian," and went to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, with lumber, and from there returned to Boston. After getting his pay he took passage on a steamboat to New York, where he made his home. He then

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went to Buffalo, New York, and continued his journey as far west as Omaha, intending to go into the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains. Instead he took a trip down the Mississippi River and spent the winter in New Orleans. While on the levee in that city looking for work, he heard a man ask a negro to go to work for him, and at once recognized to voice as that of a Mr. Bruen, who had been second mate of the ship "Globe." He made himself known, renewed the old acquaintance and friendship and got profitable employment with his old friend. In the spring of 1871 he came to Chicago, sailing on the lakes during the following summer. In the fall of 1871 he went to New York and made two trips to Santiago, and on his return visited his brother in Racine, Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1873 Mr. Pedersen came to Chicago and engaged in the sale of sewing machines. Five years later he started in that business for himself, and first located at No. 332 West Chicago Avenue, where he remained about four years; at the end of that time removing to his present place of business No. 378 West Chicago Avenue.

Mr. Pedersen was married in 1877 to Miss Ella Johnsen, a native of Norway, who came

LaSalle Book Company, Album of Genealogy and Biography,

to Chicago in 1870. She died in 1879, leaving one child, Mary Pedersen, who is a most efficient assistant to her father in his business.

Mr. Pedersen is a valued member of the Danish Benevolent Society, and is independent in his political opinion. He is essentially one of the self-made men of Chicago, having established himself in business wholly by his own efforts.

LaSalle Book Company, Album of Genealogy and Biography, LaSalle Book Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved, pp. 522-523.

KARSTEN MIKKELSEN.

Karsten Mikkelsen, who has resided in Chicago more than a quarter of a century, was born September 2, 1852, in the northern part of the province of Schleswig, which was formerly a part of Denmark, but now belongs to Germany. His parents were Niels and Elizabeth Mikkelsen, and he is the third of the six sons born to them. They were both natives of Schleswig, where the subject of this notice spent his boyhood and early youth. He attended the common schools a few years, but when twelve years old, began to learn the tailor's trade with his father. He continued to work with his father during the next six years, and became a rapid and skillful workman.

But the opportunities for advancement were not great enough to keep him in his native country and accordingly, he began to look for greater advantages in some foreign land. Those of his fellow-countrymen who had emigrated to

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this country, sent back glowing descriptions of good business openings to be found in the United States. and young Mikkelsen resolved to try his fortune in the Great Republic. In 1871 he made the journey to Chicago, to which city a large part of the immigration was directed, and there found work at his trade. Until 1878 he worked by the piece, laying by as much as possible of his income.

To this rigid spirit of economy his start in business is due, as in no other way could he have obtained the necessary capital. With his brother Theodore Mikkelsen, as a partner he established a tailor's shop in Ohio street, which was continued about five years. At the end of that time the partnership was dissolved, each of the brothers going into business by himself. Karsten Mikkelsen first located in Huron street, where he carried on a good business for some time. In 1883 he built his present factory, at No. 286 West Superior Street. He now does a large business in the manufacture of clothing, employing twenty-five hands. He has not abandoned the frugal habits of his earlier days, and the results have been correspondingly greater as his income has increased. Besides owning his business establishment, he has erected a residence at No. 48 Evergreen Avenue.

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In 1878 Mr. Mikkelsen was married to Miss Caroline Nelsen, also a native of Denmark. Their family consists of four sons, Victor, George, Henry and Irvin, all of whom were born in Chicago. The eldest was graduated from Metropolitan College, and has been in the employ of Marshall Field & Company four years.

The others are still attending school. The subject of this sketch has, in his long years as a business man of Chicago, gained a wide acquaintance, especially among his fellow-countrymen, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is one of the strongest members of the Dania Society, having been connected with that organization since 1874. In political principles he is a Republican, but does not allow his party zeal to prevent his voting for the candidate whom he considers to be the best fitted for official station.

LaSalle Book Company, Album of Genealogy and Biography, LaSalle Book Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1896, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved, pp. 442-443.

ANDREW J. LARSON.

Andrew J. Larson, who is well known among the Danish-American citizens of Chicago, was born in Mon, Denmark, November 4, 1852. He is the youngest of the three children of Lars Jensen and Gertrude Petersen, who were also natives of Denmark. The former was a farmer by occupation and died when the son was but eighteen months old. His widow is still living in her native land, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Andrew J. Larson remained with his mother until he reached the age of fifteen years, attending the common school. Thus his mother did all in her power to

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give him a training which would assist him in the battle of life. He worked for a time as a farm hand, but soon decided to emigrate to America. He therefore separated himself from all relatives and friends and crossed the Atlantic to seek friends and fortune among strangers. He first traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, where his first employment was in sawing four cords of wood, which he did in payment for a week's board. He next worked in a spoke factory in Indianapolis, remaining about six months. For the next two years he was in the employ of a railroad, first in grading and later as a section hand.

In 1872 Mr. Larson came to Chicago, which was then rising from the ashes of the great fire. Without waiting to choose his work he took the first opening offered and engaged with the force which was excavating for the artificial ponds in Douglas Park. With the few dollars he was able to save from his earnings he soon started as a junk dealer, and found the enterprise quite lucrative. Later he commenced on a small scale the business in which he is still engaged, confectionery and school

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supplies, and has found the work more to his liking. He has followed the habits of industry and frugality which were necessary in his early life and has been able to save a fair portion of his income. Besides enlarging and building up his business as the growth of his trade required, he has invested considerable in real estate. He has erected a fine two-story brick building, the lower portion of which is his own home, the upper floor being rented. In considering the success which has crowned his efforts, Mr. Larson can point with pride to the fact that all his worldly wealth is the product of the labor of his own hands and mind.

The subject of this sketch was married in Chicago in 1862 to Miss Kersten Olson, who was born in Sweden, June 19, 1861. She came to Chicago in 1876 and has since resided in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have been the parents of four children, Clara and Lillie, who died at the ages of three years and two years, respectively,

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Gertrude aged twelve years, and Arthur aged nine years. All were born in Chicago.

In spite of many business cares, Mr. Larson finds time for various social duties, and is known as a man of genial and pleasant disposition. He is a member of Norden Lodge No. 699, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the official chairs. He is also a member of the encampment branch of that order, and both he and his wife are connected with Chicago Lodge No. 130, Daughters of Rebekah. He is a firm Republican in political views and does all in his power to further the interests of the party.

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JOHN P. HANSEN

John P. Hansen, a well known cigar manufacturer, was born March 22nd, 1843 in Tonder, Denmark. He came to America in 1864, and to Chicago in 1867. He opened his own factory in 1872. He is one of the organizers of the American Varnish Co. He was also a promoter of the Milwaukee Ave. State Bank and a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Hansen has been an honored member of the Knights of Pythias since 1873. In politics he is a Republican.

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DANISH

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BIOGRAPHY OF HANS LARSEN

Hans Larsen was born in Denmark, March 20, 1858. He came to Chicago in 1880 where for two years he worked in a lumberyard. The next four years he worked for J. S. Kirk and Co., soap manufacturers. Then he was in the grocery business for six years. When Mayor Washbourne was elected he was appointed on the police force and served until October 26, 1897. He was at the Sheffield Ave. station for five years and at Atwell Street station for the same length of time. When he retired from the police force he started a business in flour and feed.

In 1886 he married Anne Carlsland. They have five children.

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pp. 59-60.

P. CHR. B. PETERSEN

P. Chr. Bronnum Petersen, L.D.S., has become, entirely through his own efforts, one of the prominent and respected business men of the portion of Chicago where he is located, and has obtained success in many ways. He has made a name for himself among the residents of the Northwest Side and has secured the confidence of his patrons. He comes of a foreign country, having been born in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 15, 1865. He was the oldest of a family of two sons and one daughter and was educated in Kristensen's Borger og Realskole. He was graduated at the age of fourteen years and was then apprenticed to H.P.L. Nilsen, Colonialvare Forretning.

After serving as apprentice two years with Mr. Nilsen, who was located at the corner of Gl. Kongevej and Bianco Lunos Allee, he changed to the employ of Carl Dehnfeldt, in the same business as Mr. Nilsen. He finished his apprenticeship in three years at the location of the corner of Lille Kongensgade and Halmstraede. He subsequently entered the service of C.M. Obel, wholesale

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tobacco dealer, at Udsalg in Frederiksbergade, and was occupied one year as shipping clerk.

November 5, 1885, he left Copenhagen for Liverpool, England, and two days later embarked for America on the ship "British King" of the American line, arriving in Philadelphia a short time after, on November 23. He proceeded to Chicago, reaching his destination November 25. Three weeks later he began as clerk in the service of Christian Rasmussen, editor of a Danish paper. In 1891 he decided to study dentistry and entered the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery, and two years later passed an examination of the State Board. He opened an office for business at No. 1751 Milwaukee Avenue, then Corner Hoffman Avenue, now Rockwell, and is now at No. 1750 on the same corner, where he has been located five years. He has been very successful and has realized many of the hopes and ambitions which prompted him to establish himself in the business world of the metropolis of the West.

Mr. Petersen is also connected with the social world of the country of his

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adoption and is a member of Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, besides which he is identified with the Rathbone Sisters and is connected with Fullerton Council, Knights and Ladies of Security. He belongs to Ivanhoe Company, Uniform Rank, in the Knights of Pythias, of which he is treasurer.

He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and deserves credit for the fact that he showed the courage to enter a new, and to him, wholly unknown country, without much knowledge of its people or characteristics, and without friends. He has a fine practice that has been steadily increasing. He took out his naturalization paper in the Superior Court in December, 1893, and while he honors his mother country he is loyal to his adopted country, never forgetting that we owe our first allegiance to the country in which we make our home.

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Improved, pp. 410-411.

JENS C. CHRISTENSEN

Jens Christian Christensen, who is a skilled and competent watchmaker and jeweler, belongs to the class of men who have learned the art of their profession in a foreign land, where instructors are severe and the term of apprenticeship long, and traveled to the United States to practice where services are better rewarded. He is well known in the vicinity where his business is located and his ability in his line is recognized.

Mr. Christensen was born April 26, 1841, in Denmark, and is the only child of Christian Johnson and his beloved wife. He was reared and educated and learned the trade which he has followed since in the region of his birthplace. He passed through the long apprenticeship of five years, bravely and successfully, and emerged a watchmaker and repairer of the first class. After being employed in Copenhagen two years, he located in the western part of Denmark, where he established a business in manufacturing timepieces. He remained in the vicinity and in the same business twenty years.

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In 1884 Mr. Christensen decided to come to America and embarked for this country. He traveled directly to Chicago and opened business at No. 96 Ohio Street, remaining at this number three years, conducting a repair shop. He removed to No. 57 Huron Street, where he remained until 1896, at which time he went to his present location, No. 765 West North Avenue. He is a first class business man and turns out some very fine work.

Mr. Christensen was married before he left the land of his nativity, in 1870, to Miss Christiana Anderson. They became the parents of two sons, who are a credit to the rearing they have received and to their parents' name. Christ, the older, is a jeweler, living in the State of Missouri. John resides in Chicago, on the North Side. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen are refined and intelligent people and move in very good society. They are influential members of the Danish Lutheran Church, in which they are useful in many ways. They are possessed of quiet and kindly minds, and their home is one of harmony and happiness.

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HANS LARSEN:

Hans Larsen, one of the successful business men and respected citizens of the portion of Chicago where he is located, was born in Denmark, March 20, 1858, and possesses all the perseverance, energy and ambition of the natives of the country where he was born and spent the first part of his varied career. He was reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age, and received the advantages of the schools of his birthplace for seven years. The most of his knowledge has been obtained in the vast school of experience, and he has profited by the advantage that have fallen to his lot.

He has never been above honest labor, and for a long time after his arrival in Chicago, was employed by the day by other men. He arrived in America in 1880, and traveled directly to Chicago. His first service was in a lumber yard, where he received a dollar and one-half per day as compensation during the first year, and one dollar and seventy-five cents during the second year.

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He subsequently began work at the trade of carpenter, which he followed two years, receiving two dollars per day during the second year.

Mr. Larsen then decided to change his mode of work, and was employed a few years by J. S. Kirk & Company, soap manufacturers. He was in the soda department the last two years. Deciding to embark in the grocery business, he located at No. 428 Grand Avenue, then West Indiana Street, and was thus occupied six years. When Mayor Washburns was elected he was appointed on the police force and served until October 26, 1897. He was first at Sheffield Avenue, in the Forty-first Precinct, remaining there five years. He was for the same length of time at Atwell Street, Thirty-fifth Precinct, and after retiring from the police force, established his present business, dealing in flour and feed. He has built up a profitable trade and his success is entirely due to his own energetic efforts and business ability.

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Mr. Larsen was fortunate in the selection of a very suitable and helpful life companion, in the person of Annie Carlsland, who has sided in making his home harmonious and pleasant. They were married in Chicago, May 15, 1886. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, but three are living, Gerhard, Hazel and Esther. Mr. Larsen is a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, and is also connected with the Royal League. He is a staunch and thorough Republican, and his influence in favor of his party is made manifest at all favorable opportunities. He is a self-made man, having started in a strange land, with no financial capital, and has made his own way since establishing himself in the great business world.

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Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and
Improved, pp. 591.

HENRY JOHNSON

Henry Johnson, a prominent business man of the northwestern part of the city, is one of that group of valuable citizens who have gained wealth and business standing entirely through their own resources. He was born in Denmark June 28, 1844, and is a son of Jens and Caron Hanson. His father was a butcher by trade and carried on a business of his own in that line.

Henry Johnson was educated in the common schools of his native lands, and having learned the butcher's trade he continued with his father until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then left home, and in 1866 came to America, locating at first in Wisconsin, where he worked in a saw mill. He came to Chicago the next year and for a period of sixteen years worked in various furniture factories of the city, acquiring considerable mechanical skill and saving quite a sum of money. He next opened a factory on Erie Street, in company with Hans Paulson, but two years later sold out his interest and again

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took up factory work.

In 1886, for the second time, he entered business on his own account, establishing an undertaking office at Nos. 794 and 796 West North Avenue. So successful was this venture that he has continued the business at the same location ever since. He erected the building at the above number in 1885, and in 1897 built another building at No. 264 Milwaukee Avenue, where he has another undertaking establishment. He also conducts a fine livery in connection with each branch. In the conduct of his affairs he has ever been energetic and economical, the result being that all his efforts have been crowned with the greatest success.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1869 to Miss Kittie Rasmonson, who died in 1891. She was the mother of two children, William and Amy, both living. Mr. Johnson

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was married in 1892 to Gensena Marie Madsen. Two children have blessed this marriage, Gensena and Lenora Christina.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. He has held various offices in these orders and is popular among their members. Politically he supports the Republican party.

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LOUIS HANSON

Louis Hanson, a well-known manufacturer and business man of Chicago, was born in Denmark September 16, 1842. He remained in that country until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he resolved to seek his fortune in the United States, and accordingly crossed the Atlantic to Portland, Maine. He spent one year in that city, finding employment in a picture frame factory, and receiving one dollar per day for his labor. In 1866 he removed to Boston, where he secured work, similar employment. Hearing of greater advantages for ambitious young men farther west, he came to Chicago in 1867 and at once secured work. He proved to be industrious, and continued working in various factories, carefully saving all he could, and learning as much as possible of the business ways of the country.

In 1871 he resolved to start in business for himself, and, with this in view, formed a partnership with David Goodwillie. The firm began the manufacture of picture frames, and a year later Mr. Goodwillie's sons took his

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place in the firm, this partnership continuing until 1874. In that year Mr. Hanson and nine others bought out the Goldwillies for \$3,400, and remained in the business until 1877, when the subject of this notice was able to buy out his partners and take entire control. Thus, by diligent attention to his work, he became owner of a growing business, which, under his careful personal management, has increased to a wonderful extent. Having begun at the bottom round of the ladder, he is familiar with every detail of his establishment, and is thus able to give instruction and advice wherever needed. Several departments have been added to his factory and he now manufactures various articles, besides mirror and picture frames and mouldings. Some of the largest barber shops in both East and West have been fitted up with furniture manufactured by Mr. Hanson. In October, 1898, he made and shipped a large barbers' case to Johannesburg, Africa. In his business career, Mr. Hanson has not been without his discouragements. In 1880 his entire plant was burned, including tools and machinery. His courage did not abate, however, and within three days he bought an entire plant and continued his business at No. 151 Washington Street. In 1883 he had so far recovered his loss

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that he was able to build his present large and commodious plant at Nos. 136 and 138 North Curtis Street. This building is one hundred thirty feet by six feet in dimensions, and in it are employed about ninety hands. In the year 1892 they received the sum of \$40,000 in wages. The product of this factory is well known all over the country, and is sold from Maine to California.

In May, 1870., Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Caroline Mortensen. Six children have been born to this marriage, all of whom are living at home and all were born in Chicago. Their names in order of birth are: Maria, Martin, Lizzie, John, Rosa and Louis. They have received the best of educational advantages and have all been carefully reared. Their home is a fine residence at No. 668 North Hoyne Avenue. This house was first built in 1879, but was re-built in 1891.

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The subject of this sketch may well be proud of his business career, having advanced by his own efforts from poverty to independence and wealth. He recognized the broadening influence of travel, and has visited many scenes of interest both East and West. He has supported the Republican ticket for many years, and voted both times for General Grant, of whom he was a great admirer. He is a member of the National Union and of the Dania Society.

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JOHAN M. PETTERSEN.

Johan Martin Bertel Moerch De Eich Pettersen, a druggist at No. 439 West Fullerton Avenue, was born April 23, 1844, in the village of Saeby, peninsula of Jutland, Denmark. He received a good education in the public school of his native village. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship to learn the business of druggist. On the expiration of his term of service he received a diploma for the practice of pharmacy. He then went to Schleswig and filled a position as prescription clerk in a drug store two years. The two succeeding years he was employed in the same capacity at Frysensberg.

In 1869 Mr. Pettersen came to the United States, locating first at Jamestown, New York, where he was employed two years as clerk in a drug store. He then went to Foxburg, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and followed his profession about nine months.

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Mr. Pettersen arrived in Chicago in 1872, and was first employed in a drug store at the corner of Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue, and after a short time was in the service of Hunton & Hall, at their store at the corner of Leavitt and Lake Streets. From there he went to the employ of L. Bruun, who was located at the corner of West Indiana Street (which street is now Grand Avenue at this point) and Center Avenue. He was a clerk at this store seven years, proving himself a worthy and valued man of tact and perseverance.

In 1881 he decided to establish a business of his own and purchased a business at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, which proved to be a poor location, and moved the store, in a short time, to Twenty-fifth Street and same avenue. A few months later he removed to the corner of Milwaukee Avenue, where he soon built up a profitable business.

In 1890 he purchased a business at the corner of Rockwell Street and West Fullerton Avenue, and conducted both stores eight years. In 1898, however, he disposed of the former and successfully continues the one where he resides.

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He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Independent Order of Foresters, also being identified with the Knights and Ladies of Security. He was made a Mason in Jamestown, New York, but has not affiliated with any lodge since he left that city. For thirty-eight consecutive years he has been a druggist, and has had a long and varied experience which is invaluable to him.

Mr. Pettersen was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1871, to Miss Augusta Gad, a native of Denmark. They became the parents of six children, three of whom died in childhood. Annie, the eldest now living, is the wife of L.J. Lunoe, judge of the criminal court of Copenhagen. Ella, the next in order of birth, is at home, as is also Volger, who is attending school.

Mr. Pettersen has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his adopted country and home city. He is a supporter of the Republican party, but has always refused to accept a nomination for office of any kind. He and his family are members of the Danish Lutheran Church.

LaSalle Book Company, Album of Genealogy and Biography, LaSalle Book Company, Chicago, Illinois. 1896, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved, pp. 445-446.

SAMUEL CLAUSEN.

Samuel Clausen, who does a wholesale and retail dairy business in the northwestern part of Chicago, was born in Denmark September 13, 1869. His parents, Lawrence and Cecilia (Madsen) Clausen, were also natives of Denmark and emigrated in 1872 to Hartford, Connecticut. Five years later they removed to Chicago, where the father conducted a milk business many years, selling his business and property to the son whose name heads this article in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Clausen are now living, in well-earned retirement in North Evanston.

Samuel Clausen was but two years old when he was carried by his parents across the Atlantic. He first attended school in Hartford, and after the removal of the family to Chicago spent some years in the common schools of that city. His adventurous spirit then led him to the prairies of northwestern Iowa, where he

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assisted in herding cattle two years. He then returned to Chicago and during the next twelve months was employed by J.B. Ford, Johnson & Company, Furniture dealers.

By this time his father had embarked in the dairy business and was able to give the son employment. When the latter had reached the age of twenty years he was admitted as a partner, and this arrangement continued until 1893. In that year the son entered the same line of business on his own account, and three years later, as has been before stated, bought out his father's business, and also his real estate. Samuel Clausen, is at present conducting a constantly increasing business, and not only supplies a large retail trade with milk and cream, but also sells at wholesale to other dealers. He has four wagons, one of which is used in handling the wholesale department of his business. Coming as he does from a country that is proud of its dairies, it is no wonder that he takes pride

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in procuring for his customers the purest and freshest of products; and in this he has been invariably successful, as is shown by his growing patronage among the best people of his portion of this city.

In October, 1893, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Alice Wallace, who was born in Pennsylvania and is a daughter of Robert and Isabel (Heatly) Wallace, both natives of Scotland. Mrs. Clausen came to Chicago in 1892. She and her husband are the parents of two sons, Lawrence M. and A. Wallace Clausen. Mr. Clausen is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the National Union. He was president of the Chicago Milk Dealers Association three years, and is still a member of that organization.

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JAMES THORSEN

James Thorsen, deceased, was among the earliest citizens of Danish birth to make his home in Chicago. He was born May 20, 1825, in Schlesin, Holstein, Denmark, now a part of Germany, the only son in a family of three children. He was educated in the schools of his native city and in his youth spent some time in the Danish navy. At the age of nineteen years he made the long journey to California, where he remained about ten years. He was in that state at the time gold was discovered and became a miner, eventually owning a mine.

About 1854 he returned to Denmark with his savings and entered the brewery business, which he pursued successfully about fifteen years. His residence during this time was in Copenhagen, and in 1856 he was married in that city to Miss Emma Bloch, who was born in Copenhagen. She is the youngest child in a family of two sons and three daughters, and received a liberal education in the schools of her native city. Her father, Carl Bloch, was a

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sailor and ship owner.

In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Thorsen crossed the Atlantic with their family and journeyed at once to Chicago, where Mrs. Thorsen opened a millinery store, at No. 155 Milwaukee Avenue. She continued this business successfully eight years, accumulating during that time considerable property. Mr. Thorsen secured a position in a book store, which he retained for some time. He was a man of quiet, unassuming habits, but won the love and respect of all with whom he became acquainted. He was an influential member of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and his absence is greatly felt by all his fellow-members. He passed away November 3, 1893, at the age of seventy-three years, and his remains were buried in the beautiful cemetery at Graceland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thorsen were born five children, all but the youngest of whom, Mitchell, are still living.. Mary is traveling agent for a wholesale millinery firm of Chicago; James B., formerly of the bicycle firm of Thorsen & Cassaday, Chicago, is president of the Thorsen Company, dealing in bicycle material; John is clerk in a retail boot and shoe store; and Peter is agent for a bicycle firm. Mrs. Thorsen is prominent among the Danish ladies of Chicago,

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pp. 328, 329.

and is foremost in charitable work. She was the leader in the movement to organize the Danish Old People's Home Association, to build a home for the aged Danish-born citizens of Chicago, and it was at her house that the first meeting of the society was held, March 12, 1891. She was its first president and has been its treasurer seven years, and was recently elected an honorary member of the association by acclamation. The society is now getting ready to build a home, having, after years of patient effort, secured sufficient funds for the purpose.

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WILLIAM MOGENSEN.

William Mogensen, though a native of a foreign country, is a notable example of what may be accomplished by that untiring energy and thrift for which Americans are justly noted. He was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, June 26, 1864, and is the son of a butcher of that place. He received the advantages of a common school education, supplemented by a course in a high school. At the age of fourteen years he entered his father's shop to learn the trade, and put forth every effort to become a practical workman. He continued in his father's employ until 1886, when he married and opened a shop of his own, which he conducted successfully about four years. He had already shown an aptitude for business, and in 1890 left his native town, traveling directly to Chicago, where he knew many of his fellow-countrymen had found comfortable homes and good business advantages. Having acquired but little know-

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ledge of the language and business methods of the city of his adoption, Mr. Mogenssen was not able to take up the business for which he had already fitted himself, but was obliged to seek some form of manual labor. His determination to succeed, however, made him welcome any form of honest employment, his first attempt being as a hod carrier. He subsequently worked five months for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and six months for Marshall Field. He saved his money carefully, at the same time doing his best to master the English language, and in 1892 was enabled to open a meat market in Armitage Avenue. His capital at that time amounted to but sixty-five dollars, and some idea of the success of his business may be obtained from the fact that his present stock is valued at ten thousand dollars. To his skill as a practical butcher is due to small amount of his success, but the greater part must be attributed to his rare business sagacity and persevering energy. Though at first his business was necessarily small, he soon won the trade of the best people in his locality, his judgment in the selection of goods being of the first order. He had served an apprenticeship in all branches of his trade and, as his business increased, he

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began packing meats, and manufacturing various meat products. He found a ready sale for these and has a good trade among other retailers in the northwestern part of the city. In 1898 he bought the building at No. 759 Armitage Avenue, so that his establishment includes three buildings, Nos. 755, 757, and 759, in that street. As Mr. Mogensen is still comparatively a young man, it is easy to predict for him continued success and the accumulation of a considerable fortune.

Despite the fact that business cares take a large part of his attention, the subject of this notice finds ample time for various social obligations. He is a member of Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias; Commonwealth Council No. 72, of the Royal League; Jefferson Lodge No. 20, Order of Columbian Knights; and Chicago Lodge No. 17, of the Danish Brotherhood. Politically he is a Republican. His business connections have given him a wide acquaintance and he has many friends among all classes. Mrs. Mogensen is also a native of Copenhagen, and has been a true helpmeet, assisting her husband very materially in the conduct of his business. They have one son, William.

Album of Genealogy and Biography, LaSalle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and
Improved, pp. 44-45.

LAURITZ PAULSEN

Lauritz Paulsen, who has been identified with the building interests of Chicago for many years, comes of that strong, aggressive Scandinavian stock which has played such an important part in the world's history. He was born in Denmark September 16, 1853, and in his native town received a common school education. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to a carpenter and, for a period of five years, diligently applied himself to learning the trade. He continued to work as a carpenter in his home town until 1881. In that year he followed the tide of emigration which had been flowing strongly toward America several years, and journeyed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he found work at his trade. Hearing of the greater opportunities for gaining wealth in Chicago, he went to that city the next year, and was employed twelve months by Palmer & Fuller, in twenty-second Street.

Like all other men who have acquired fortunes from small beginnings, Mr. Paulsen had early adopted frugal, economical habits, and had always saved a

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portion of his earnings. He was, therefore, able to enter business on his own account and, having by his two years' residence in this country gained a knowledge of American methods of building, he resolved to apply his efforts in such a way that the profits should be his own. He therefore began buying lots, on which he erected residences. These he sold at a fair profit, and the plan was not only advantageous to him, but also aided in building up the city and furnishing comfortable homes for many of its people. This business was continued until 1893, and resulted in the erection of about fifty houses. With part of the capital thus acquired, Mr. Paulsen opened a lumber yard in 1894 at No. 781 North Avenue. He carries in stock all kinds of lumber required by the builder, both for rough and finishing work. His long experience in superintending the work of building and also as a practical mechanic, render his judgment in the selection of materials as good as the best, and he is patronized by a large number of the first-class contractors in his section of the city. He is the owner of the property where his shops and office are located, and also of a modern residence.

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Improved, pp. 44-45.

Though he came to this country comparatively poor, the subject of this notice soon became imbued with American ideas and has shown a fair share of that enterprise and energy for which his adopted country is noted the world over. Not only has he acquired a competence, but has become an honored and respected citizen of his section of the city, where his honesty and integrity are well known. In politics he shows that same independence of character which has marked his business life, but in national affairs he supports the principles of the Republican party. He was married in 1881 at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Marie Lassen, a native of Denmark.

Album of Genealogy and Biography, LaSalle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and
Improved, pp. 404-405.

PETER LAWRENCE

Peter Lawrence, a well-known citizen of the northwestern part of Chicago, was born in Denmark August 2, 1845. He secured his education in the seaport town of Copenhagen and being brought into contact with many who either followed the sea or gained their living by ocean trade, he began to look forward to a sailor's life at an early age. Then but fifteen years old he became cabin boy on a Danish vessel which carried him to England, where he changed to an American ship bound for New York. He continued on the sea until he reached the age of twenty-five years, and by strict attention to his work, coupled with a desire to excel, he rose to the rank of mate.

In 1870 he resolved to quit a sea faring life and having a natural liking for machinery, he apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade. He applied himself faithfully to the business for a period of three and one-

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Improved, pp. 404-405.

half years, and became very efficient in this line of work, and decided to make the machinery of hat factories his specialty. He worked in various like establishments in New York City ten years.

In 1884 he removed to Chicago, where he secured employment in the hat factory of A. A. Turner, where he remained until 1895. Mr. Lawrence became one of the most skillful men in his line of work and was able, by due care, to accumulate quite a capital from his earnings. He therefore concluded to enter business on his own account, where his ability in that direction could have greater scope. With this end in view he opened a liquor store in 1895, and has continued the enterprise since. The venture has proved satisfactory from a financial point of view and has considerably bettered his fortune. He conducts a neat and business-like establishment and enjoys the patronage of the best people of his locality.

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Improved, pp. 404-405.

While residing in New York, in 1872, the subject of this notice was married to Anna Jane Lucy, who was born in Ireland and came to New York at the age of fifteen years. They have been the parents of six children, only two of whom are living: Peter, Junior, and Agnes. The latter is the wife of Ezra Gedultig, of No. 558 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics he uses his vote and influence in support of the Republican party.

Album of Genealogy and Biography, La Salle Book Company,
Chicago, Illinois, 1899, 11th Edition, Revised and Improved,
pp. 93-94.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON

Capt. Christopher Johnson, one of the old landmarks of Chicago, who arrived in this city as long ago as 1838, was a native of the little kingdom of Denmark, and was born near Copenhagen, October 3, 1819, his parents being natives of the same locality. His father was killed by an accident before Christopher was a year old, and the latter was bound out to a farmer on the island of Als. Imbued with the strong love of the sea which has filled so many of his countrymen and made them famous as sailors the world over, at the early age of fourteen years he shipped at Sonderburg, Denmark, on board an ocean vessel, and within the next two or three years had sailed around the globe. In the winter of 1837 he found himself in the city of New Orleans, and, having long desired to verify the statements he had heard of the advantages America offered to industrious, enterprising youth of all nations, he left his ship, and started for the heart of the country. After reaching St. Louis, he went to Peoria, in this State, whence, by means of a hired team, he reached the city.

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pp. 95-94.

Mr. Johnson's employment after reaching what was then the muddy little village at the mouth of the Chicago River was as a member of a surveying party; but he served thus only a short time, and soon after sought the more familiar and congenial life of a sailor on the Great Lakes. On one occasion, while on a trip on one of the Lower Lakes, on a vessel called the "Maria Hilliard," he was shipwrecked and met with other mishaps. But on the whole fortune favored him; and after a few years' service as a common sailor, he was able to buy a small schooner, the "Helena," and took charge of her as captain. In 1849, while coming with a cargo of bricks from Little Port, near Kenosha, the "Helena" was sunk near the Rush Street Bridge. On her voyage to Chicago, she had sprung a leak, but by the efforts of the captain and crew, she had been kept afloat until the city was reached. After raising his vessel, Captain Johnson sailed her for some time longer, but in 1853 concluded to give up sailing for good. His life on the lakes had given him a pretty fair insight into the lumber business, and in this he embarked, remaining thus engaged until the Great Fire, when, in common with innumerable others, he lost almost his entire savings. Fortunately, however, he did not lose his residence, which was then on the West Side. He was the owner of a farm at Lemont, and he moved his family there for a time. His handsome

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new farmhouse was destroyed by fire two years later, and he built another.

Captain Johnson had married in 1849, and for the next twelve years he reared his children on the farm. He retained the real estate he had owned in Chicago previous to the fire, and had added to it, and at the end of the twelve years he removed his wife and family to the city, finding here greater scope for himself and promise of future occupation for his sons. His property interests increased to such an extent that his time was fully taken up in managing his private affairs, and he never entered any other business. During all his life in Chicago he lived on the North Side, where he was universally known and popular with all. He built his first home on the corner of Ohio and Market Streets, a spot which he then considered the most prepossessing in the city. His objection to the South Side was due to its mud, that portion of the city being almost impassable in the early days on account of its level. At one time he intended to buy the land on which the Briggs house now stands, but after considerable deliberation concluded the site was too muddy, a succession of mud holes having to be crossed to reach it.

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Captain Johnson's widow, who yet survives, was previous to her marriage Miss Emily Raymond, a daughter of John and Louise Raymond, a native of Copenhagen, and was born September 1, 1833. At the age of ten years she came to America with her father, who was a ship-carpenter. He followed the lakes until his death, which resulted from an accident he met with while in the pursuit of his calling, being caught and crushed between two ships. His death occurred some months later, at the age of forty-five years, August 11, 1853. Mrs. Johnson's marriage occurred in Du Page County, this State, near Naperville, December 9, 1849, and resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Maria Louise, Mrs. A. Nelson, of Chicago. Lena Amelia, Mrs. John S. Lee, of Lemont; Evelyn, Mrs. D.T. Elston, of Chicago. Henry W., living in Socorro, New Mexico; Benjamin Franklin, of Pomeroy, Washington; Charles Christopher and George W. Johnson, of this city.

In politics Captain Johnson was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and his party's candidates were never defeated by his failure to do his duty at the polls. During the early years of the Civil War he served as Collector of

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the North Town, but a naturally retiring and modest disposition kept him from ever being conspicuous in politics. In religious faith he accorded with the Lutheran Church. The respect in which he was held was shown at the time of his death, which occurred September 28, 1895, within a week of his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary. He had been an enthusiastic member of Cleveland Lodge of the Chicago Freemasons, in which he was initiated June 11, passed July 7, and raised October, 13, 1859, and his fellow masons attended his funeral in a body. His early life had been full of incident and adventure, but his later years found him quietly fulfilling the duties of a self-respecting, honorable life.

Revyen, Dec. 31, 1898.

[CHICAGO DANE HAS HOVATIO ALGER CAREER]

(Summary)

Street & Smith's News Trade Bulletin for the month of November has an article, "Representative Newsmen," which contains an account about a prominent Dane, Mr. Martin R. Ackerman.

He came to this country fifteen years ago with his mother, who was a widow, and his sister. He was a hotel bellboy for some years in Michigan. After saving some money he went to Chicago, where he started to deliver newspapers, first on foot, then with a handcart, and finally with a horse and wagon. Now he has a very prosperous newspaper stand and bookstore on the corner of Huron Street and Milwaukee Avenue which is the biggest of its kind on the West Side. He also carries an extensive mail order business reaching all over the United States and Canada.

Revyen, Dec. 10, 1898.

[DANISH CONSUL HONORED]

A banquet was given in honor of the new Danish Consul, Mr. Hansen. The dinner was fine with free wine and cigars; and all at \$2 per plate. Henry L. Hertz was Toastmaster. Advocate Bastrup spoke for America, Consul Hansen for the Danish king, Mr. Ockenholt for the guest of honor, P.M. Lagoni for ex-Consul Petersen, C. Rasmussen for Denmark, Senator Niels Juul for Chicago and James Skallerup for the Press. A.C. Nielsen spoke for the ladies.

IV

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 7, 1898.

BANQUET [FOR DANISH CONSUL]

The banquet given in honor of Mr. C. H. Hansen, Danish Consul, was one of the largest and best attended affairs ever held here in Chicago. The affair was outstanding because prominent men and women from both the United States and Canada attended. [A long list of prominent people who attended the banquet is given.]



IV
II B 2 d (3)

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 19, 1898.

[J. CHRISTIAN BAY'S FIRST BOOK]

J. Christian Bay of Des Moines, Iowa, has written his first book, which was printed in Denmark. Its title is Hvad Gud har sammenfojet. Sore Amtstidende writes about it: "It does not contain one bit of talent, only a lot of talk and false sentiments".

[Translator's note: Mr. J. Christian Bay is now the head librarian of Crerar Library here in Chicago. And today he himself smiles at this youthful effort of his. Mr. Bay has since written many a book well worth reading.]

IV
II D 5
III G

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1898.

[JAMES THORSEN DIES]

(Summary)

Another old settler, James Thorsen, 72 years old, 836 North Irving Avenue, died November 4. He came to this country in 1844 and prospected for gold for some years. He returned to Denmark in 1853 and went into business in Copenhagen. In 1869 he again left for America and finally settled in Chicago. His wife is founder of the society for the erection of a Danish Old People's Home here in Chicago. He leaves one daughter and three sons, all of whom hold good positions.



IV
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1898.

[FORMER CONSUL HONORED BY DANISH KING]

(Summary)

The former Danish consul, Mr. Andrew Petersen of Chicago, has been made Ridder af Dannebrog by the Danish King, for his many services to his native country.

[Translator's Note: Ridder af Dannebrog is a minor Danish decoration which very often is given to old officers and ministers when they retire.]

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 29, 1898.

[C. H. HANSEN TO BE DANISH CONSUL HERE]

(Summary)

A telegram to the Chicago Record states that the Danish consul in Chicago, Andrew Petersen, who has held that position for three and one half years, has retired. In his stead has been appointed Mr. C. H. Hansen, an engraver by trade. Mr. Hansen is popular with the colony....

Revyen, Oct. 8, 1898.

[MR. AND MRS. H. C. RIXON CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING]

(Summary)

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rixon celebrated their golden wedding October 5. Mr. Rixon was born in Haderslev, Denmark, in 1822. He came to America with his wife in 1881. That same year they came to Chicago, where they had six sons and three daughters living. Their best-known son is A. W. Rixon, who, with Paul Benson, is owner of the well-known clothing store on Milwaukee Avenue. Carl Rixon owns one of the largest hardware stores in California. Fred Rixon is a clothing dealer in Clinton, Iowa. One daughter is married to Paul Benson and another is married to C. Hansen, one of the owners of the Lion Store. All nine children are living, and of the twenty-one grandchildren, only one has died.

Paul Benson and Carl Hansen arranged a great banquet at Wicker Hall, which was attended by many Americans, Germans, and Danes.

WPA (ILL.) PROC.

IV

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 17, 1898.

[DANISH COUPLE CELEBRATES SILVER WEDDING]

(Summary)

A well-known Danish couple, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ockenholt, celebrated their silver-wedding day on September 14. Many friends visited their home on Division Street. They have been active in the work of the colony.



IV
II A 1

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1898.

[YOUNG LAWYER DIES]

(Summary)

A young Danish lawyer, George M. Harbitz, has died after one year of sickness. He was only thirty-nine years old, and he leaves behind a wife and five children. He was very active in the Fifteenth Ward for the Democrats.

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1898.

[DR. AND MRS DAHL RETURN FROM ABROAD]

(Summary)

Dr. S. Dahl and his wife have returned from abroad. The doctor has been studying medicine at the universities of Berlin and Freiberg. He is a young and energetic man, and seems to be the logical successor to Dr. Christian Fenger. He now has his home and office at 822 North Western Avenue.

Revyen, July 9, 1898

[J.P. Westenggaard]

(Summary)

J.P. Westenggaard has just graduated from Harvard University School of Law. He is 27 and a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Westenggaard here in Chicago.

Revyen, June 25, 1898

/PICTURE OF LAW PARTNERS/

(Summary)

The Chicago Law Journal of last week had a picture and a fine article about the Danish Advocate, Bastrup, and his partner, Hugh O'Neill.

IV

DANISH

Revyen, May 7, 1898.

[CARL NIELSEN WINS MEDICAL DEGREE]

(Summary)

Carl Nielsen has just finished four years of study for his M. D. degree. He had been a wholesale merchant in Slagelse, Denmark; he went bankrupt and took the boat to the United States. For a while he did newspaper work. He became acquainted with Mr. Krarup, who opened his beautiful home to him. He studied at Rush Medical College and for the last two years was intern at the Norwegian Tabitha Hospital.

Revyen, June 4, 1898.

In June Dr. Nielsen opened his office at 614 West North Avenue.

Revyen, May 7, 1898.

[DR. FENGER TO VISIT DENMARK]

The famous Danish-American physician, Dr. Christian Fenger of Chicago, is leaving for Denmark, where he is to enjoy a few months' vacation. If possible, he is going to stay in Copenhagen and devote all his time to the study of pathology. Before he left he placed himself at the disposal of the military authorities, whom he told to call him any time they wished for service as an army doctor in the Spanish-American War.

Revyen, Jan. 22, 1898.

[CARL HANSEN]

(Summary)

The Danish-American author, candidate of Philosophy, Carl Hansen from Tyler, Minn., came to Chicago to read several stories in humorous Danish. He came to this country in 1888 and has ever since lived in Tyler where he first worked as a veterinarian, then as postmaster, town clerk and justice of peace. He has written several stories about Danish emigrants in the Danish language. See Revyen, Jan. 22, 1898, page 1.

Revyen, Dec. 25, 1897.

[DEATH OF CHARLES HOLBECH]

(Summary)

Another old Danish settler, Mr. Charles Holbech, died recently. He was sixty-five years old. He was a well-known real-estate man.

Revyen, Dec. 18, 1897.

[MR. DAHLBOM, ACTOR]

(Summary)

The Danish actor, Mr. Dahlbom, dropped dead on Clark Street, Dec. 11th. He was a very good actor; but he was not very much liked because when he had money he became very proud and stuck up, and when he had no money he was sour and nasty. The theater company with which he played here in town had just gone out of business. He was about 60 years of age. Only six followed him to his last resting place on Mount Olive. Carl Antonsen said a few words at the cemetery. The funeral was paid by "Den danske Skytteforening" and some private friends on the West Side. See Revyen, Dec. 25th, 1897, page 4.

Revyen, Dec. 11, 1897.

[MISS THERESE KAAS]

(Summary)

Miss Therese Kaas, who is a Danish woman-dentist, trained in Copenhagen, has opened an office at 70 State Street. Every Tuesday and Friday she is working at The Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children in the Dental Clinic. That is a great honor indeed.

IV

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 4, 1897.

[DR. FRITJOF NANSEN]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 26075

(Summary)

Dr. Fritjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, has recently been in town. A great banquet was given in his honor at the Auditorium, at \$10 per plate. The only Danes who attended this expensive dinner were: Henry L. Hertz and Dr. Christian Fenger.

Review, Oct. 2, 1897

[HELGA von BLUHME]

(Summary)

Helga von Bluhme, who now lives in Brooklyn protests against calling Mrs. Elizabeth Riis, the first Danish actress to appear in America. Von Bluhme tells us that 16 years ago (1881) she came from Denmark as a well-known actress. She was in Chicago eight days and read Brachmann's poem: "Sonderjyske Piger before Dania," a small and intelligent society. She was introduced by Consul Dreier, whose daughter played the piano when she sang. Von Bluhme also read many of Hans Christian Andersen's stories. She became very popular in the colony.

Later she left for Racine, Wisconsin, where she started to give amateur plays with some young people from that town. She often performed before as many as 1,100 people.

Revyen, Sept. 13, 1897

[MRS. ELIZABETH RIIS]

(Summary)

Mrs. Elizabeth Riis, Danish actress from Copenhagen, who has been visiting the Danish colonies in America, left for Denmark, Sept. 11th, from New York harbor. During her stay of three months she appeared in thirty-three towns. She left with a profit of about \$2,000. The papers says that she "was a fairly good actress" but her personality was very winning and she was very well-liked by all who came in contact with her. The paper complains that prominent Danes in the colony monopolized her; which made it impossible for her to get the right impression of the colony as a whole.

Revyen, Sept. 18, 1897.

[NEW DANISH VICE-CONSUL]

A rumor says that Mr. J. H. O. Niemann of Copenhagen has been appointed Danish Vice-Consul in Chicago.

Revyen, Sept. 25th, page 2, states that the consulate here in town knows nothing about this appointment, which surely would be the case if the appointment were official.

Revyen, Sept. 11, 1897

[MR. PASCHÉ-KOEDT]

(Summary)

In the Danish papers in Copenhagen, Mr. Pasché-Koedt, the brother of Vice-Consul C.M. Koedt, has written an attack on Consul Andrew Peterson and advocate Brastrup both of Chicago. He is blaming both these gentlemen for his brother's trouble. The Danish department of Foreign Affairs has declared that Mr. Koedt was discharged because when he left Chicago, he took with him \$150 belonging to the Danish consulate. The Consul said he had to let him go because of "his arbitrary and unauthorized conduct in official affairs." The brothers are threatening to sue Revyen.

IV
II B 2 f

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 11, 1897.

BUSINESS COLLEGE TO BE CLOSED

(Summary)

Mr. F. Nissen, who for years has been the owner of a well-known business college here in town, has resolved, because of the hard times, to close his college at least temporarily.



Revyen, Aug. 21, 1897

[MR. AND MRS. SALMONSEN]

(Summary)

The well-known Danes, Mr. and Mrs. Salmonsén, celebrated their silver-reading Aug. 14th. They have been in America twenty-five years as they left Copenhagen, Sweden right after their wedding. Their home is now on Newgrath Avenue, Rogers Park. The couple have five children. Mr. Salmonsén is "marriage-clerk", and has held this position for the last fifteen years. He has married several thousand Danes, and thus caused much happiness and misery.

He is a good journalist and has been editor of "København", and the paper "Højndal". Today he writes numerous articles for American papers and magazines. He has recently written a play: "The Portals."

Revyen, Aug. 21, 1897

[MADAM ELIZABETH RIIS]

(Summary)

Madame Elizabeth Riis' evening was a great success. Everyone of importance was present. She brought greetings from Denmark, Danish art and language. Denmark might have sent a great artist, but our country never could have sent a more fascinating, intelligent and beautiful lady. She won everybody by her personality.

Revyen, Aug. 7, 1897

[ELIZABETH RIIS]

(Summary)

The Central Committee has arranged a big evening for the Danish actress, Mrs. Elizabeth Riis, on Aug. 15th. This will be an affair backed by all the Danish societies in Chicago. She will read several poems and a Danish play. There will be a concert and a dance afterwards. On the same page is found a good picture of Mrs. Riis.

In Revyen, Aug. 14th, we are told that Mrs. Riis has travelled 5,000 miles and appeared before large crowds of people for twenty evenings here in Chicago. Like last time she is staying with the Orckenholt family.

IV
II A 2
III H

DANISH

Revyen, July 10, 1897.

[PETER B. NELSON ALLOWED TO RETAIN TWO OFFICES]

Peter B. Nelson of Racine won his case. He was allowed to continue both as District Attorney and as Danish Vice-Consul.

[Translator's note: P. B. Nelson is now living in Chicago.]

IV
III H

DANISH

Revyen, July 10, 1897.

[NEW VICE-CONSUL IN DANISH CONSULATE]

(Summary)

V. K. Assens, who for some time has been Secretary of the Danish Consulate in Chicago, has now been appointed Vice-Consul. Mr. Assens was previously a clerk in a grocery store.



Revyen, July 10, 1897.

[DR. S. DAHL]

(Summary)

Dr. S. Dahl is going on a trip to Denmark, Germany, and France, not only for a rest, but also to study medicine in Paris. He has recently been appointed physician to the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital, located on the corner of Dania Avenue and Le Moyne Street. He is one of the very best Danish doctors on the West Side.

Revyen, June 19, 1897 .

[GEORG BRANDES]

(Summary)

The Danish press in America has been writing about inviting Georg Brandes, famous Danish critic, to tour America and speak to the Danes.

Revyen, June 12, 1897

[ELIZABETH RIIS]

The actress, Elizabeth Riis, from the Dagmar Theatre in Copenhagen, came on a visit to Chicago. The papers has been against her coming; but she was very well received and much liked by the colony. She had with her a prologue written by the great Danish poet; Holger Drachmann. She was a splendid storyteller and she told many stories. She was first invited by the young people's society on the West Side. "Dania" arranged a meeting for her, and she paid a visit to "Harmonien." The Danish Central Committee met and decided to invite her to a great meeting sometime in August when she returned from her trip to the Pacific coast. See Revyen, June 19, 1897 page 4.

IV
II A 1
III A

DANISH

Revyen, June 12, 1897.

[PETER M. LAGONI]

(Summary)

A well-known Dane, Peter M. Lagoni, has engaged in the real-estate business for twenty-five years on the Northwest Side. In June, 1872, Mr. Lagoni built his shanty on the corner of North and Western Avenues. For miles around there was nothing but prairie. The first Sunday morning he opened he sold twenty-two lots. He was responsible for the fact that so many Danes settled on the Northwest Side. Later on he went into the wine and liquor business at 690 West North Avenue. He always has been very active in the affairs of the colony.

Ms. A. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3.

Revyen, May 15, 1897.

[DR. PEARSON DEAD]

Dr. [N. P.] Pearson, whose Danish name was Petersen, is dead at 72 years of age. He did not mix much with the new generation of Danes. He belonged to the Free Masons, who arranged his funeral. He was a skillful doctor, married twice and had a beautiful daughter who was deaf and dumb. He was well-to-do when he died. He belonged to the old timers, such as Consul Otto Dreier and Dr. Jacobsen, who have also passed away.

[Translator's note: Dr. Pearson was a brother of the Danish Consul in Chicago, Mr. Andrew Petersen.]

1897. May 15

Revyen, May 15, 1897

[VICE-CONSUL C. M. KOEDT]

Vice-Consul C.M. Koedt of Chicago, has been given a three months vacation. He is going to Denmark and England. It is pretty certain that he will not return. He was never very well liked among the Chicago Danes because of the manner in which he conducted himself in connection with the Hans Christian Andersen statue affair.

In Revyen, June 5, 1897, we hear that he left a debt of \$1,000 and that many Danes had a hard time to get money they had coming from the Consulate. Long before he left, his creditors had furnished his wages. The Consul, Mr. A. Petersen, had to go to Washington to clear up the whole affair.

(According to Revyen, July 10th, 1897, Mr. Koedt is a brother of the well-known Danish business man in Copenhagen, Pesche-Koedt.)

Revyen, April 24, 1897

[CAPTAIN LARSEN]

(Summary)

The Danish policeman, Capt. Larsen, is to remain in his position in spite of being a Republican; he is a very personal friend of Carter H. Harrison, the new Mayor of Chicago.

IV
II A 1
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 13, 1897.

[MAYOR JONES DECIDES AGAINST PETER B. NELSON]

(Summary)

Mayor Jones of Racine, Wisconsin, finds that it is against the law for Peter B. Nelson to be both District Attorney of Racine county and Danish Vice-Consul of Wisconsin. He could not hold both offices at the same time.

[Translator's note: P. B. Nelson is now living in Chicago, where he is a very prominent Dane.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV
II A 1
III H

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 30, 1897.

[PROMINENT CHICAGO DANE LEAVES TO TAKE UP POST
IN DENMARK]

(Summary)

P. Wedel, a graduate of the Politechnic Institute of Copenhagen, who for several years has been engineer with the Chicago Drainage Canal, has left for Denmark to become engineer at the harbor of Aarhus, Denmark. He is a son of the Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Denmark. He is married to a daughter of Professor R. B. Rasmussen, of Madison, Wisconsin, formerly America's Minister to Denmark.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Jan. 9, 1897

[ALFRED P. REITZEL]

Alfred P. Reitzel, bookkeeper at Willoughby & Hobie, 416-24 Milwaukee Avenue, died in his home, 751 N. Rockwell Street, Wednesday Jan. -6th. He was 32 years old. He came to this country in 1886 from Copenhagen. Just two months before his demise he had rented his home, and his cousin had come all the way from Denmark to be his housekeeper.

He was good, honest, and friendly. He was a member of many Danish societies; "Dania," "Knights of Pythias," and "Harmonien." He was buried from the Danish Church on Washtenaw Street, the Rev. Kirkeberg officiating. "Harmonien" sang at the cemetery. The Danish colony has lost one of its best young men. He was a good friend of the Editor of Revyen, Christopher Botker, who was present at his passing.

IV

II B 1 a

III C

DANISH

Revyen, July 4, 1896.

[SOUTH SIDE PASTOR CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY]

The Reverend Mr. Adam Dan, Lutheran minister on the South Side, on July 6 celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as an ordained minister. His friends gave him \$600 that he might be able to publish some of the numerous songs which he has written in Danish.

VFA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

. IV .
III C

DANISH

Revyen, June 27, 1896.

REVEREND P. C. TRANDBERG DIES



The Reverend P.C. Trandberg has died in Minneapolis at sixty-four years of age. He was for many years head of a divinity school in Chicago. At the same time he was editor of a religious paper, Hyrderosten. He had a great personality. He had been a minister in the State Church in Denmark, became leader of a great revival, and after trouble with leaders of the Lutheran Church at home left for America.

IV
II A 1

DANISH

Revyen, June 13, 1896.

OTTO DREIER OPENS OFFICE

(Summary)

Otto Dreier, who for years has been Danish Consul in Chicago, states that he has opened an office in the Unity Building, 79 Dearborn Street, as an attorney and counselor of law.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Nov. 30, 1895.

PASTOR OF TRINITATIS CHURCH TO LEAVE NEXT SPRING

The Reverend Mr. P. Eriksen, pastor of the Trinitatis Church in Chicago, will leave next spring to become president of the theological school in Des Moines.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 e

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 7, 1895.

MEDALLIONS AND PROFILES

Capt. John Heinse, editor of Sonderjysk Tidende (Schleswig Times), was born in Denmark. He took part in the war of 1864. When Denmark was defeated he came to America in the seventies. He lived in Chicago for many years where he wrote editorials for Skandinaven, Pioneren, and Norden. He wrote many plays which were performed by amateurs both in America and Denmark. Several of them were given by professional actors in Denmark at the theaters in Copenhagen. He has been a good friend of Hostrup and Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Mr. Heinse is a fine writer and a good speaker, who has given many lectures on the war of 1864.

He also has written a book Kapen for Sondergylland (The War for Schleswig). The book is well written and much read among Danes in the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

IV


II B 2 f

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 20, 1895.

F. NISSEN

P. Nissen was born in Emmelef near Tonder, March 3, 1862. Due to German oppression he left for America when 17 years old. He was good at making all kinds of fine instruments. In 1892 he started Nissen's Business College on the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago Avenues. From 1892 to 1895 this college was attended by more than 2,000 students, Americans, Germans, and Scandinavians.



WPA FILE, PRO, 20275

IV

DANISH

Skandinaven, April 5, 1893.

HENRY HERTZ SERIOUSLY INJURED

(Summary)

A prominent Danish politician, Henry Hertz, met with an accident yesterday. He tried to jump on a streetcar before it stopped. He missed and his left leg was smashed. Dr. Heckton and Dr. Fenger were called at once. The leg had to be amputated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Aug. 21, 1891.

[MR. AND MRS. SALMONSEN CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING]

(Summary)

Mr. and Mrs. [M.] Salmonsens, well known in the Danish Community, celebrated their silver wedding Aug. 14. They have been in America twenty-five years, as they left Copenhagen right after their wedding. Their home is now on Newgarth Avenue, Rogers Park. The couple have five children. Mr. Salmonsens is marriage license clerk, and has held this position for the last fifteen years. He has married several thousand Danes, and thus has caused much of both happiness and misery.

He is a good journalist and has been editor of Skandinaven and Hejmdal. Today he writes numerous articles for American papers and magazines. He has recently written a play, "We Mortals".

Ms. A. 9. 2. 7. 127

Hejmdal, Mar. 13, 1875.

[PUBLIC LIBRARY RECEIVES COLLECTION OF SCANDINAVIAN BOOKS]

The Chicago Public Library received [a gift of] seven hundred thirty books by Scandinavian authors.

Mr. Fritz Frantzen [the donor] purchased the books for the small sum of seven hundred sixty dollars. All books are in excellent condition.

MS. A. (1.1.1) FNU. 30215

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1874.

[PROMINENT DANE DIES]

Hofman-Schmidt, who became well known to the Germans during the last election campaign, died in Chicago yesterday morning from a kidney ailment.

Niels Axel de Hofman-Schmidt belonged to an old noble family which had emigrated a long time ago from Russia to Jutland. He was born in 1835. His father was a preacher at Aarhus. He was sent to the Latin School in Copenhagen and later attended the university there. He was famous for his philological knowledge and was considered an authority in Greek. In 1857 he married a Miss Kemo and became a farmer. He managed the Højbergkovsgård estate, which, because of financial reverses, he had to give up in 1858. In 1861 he joined the army; he took part in the war of 1864 against Germany.

In the interval he wrote for the Copenhagen newspapers Fædrelandet Denmark and Dagbladet. Later he became editor of the paper Pjærrot, and a writer for the Svermere.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1874.

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The year 1866 brought him to America. The first three years he remained in New York. In 1869 he came to Chicago as editor of Fremad. The 1871 fire drove him back to the East, but he soon returned. When the Great Movement started, he sided with the Liberals and founded the Frikeden, a good paper, much read by the Scandinavians.

Hofman-Schmidt never was able to realize his desire to have his wife and three children join him here. The club Dania, of which he was a member, will take care of his funeral. He was an epicurean--this was his only defect.

The funeral will take place today. May he rest in peace.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

Danish Times, Jan. 6, 1923.

ON NORSE SURNAMES

(Editorial)

In his article on Yuletide in the Daily News for December 21, George A. Brennan declares that his surname is of Norse origin and that the first Brennan took his name from the "burning wheel" that was used symbolically during the festivities attending the return of the sun from its most southerly declinations.

Brennan is a surname derived from the verb "bren" or "brenna," the English variant of which is "burn."

A piece of wild land cleared in any manner whatever became a "Ry," derived from the verb "rydde" the English variant of which is "rid;" the definite plural of "Ry" is "Ryan."



Danish Times, Jan. 6, 1923.

A piece of wild land cleared by burning became a "Brenna," the definite plural of which is "Brennan," in old Norse form.

I think it is not at all likely that the symbolic Yuletide "burning wheel" had anything to do with the origin of surname Brennan.

The greater number of Norse surnames from time immemorial relate to some aspect, condition or location of the piece of land occupied as a homestead by the person named. These surnames are, in other words, mostly descriptive form names, and Brennan is one of them.

The grand significance of the real old surnames, such as were planted along the shores of Great Britain and Ireland during the Viking age, lies in their perpetuation of some singular characteristic of the old cherished homestead. The Anglo-Saxon tongue, being closely related to the Old Norse, developed groups of surnames in the same manner, upon the same principal and the root-verbs in these old tongues being almost identical, it becomes very difficult now to distinguish an English or Irish surname of Norse origin from one of



Danish Times, Jan. 6, 1923.

Anglo-Saxon origin. However, where the corresponding old Norse form name survives in actual service, there is but little doubt of the real derivation of any such ancient surname.



V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 19, 1913.

OLD BIBLE

L. Crook, proprietor of the Danish Travelling Agency, 2818 W. North Avenue, has on display in his show-window a 324-year-old Bible, which was "printed in Copenhagen, Anno Dei M D L XXXIX," and is said to be worth \$1,000.



Revyen, Dec. 3, 1904.

[CONCERNING PETER NISSEN]

Peter Nissen, who four to five years ago suddenly became famous as he sailed across Niagara Falls in one of his balloon boats, lost his life December 1. His boats were called Foolkillers. Foolkiller I went to the bottom of Niagara Falls, while Foolkiller II carried him over the Falls safely; it was for some time exhibited in a Dime Museum here in Chicago. On November 29 he entered Foolkiller III at the foot of Ohio St. The balloon was made of waterproof canvas over a thin skeleton of wood; it was 35 feet long and 15 feet in diameter; inside was a chair upon which the inventor sat. The balloon rolled on the lake and was lost from sight in about 15 minutes. His body was found December 1 on the coast outside Stevensville, 15 miles South of St. Joseph. Peter Nissen was born at Emmellev, near Tonder, Denmark. He was only forty-two years old. During the nineties he started a business college on Milwaukee Ave. Later he was bookkeeper for Jessen & Rosberg on Kinzie Ave. He was for some time a member of Dania and Walhalla.

V B

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 3, 1904.

[PETER NISSEN DIES]

Peter Nissen, who won sudden fame four or five years ago by floating over Niagara Falls in one of his balloon boats, lost his life December 1. His boats were called "Foolkillers". "Foolkiller I" went to the bottom of Niagara Falls, while "Foolkiller II" carried him over the Falls safely.

V E

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 29, 1903.

[DANISH PUMPERNICKEL]

Baker F. Wm. Hansen, 447 W. Chicago Ave., has started to advertise his Dansk Høgbrod (Danish pumpernickel). Most Danes born in Denmark find the American white bread too soft and they generally long for the much harder and more healthful Danish bread made of rye. This bread is mostly used for the well known Danish sandwiches of the open kind.

V B

DANISH

Revyen, August 31, 1901

WPA (ILL. 1001-1002)

[DANISH COLONY GETS TWO REVIEWS]

This year the Danish colony is going to be blessed by two reviews (Revyer*). The first one will take place September 22 in Scandia Hall; it is written by P.V. Rutzou. The second Revy is written by Volkmar Johansen and will be played at Wicker Park Hall, September 29.

The annual Revy is an old Danish custom and a special form of Danish humor or sarcasm. The Revy is made up of three or four acts with a lot of songs in which fun is made of the main events of the year that passed, and of certain persons that have laid themselves open to ridicule; in other words, the whole year passes in review under laughter and song.

J.E.

V B

II E 2

IV

IV (Norwegian)

DANISH

Scandia, June 15, 1901.

ANTONSEN VS. BOTKER

This is the notorious case of the damage suit for \$25,000 brought against Carl Antonsen by Christian Botker. Antonsen, as we all know, is the Chicago editor of the Danish Pioneer. The most ridiculous thing which came out at the hearing was the translation of an article which had appeared in the Pioneer, written by Antonsen. The translation was a masterpiece of errors; for example, where the word long-fingered should have been used, it was written light-fingered. This translation exasperated Botker. The idea of calling him light-fingered! He was no thief; and the altercation was drawn out longer and longer, on account of other numerous errors in the text.

An entire army of linguists and translators were called to defend Antonsen's translation. Among the "experts" were, C. M. Koedt, A. W. Hansen, Attorney D. M. Frederiksen, and "Literatus" Visso Rutzow, whose "long-fingered"

V B
II E 2
IV
IV (Norwegian)

- 2 -

DANISH

Scandia, June 15, 1901.

habits have gained him the title of "His Lordship" (just as Schumberg became a baron, and A. C. Nelson a lieutenant). Rutzow apparently was to be used in court as an illustration of what could be done by "light-fingered" gentry. Botker also had a regiment of experts, Professor Theo. Buthne, J. W. Borchsenius, and others. Twelve good men and true were sworn in to aid Botker in winning his suit for \$25,000. Attorney Olaf Ray [Norwegian] pleaded the case, bringing out the story or stories.

Mr. Antonsen's attorney, Mr. Miles, then called his witnesses. Antonsen had been smart enough not to give his case to any of our half-witted Scandinavian attorneys; he had secured the services of the native-born Mr. Miles, who, if we are to judge by the size of his nose, has Semitic blood in his veins.

Mr. Miles began his questioning, and the words light fingers and light-fingered

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V B

II E 2

IV

IV (Norwegian)

- 3 -

DANISH

Scandia, June 15, 1901.

rained down on the court.....The judge tried to arbitrate the case, but Antonsen would not consider such procedure, and his answer to the judge was,

"Not by a damned sight."

This case of "honor dishonored" appears to be one of those which can go on and on. Alas for Antonsen! Alas for Botker!

V B

DANISH

Revyen, April 22nd, 1899.

WPA (111420) 4077

/OUR NEWSPAPER OFFICE HAS NOW A TELEPHONE/

Revyen proudly informs its readers that a telephone has been installed at the office. The number is Main 420.

V B

DANISH

Revyen, July 30, 1898

[DAY SECRETARY]

(Summary)

Danish-American Union in Esbjerg, Denmark, has sent a telegram to President McKinley: "Our best wishes on the 4th of July. Sympathy for your weapons. We wish you a splendid victory." The President sent the union an answer back signed, "Day, Secretary, White House." This was translated as day- secretary in Danish; the translator evidently thought that the American president had both a day and a night secretary. This caused a lot of amusement in the Danish-American press.

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V B

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 28, 1897.

We are told that Chicago has a population of 1,750,000 with more than 20,000 Danes.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30270

V B

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 26, 1896.

The Danish bicycle club had a race at Palmer Square last Sunday. Mr. F. Larsen won and got a nice medal.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3022

V B

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 8, 1896.

[BICYCLE CLUB]

The "Dania Society" has a bicycle club that ever so often holds excursions in and around Chicago.

(In Denmark and in Copenhagen the bike is even today used to such an extent that every other Dane in Denmark has his own bicycle.)